THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1950—51

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 6th March, 1951.

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

Present:

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

Prayers were read.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. D. A. FOSTER

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,— Before the business of the House is begun, I want to move the passing of a Resolution recording the sympathy of this House concerning the death of the late honourable junior member for St. Andrew, Mr. Darry Foster. It is at all times a solemn and painful duty which one has to perform in referring to the death of one's friends or acquaintances. It becomes all the more sorrowful when it is a question of the death of a political as well as a personal friend, and, speaking primarily now for the Government of this colony, a member of the House of Assembly who was a supporter of the Government. But the late Mr. Foster proved to be something more than a mere follower or friend or supporter of a particular Party or of a particular brand of politics. Had Mr. Foster been merely a member of the House of Assembly, one might have said that he was a mere politician who had political faith and who supported a particular Party, but who did not necessarily contribute to the good of the community; but that could not be said of him because he had done much for the good of the community before he became a member of a political Party and subsequently a member of this Assembly. It has always been to our credit in Barbados that although our local custom is antiquated and needs revision and refurbishing, on the other hand, it has been true for three centuries to say that Barbadians have always been found in every parish of this island to take an active and an honest and thorough interest in the affairs of their particular parish in an honorary way and not just because they were in possession of a paid job. It has fallen to the lot of few of us for more than a quarter of a century, as in Mr. Foster's case, to be members of a Vestry and thereby to have aided in the watching over of the interest and improving the position, as you might say, of our immediate neighbours. Whatever might be the defects of the Vestry system, I think that credit should be given to the untiring and unselfish devotion of vestrymen to the affairs of their parish, and no one could complain in Mr. Foster's case of his lack of energy. Like all human beings, Mr. Foster has had things said against him, but everything that was said against him was an indication of his energy rather than of his lassitude. If any complaint was ever raised against him it was that he was ever anxious to do so and so rather than that he neglected his work as a vestryman. I think that everyone who knew him and every member of the community who heard of him will corroborate me in what I have just said. As we all know, Mr. Speaker, he was not merely energetic as a vestryman, but he was loyal to this House; he was always present although he had to come from the other end of the island, and he always paid attention to his duties as an Assemblyman. We shall miss him not merely as a member of the Labour Party, but all of us shall miss him as an interesting figure, a man of good humour, a man with a full sense of responsibility as a member of the community and as a member of the House of Assembly. It was difficult to get him feeling ruffled; he was always in good humour. I do not know whether it is that the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Andrew produce such persons, but somehow the honourable junior member for St. Joseph and the late honourable junior member for St. Andrew tumbled over with the spirit of camaraderie and good fellowship which we all know was in Mr. Foster. He was a good father, a good husband, a good man and a good politician. We are grieved at his passing and I hope that the members of his family will feel that they have the sympathy of this House in their very great bereavement. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Be it resolved that the sympathy of this House be put on record concerning the death of Darry Atfield Foster, Esquire, late junior member for the parish of St. Andrew, and that this Resolution be communicated to his family.

Messrs. MOTTLEY, WARD, BETHELL and ALLDER entered the House and took their seats while MR. ADAMS was speaking.

Mr. GILL: Mr. Speaker,—I beg to second the motion for the passing of the Resolution which has

been so ably moved by the honourable senior member for St. Joseph. Sir, when two weeks ago I last saw the late honourable junior member for St. Andrew looking in somewhat robust health, I never thought that on Friday morning last I would have received the shock which I received when the honourable junior member for St. Joseph phoned me to say that the honourable junior member for St. Andrew had passed to the Great Beyond. I have known the honourable member from my early childhood, and although we were in opposite camps politically, he never allowed his politics to interfere with or undermine that friendship which was created from our early youth. Like all of us, the honourable member had his detractors as well as his admirers as evinced by the fact that for 25 years he was returned as a member of the Vestry of St. Andrew. For five consecutive years he was Chuchwarden of the parish and during all those years, I am sure, he did what he could for the benefit of the people of St. Andrew and when in 1946 he decided to come forward as a member of this House to represent those people, he came forward with the same object in view—trying to assist those who could not assist themselves. In 1948 he was again returned as a member of this House and that showed that he had the confidence of the people of St. Andrew. Although I speak for myself now, I feel that had he been alive to see the coming General Election, he would again have been returned as a representative of the parish. To his sorrowing wife and children I think that each honourable member, to whatever Party he belongs, will send forth his deep sympathy. May the Great Architect of the universe comfort and console them in this their hour of grief and distress.

Mr. GARNER entered the House and took his seat while Mr. GILL was speaking.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker,—It is with regret that I have to say a few words relative to the passing of a very good friend of mine—the late MR. D. A. Foster. Sir, I have known Mr. Foster for over 25 years and we always worked together, not as politicians because I was not a politician at such an early age. I worked with his brother and while working with his brother I got very close to "D.A." as I used to call him. Mr. Foster was a very consistent vestryman of the parish of St. Andrew; he loved his people as much as he loved his politics, and you would always find him fighting against the odds in that parish in trying to get something done for his people. He was always accused of trying to do too much for his people; as a man and a politician, he could not help that. He was responsible for the erection of the latrines and baths in the various districts of St. Andrew so as to give the poor people who did not have the means of installing W.C.'s and baths in their homes the chance of enjoying such privileges. Sir, he always fought on the side of the people. There was only one fault which some people had against Mr. Foster and that is a fault which I feel would be levelled at all times against an honest father; it was always said that he loved his family too much and that is what any honest and loving father should do to his family. I sincerely hope that when this earth shall have passed away—when Mr. D. A. Foster's name is called he will enter into the eternal kingdom of his Heavenly Father.

Mr. WILKINSON: Mr. Speaker,— Although Mr. Foster did not belong to the Party to which I belong, he commanded the respect of everybody in this House. I think that that was shown by the very large attendance of all Parties last Friday when he was laid to rest. In my opinion, Mr. Foster was a most lovable man; he was not a friend of mine, but on the few occasions on which I found it necessary to call upon him, I have always been met with the greatest respect and the greatest interest. Those honourable members who have already spoken knew Mr. Foster much better than I knew him, but I do agree that his death is a great loss not only to the parish of St. Andrew but to the island of Barbados. I, Sir, most heartily support the passing of this Resolution which has been moved by the honourable senior member for St. Joseph.

Mr SPEAKER: The question is that this Resolution do now pass. Honourable members in favour of that will please say "Aye", those against will please say "No". I think the "Ayes" have it. I will ask honourable members to signify their approval by standing in their places.

Honourable members stood in their places as requested on the passing of the Resolution.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the previous meeting are not yet ready for confirmation.

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 the Bill intituled an Act to make provision for the Registration and Supervision of Quarries and for the safety of workers employed therein with amendments.

DOCUMENTS

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

Report of the Inspector of Trees for the parish of St. George for the year 1950.

Report of the Inspector of Trees for the parish of St. Michael for the year 1950.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHAPLAIN

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received a letter from the Chaplain of this House asking that he be relieved of his duties as from the 31st March, 1951. It reads as follows:—

"The Hope",
St. Lucy,
February 28, 1951.

HIS HONOUR THE SPEAKER
The Honourable House of Assembly,
Public Buildings,
Bridgetown.

Dear Sir,

I beg that you lay before the Honourable House of Assembly at its next meeting my humble request to be relieved of my duties as Chaplain of the Honourable House as from the 31st day of March, 1951.

It has been an honour to serve the Honourable House as Chaplain but for personal reasons I cannot continue so I beg that my resignation be accepted.

I am grateful for the honour of having been Chaplain for so many years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
A. E. SIMMONS.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—Following on Your Honour's announcement of the resignation of

the Chaplain of this House, I now beg to move that his resignation be formally accepted by this House.

Dr. CUMMINS seconded the motion which was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Mr. ADAMS: I have the honour to present from His Excellency the Governor a Message as follows:—

MESSAGE No. 11/1951.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
TO
THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

His Excellency the Governor has the honour to forward the following documents for consideration by the Honourable the House of Assembly:—

(a) Memorandum on the establishment of a Central Milk Depot and Creamery.

(b) Minutes of a meeting of Members of the Executive Committee, Officials and Milk Producers held on the 12th February, 1951.

2. The Honourable House of Assembly is invited to approve in principle the establishment of a Central Milk Depot and Creamery in terms of two documents referred to above.

L. SAVAGE,
Governor.

Government House,
Bridgetown.
5th March, 1951.

BARBADOS

APPLICATION FOR A FREE GRANT FROM COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUNDS (NOT EXCEEDING £30,000) FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL MILK DEPOT AND CREAMERY.

Memorandum by a Committee of Milk Producers under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture.

Agriculture is and will always remain by far the most important industry in Barbados, and it is consequently a prime object of policy to diversify and improve the efficiency and productivity of that industry as the main means of raising the "national income" and the standard of living of the whole community.

2. Steps taken to this end to date (so far as concerns the use of Colonial Development and Welfare funds), include under Scheme D.217, the establishment of District Agricultural Stations, the provision of irrigation facilities for market gardening, the establishment of a central Livestock Station and the appointment of a Co-operative Officer. These are specifically "Barbados" schemes. Scheme R.275 provides for long term cytogenetical research of benefit to the sugar industry as a whole. Assistance with local investigations into sugar agronomy problems is also provided by Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist on the staff of the Development and Welfare Organisation.

3. The sugar industry dominates and may be expected to continue to dominate the economy of the Island; and other developments should ideally be complementary to that industry. One such development is the extension and improvement of the milk industry.

4. In Appendix III to the memorandum on "the Agricultural problems in Barbados", drawn up by the Director of Agriculture in 1940, the following observations occur :—

> "Within the past ten years or so there has been a gradual change in agricultural methods on estates in Barbados. Under this new system the number of oxen and mules kept on the plantation has been considerably diminished, mechanical transport has taken the place of livestock transport, and the practice of heavy pen manuring has been replaced by the newer method of mulching and artificial manuring. The value of pen manure in maintaining the fertility of local soils is admitted but, under the old system, has proved uneconomic at recent prices of sugar and the days of the ox and mule are surely numbered in Barbados.
>
> "Pen manure may be produced by milch cows and the economic and other possibilities of producing milk and pen manure on the plantations deserve investigation. Barbados imports about one and a half million pounds of condensed milk valued at some £18,000 each year, and if this condensed milk were replaced by locally produced fresh milk this money would remain in the island and more labour would be employed. Incidentally, it might be noted that this consumption of milk represents about 7 or

8 lb. per head per annum which, from the nutritional standpoint, is very low and it is certain that any increase in milk production and consumption must have a marked effect in improving the nutritional standard of the masses.

"Investigations on milk production by plantations must be mainly directed to the economics of the problem ,the care and management of the stock and tc feeding. Special attention will be required on the problems of green fodder conservation so as to ensure forage for the animals at all seasons of the year."

"It is considered that these investigations should be placed under the control of the Department of Agriculture but, if this work is to be carried out effectively, it would be necessary to appoint an officer, trained in modern methods of mixed farming and animal husbandry, to the staff of the Department of Agriculture. Such an officer would also be responsible for the formation of schemes directed towards the improvement of small livestock such as goats, sheep, pigs and poultry for the benefit of the peasant proprietors and work of this nature is urgently needed."

Since 1940, the tendency to mechanise has accelerated and the number of animals kept on the plantations is now negligible.

5. These observations of the Director of Agriculture were supported by Mr. A. J. Wakefield, C.M.G., in a memorandum to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies on "Agricultural Development in Barbados", dated the 15th June, 1942. Mr. Wakefield, who was at the time Inspector General of Agriculture, pointed out that dairying, both as an ancillary to the sugar industry and as a business for the small man, is the most likely branch of farming to meet:—

(i) the local requirements of regular employment;
(ii) a steady cash income;
(iii) production of protein-food for local consumption;
(iv) improvement of soil-fertility;
(v) the export of surplus animal products; and
(vi) the sale of improved breeding or foundation stock to the Eastern group of the British West Indies.

6. It must further be noted that, under Barbados conditions, the yield of sugar is mainly influenced by rainfall. For instance, in 1948, the production of sugar amounted to the equivalent of about 79,000 tons whilst, under better rainfall conditions, the 1949 sugar crop grown on the same acreage will amount to the equivalent of about 151,500 tons of sugar. Under the conditions which are being worked out experimentally at the Central Livestock Station, the yield of milk should be unaffected by rainfall conditions, so that dairy husbandry established as a secondary agricultural industry to sugar should serve as a most useful source of income when sugar yields are low owing to poor climatic conditions.

Consumption and Production of Cows' Milk in Barbados.

7. According to the census of 1946, there were
2,454 calves under 1 year;
2,343 heifers of 1 to 2 years; and
5,955 cows of 2 years and over.

If it is assumed that there were 5,500 milch cows then, on the basis of the milk production figure of 4,220 gallons per day given in the census, the average cow would produce about 280 gallons of milk per annum. Dr. Benham in the "National Income of Barbados, 1942", estimated the number of cows in the Island as 5,240 and the annual milk yield as 1,500,000 gallons or an average of about 285 gallons per head per annum. These two figures are remarkably close especially when consideration is given to their different assessment and they are probably an accurate indication of the present position.

8. Two conclusions may be drawn from these figures:—

(a) the average consumption of fresh milk per head of the population is approximately 7½ gallons per annum, or about ¾ of a gill per day;
(b) the average production per cow is about 280 gallons.

These show that both the average consumption of fresh milk and the average production per cow are both very low.

Imported Dairy Products

9. According to the Annual Report of the Comptroller of Customs for the year 1947, the amounts and values of imported dairy products together with countries of origin were as follows:—

Milk condensed or otherwise preserved

Not less than 8% Butter fat.

	lb.	£
Canada	1,629,833	73,343
New Zealand	81,600	3,672
U.S.A.	126,945	5,712
Totals	1,838,378	82,727

Milk condensed or otherwise preserved

Less than 8% Butter fat.

		lb.	£
	New Zealand	33,600	1,512
	U.S.A.	53,000	2,385
	Totals	86,600	3,897

Butter		*lb.*	£
	United Kingdom	20	3
	Canada	385,678	57,852
	Australia	100,124	15,019
	New Zealand	33,587	5,038
	Argentine	11,175	1,676
	Totals	530,584	79,588

Cheese		*lb.*	£
	Canada	65,264	5,711
	Australia	9,809	858
	New Zealand	7 956	696
	Totals	**83,029**	**7,265**

10. "The condensed milk or otherwise preserved", includes both condensed milk and milk powder, and these are not separated in the Customs returns. Before the war, the quantity of "condensed milk or otherwise preserved" imported into the Island was about 1,500,000 lb. and was valued at about £18,000. In 1947, the amount of milk imported was rather more than this but cost about £86,000. It is also apparent that most of this milk is being obtained from hard currency areas and represents a serious drain of dollar exchange.

Present position regarding sales of Fresh Milk

11. It is generally considered that increased quantities of fresh milk would be consumed locally if it were available. Until recently, a large proportion of the fresh milk was produced in town dairies where production costs are necessarily high. At most of these dairies almost all feeding stuffs have to be purchased and the prices paid for green fodders are prohibitive; periods of fodder shortage occur regularly; labour problems are almost always present and the manure produced is quite frequently a source of expense rather than income owing to the necessity for rapid disposal. Most of these difficulties would be resolved if milk were produced on the plantations and small-holdings as part of the general agricultural practice. The Central Livestock Station was largely planned and established with this object in view; investigations are being undertaken there with the object of producing better stock and higher yielding fodder crops of better composition and of finding the best methods of conserving these crops for use during times of green fodder scarcity. A large number of landowners have shown much practical interest in this work, and several dairy herds have already been established on the plantations.

12. The greatest difficulty visualised by the prospective dairy farmer is the disposal of the milk. Although many landowners are prepared to keep dairy cows for the production of milk and manure, they are not prepared to organise and administer a retail distribution. There seems little doubt that, the only way in which an increased production of fresh milk on the plantations and smallholdings can be stimulated, will be by the setting up of a Central Creamery to which milk can be sent for processing and from which delivery to the consumer can be organised. The present retail distribution of milk has no central organisation and it is usual to find several dairies making deliveries in the same districts; this leads to unnecessary duplication and expense. The Central Milk Depot, which will be equipped as a pasteurising plant, will be in a position to supply clean unadulterated milk. The pasteurisation and refrigeration of fresh milk will improve the keeping qualities of fresh milk and encourage a greater consumption. At the present time, almost all consumers boil their milk after receiving it and it must be noted that the adulteration of milk is not uncommon.

Present Prices of Milk

13. There seems little doubt that by increasing the yield of the individual cow, and by more economic methods of producing green fodder, the present price of fresh milk could be reduced. Most of the concentrated feeding stuffs have to be imported but, it is hoped that by increasing the quantity and quality of the green fodders and by growing more concentrated foods on the land, these imports will be reduced. Investigations to this end are being vigorously prosecuted at the Central Livestock Station. The retail price of milk is officially controlled under Defence Regulations at 11c. per pint in bottles and 9c. per pint

delivered in bulk. Sweetened condensed milk containing not less than 8% butter fat, retails at 24c. per 14 oz. tin.

Central Milk Depot

14. The estimated cost of establishing a Central Milk Depot at which 5,000 gallons of milk can be pasteurised per day, and at which surplus milk can be converted into butter and separated milk, has been drawn up. The figures for the plant were obtained from the Aluminium Plant and Vessel Company Limited, and the estimate for building, installation of machinery, land, bans and contingencies has been made locally. These estimated capital costs are as follows :—

	£	s.
Milk Reception, Weigh Tipping Churns & Pipe washing F.O.B.	1,684	14
Milk Process Plant plus Milk Piping	6,217	0
Bottle Washing and Filling	3,811	0
Butter Making Plant	1,201	0
Refrigeration Plant	4,340	0
Steam Raising Plant	2,058	0
Freight, etc	3,700	0
Building 85′ x 110′ x 22′	15,000	0
Installation of machinery, equipment, etc.	5,000	0
Fitter—6 months £500—Passages £200	700	0
Land	1,000	0
Vans (20)	10,000	0
Contingencies	5,288	0
	£60,000	0

Capacity of Plant

15. The pasteurising plant is the latest HT. ST. type and the capacity can be readily increased by adding extra plates which can be operated from the existing control panel. As stated in paragraph 7, the 1946 island production of milk was estimated at rather more than 4,000 gallons of milk per day, but this figures gives the low annual average yield per cow of 280 gallons. It is confidently expected that, with the establishment of a Central Creamery, the production of milk will speedily increase as more and better stock become available, better systems of feeding and management are evolved and dairy herds are established on the plantations. An average consumption of one pint of milk per person per day which can be regarded as an ultimate target would require 25,000 gallons of milk per day. In addition to milk consumption, there is a considerable demand for butter and cheese which is far higher than the present annual allocation of 240 tons butter and 48 tons cheese. It is also felt that the consumption of ice cream would increase considerably if a good quality article at a reasonable price could be made available. When surplus milk becomes available, the question of installing plant for the manufacture of ice cream will be given consideration.

The Cost of Processing and Delivering Milk

16. The cost of processing milk at the Creamery plus the cost of delivering to sub-depots is estimated by the Aluminium Plant and Vessel Company Limited for a 2,000 gallon per day "through-put" at 1.25 cents per pint. No information is available as to the cost of operating a Creamery under local conditions, but a tentative estimate of processing and delivering costs on the basis of a "through-put" of 2,000 gallons of milk per day amounts to 1.29 cents per pint. Assuming that raw milk is purchased at the Creamery at the present bulk price of 9 cents per pint, and pasteurised milk is retailed in bottles at 12 cents per pint and in bulk at 10 cents per pint, it is estimated that the concern would be a profitable undertaking of a 2,000 gallon per day "through-put".

Erection and Management of Creamery

17. It is proposed that the erection of the plant should be supervised by an experienced engineer from the United Kingdom; the Aluminium Plant and Vessel Company, Limited, has agreed to supply such a man, and funds for this purpose have been provided for a period of six months under the estimated capital expenditure. It is also considered of the utmost importance that the manager of the plant should be some qualified person who has had previous experience in operating similar plants elsewhere. It is therefore proposed that the management of the Creamery should be under the control of either:—

(a) a qualified person who has administered a similar organisation in the United Kingdom, until such time as a local successor can be trained; or

(b) a local person who has been selected and sent to the United Kingdom for a comprehensive course of training.

Organisation of Creamery as a Co-operative

18. At a general meeting of actual and potential milk producers, it has been decided to organise the Creamery as a true co-operative. The following proposals have received provisional agreement:—

(a) Any supplier of milk will be eligible for membership of the co-operative provided that he is able to supply a certain minimum daily quantity of milk and, for this purpose, a group of small producers operating as a unit will be regarded as a member.

(b) Any member who fails to deliver the required minimum quantity of milk shall cease to be a member.

(c) Membership of the co-operative will be made up of actual milk producers holding one ordinary share and having a single vote.

(d) The directorate will be elected by members from among themselves. Only those supplying over a fixed minimum average daily quantity of milk to the creamery taken over a specified period will be eligible for election.

(e) Where a member of the creamery is a company, the company may appoint their nominee, who will be eligible for appointment to the directorate.

(f) The concern will be run for the benefit of the members of the co-operative and profits after providing for interest on pro-preference and preference shares, dividends on ordinary shares as may be decided by the directorate, but not exceeding a maximum of 5%, depreciation on assets and reserves as the directors may decide, will be divided among members of a bonus on milk, calculated on the actual quantity of milk supplied to the creamery.

(g) Each member of the co-operative will be required to enter into contract with the creamery.

19. It is considered that the main points of the contract between the creamery and the members shall be as follows:—

(1) *The member of the Co-operative* —

(a) will be required to deliver all saleable milk produced on a farm owned or subsequently acquired by him from animals owned by him;

(b) may not, except with the written consent of the creamery, deal in the sale of milk or milk products with any other company;

(c) will be required to deliver all milk at the creamery or at any other specified place;

(d) any number of suppliers who decide among themselves to pool their produce for delivery to the creamery may be regarded as a single member.

(2) *The Creamery* —

(a) will only accept milk if on analysis at the creamery it is up to a certain fixed standard;

(b) will accept no liability for rejected milk;

(c) will be responsible for applying the proceeds of the sale of all milk from the creamery as follows:—

(i) to pay members a minimum price for this milk;

(ii) to pay the running expenses of the plant, including salaries, bank interest and over-heads;

(iii) to pay interest and dividend on shares; and

(iv) to provide a reserve fund which may be used for such purposes as may be decided by the directorate. The creamery will have the option of redeeming any pre-preference, preference or ordinary shares which a shareholder may desire or be called upon to surrender or sell. Such shares will then be transferred or allocated to other members by the directorate, at their face value, as pre-preference, preference or ordinary shares as they shall decide;

(d) may cancel the agreement if a member fails to conform with its terms or makes repeated deliveries of milk below the required standard;

(e) will not be liable to accept from and the member shall be entitled freely to dispose of any milk which the creamery is unable to process.

Financing of the Scheme

20. It is unlikely that the high estimated capital cost of £60,000 can be raised from the milk producers to implement this scheme. Present costs are considered to be at least 100% higher than pre-war and no great measure of security can be offered to investors.

21. This scheme is designed to intensify production from the land, provide more employment, save dollar imports, improve nutritional status of the

community and produce vital foodstuffs at home, and is considered worthy of support from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. An application is therefore being submitted for a free grant (not exceeding £30,000) under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, to provide for half the capital cost of establishing a Central Milk Depot and Creamery in Barbados.

22. Such a grant would enable the initial capital cost to be brought down to a reasonable pre-war figure. It is considered that there would be no difficulty in raising the remaining half of the capital locally in the following way:—

(a) by the issue of up to £2,500 in ordinary one pound shares;
(b) by the issue of up to say £15,000 pre-preference shares which must be taken up by members of the Creamery; and
(c) by the issue of say £15,000 preference shares. In the allotment of preference shares, the application of suppliers of milk will be given preference over others. Pre-preference shares and preference shares will be issued at a maximum non-cumulative rate of 5% and the ordinary shares will be limited to a maximum dividend of 5%.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1951

Memorandum on the Meeting held at the Office of the Director of Agriculture on Monday, 12th February, 1951, at 2.15 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Sir John Saint, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.

PRESENT:

Members of Executive	*Officials*	*Milk Producers*
Sir John Saint, Kt., C.M.G.	The Director of Agriculture	Mr. E. E. Deane
The Hon. H. A. Cuke, C.B.E.	The Veterinary Officer	Mr. H. A. Dowding, M.C.P.
The Hon. Attorney General (Acting)	Mr. A. D. Herbert	Mr. L. Davis
Mr. F. L. Walcott, M.C.P.		The Hon. J. A. Mahon, M.L.C.
		Mr. E. A. B. Deane.

There was general agreement on the need for the establishment of a central Creamery on the basis of the memorandum submitted by the Director of Agriculture. The discussion, therefore, was on the question of the capital structure of the association and the membership thereof.

2. It was suggested that Government should be asked to put up pound for pound subscribed by milk producers and, if necessary, by others under the following terms and conditions :—

(a) The contributions of milk producers should be secured by an issue of Debentures carrying interest at 4%. These Debentures to be subject to retirement between the 21st and 40th year in equal annual instalments, but that the association should have the right to begin redemption from the 11th year if it so desire.
(b) That Government's contribution to the Capital should be limited to a maximum of £30,000 and be free of interest for 20 years thereafter to carry interest at 3% and that the retirement of the loan should be between the 21st and 40th year in equal annual instalments or at an earlier period if the association so desire.
(c) That in winding up the Debentures should rank in priority to the Government loan.

3. It was agreed —
(a) That Membership of the association should be open to any producer of milk who is prepared to enter into an agreement with the association to deliver all milk produced by him (except the quantity required for family consumption) provided that he is able to supply a certain minimum daily quantity of milk to be determined by the association.
(b) That the proceeds of sales of the association should be charged with the following :—
  (i) The ordinary working expenses.
  (ii) The depreciation on Plant and Machinery.
  (iii) The interest on Debentures and Government loan.
  (iv) The amortization of Debentures and Government loan.
  (v) The payment of a basic price
  any surplus to be divided on the basis of annual deliveries.
(c) That milk producers who are not prepared to qualify for membership may, if the Directors consent, supply milk but will secure only the basic price paid to members.

PAPERS LAID.

Mr. ADAMS: I have the honour to lay on the Table of the House the following Paper:—

The Special Registration of Voters (General Assembly) Regulations, 1951.

NOTICE

A Government Notice was given as follows:—

Mr. ADAMS: Resolution to approve the Order entitled the "Registration Districts Order, 1951" made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the 3rd day of March, 1951, under the provisions of Section 4 of the Special Registration of Voters (General Assembly) Act, 1951.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

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 of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the Colony.

On the motion of MR. ADAMS, seconded by MR. COX, MR. SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

REPRESENTATION OF BARBADOS AT THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman,—This is a Resolution to place the sum of $800 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1950-51, Part I—Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimates, 1950—51, No. 44, which form the Schedule to this Resolution. I am asking the leave of the Committee to amend this Resolution by deleting the figures $800 and inserting the figures $1,040. The explanation is that originally the Resolution did not make any provision for subsistence allowance. I think that honourable members are aware of the purpose of this Resolution: an invitation from the Imperial College of Tropical Argiculture in Trinidad to send Representatives from this Colony to attend its Silver Jubilee Celebrations has been accepted by this Colony, and this Resolution is for the purpose of meeting the expenses of this Colony's Representatives. As I was saying, originally no provision was made for subsistence allowance for the Representatives, and the addition to the Resolution is to cover their subsistence allowance. Invitations have been sent to West Indian Territories including those outside the British Caribbean. The association of the College with this island is of a special nature in that many people who are now rendering able assistance in these Colonies have been trained by that Institution. It is fitting therefore that this Colony should mark its interest in these Celebrations by sending delegates. I can say that the House will soon pass an Address to the Governor nominating the delegates to attend these Celebrations after the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition have consulted each other in the matter.

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

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: Without any more ado, MR. CHAIRMAN, I beg to move that this Resolution as amended do now pass.

Mr. COX seconded the motion which was agreed to.

On the motion of MR. F. L. WALCOTT, seconded by MR. COX, the CHAIRMAN reported the passing of one Resolution in Committee of Supply as amended.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of MR. F. L. WALCOTT, seconded by MR. COX in each case, the Resolution passed in Committee of Supply was read a first and second time and agreed to.

ADDRESS *RE* INVITATION FROM THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I am asking leave to take as the next Order of the Day the passing of an Address to His Excellency the Governor in reply to His Excellency's Message No. 8/1951 relating to the invitation from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph:—To move the passing of an Address to His Excellency the Governor in reply to His Excellency's Message No. 8/1951 relating to the invitation from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—Following His Excellency's Message reporting to us the invitation from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture to this Island to be represented at its Silver Jubilee Celebrations, it has been agreed that the invitation should be accepted, that Barbados should be represented at these Celebrations by members of the House. I therefore beg to move that the following Address do now pass:

The House of Assembly
To
His Excellency The Governor

The House of Assembly beg to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's Message No. 8/1951 relating to the Invitation from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture to this Island of Barbados to be represented at the Celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the grant of its Royal Charter.

The House beg to inform Your Excellency that they are willing to accept the invitation abovementioned and beg to nominate Messrs. F. L. Walcott, Senior Member for the Parish of Saint Peter and Mr. E. D. Mottley, Senior Member for the City of Bridgetown, as representatives from their body to attend the said Celebrations.

Mr. WILKINSON: I beg to second that.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that this Address do now pass. Honourable 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 honourable senior member for St. Joseph to present this Address to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. ADAMS: As Your Honour pleases.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS CONCLUDED

Mr. ADAMS: I regret to say that apparently there is no other Order under Government Business which is ready for discussion.

REPLIES LAID

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker.—At this stage I am asking leave to lay the Replies to certain Questions.

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

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to lay the Reply to Question No. 34, standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Philip, with regard to the advisability of getting assistance from Marshall Plan Funds; and the Reply to Question No. 36, standing in the name of the same honourable member, relative to the Government's attitude to the suggestions made by Mr. Gallotti of the Industrial Survey Panel appointed by the Caribbean Commission in respect of certain industries.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

Orders Nos. 1 to 4 under this Head were postponed at the request of the honourable members in whose names they stood.

ADDRESS RE COLOUR AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. BRANCKER: I ask leave that Order No. 47 standing in my name, be taken as the next Order of the Day.

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

Mr. MILLER entered the House and took his seat.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day now stands in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Lucy:—To move the passing of an Address to His Excellency the Governor relating to colour and racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker,—In moving the passing of this Address I do it with a full sense of responsibility, having given this matter the most careful, thorough and mature consideration. As a matter of fact, when notice of this Address was given in this Chamber and it found a place on the Order Paper, the matter was taken up in the Legislature of another Caribbean colony; the passing of an Address of a similar nature was moved in the Legislature of Jamaica. Sir, this Address reads as follows:—

The House of Assembly
To
His Excellency The Governor

The House of Assembly beg to draw to the attention of His Excellency the Governor the fact that acute colour and racial discrimination not only exist in the Union of South Africa but receive official approbation, and in fact the blessing of the Union Government and the majority of the population.

2. This House view such discrimination with abhorrence, and respectfully request that Your Excellency take cognisance of their view of this matter.

3. The House feel that, under the circumstances, instructions should immediately be issued to the Control Board to refuse to grant Import Licenses in respect of South African goods.

4. His Excellency is invited to take such steps as are requisite to ensure that the Government of the Union of South Africa is fully apprised of the sentiment of the People of this Island towards the discriminatory policy adopted by that Government; and further His Excellency is requested to submit a copy of this Address to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies with a request that same be transmitted to the Government of the Union of South Africa.

The first paragraph of this Address, Mr. Speaker, refers to the fact that acute colour and racial discrimination not only exist in the Union of South Africa, but it is clear that the majority of the people of that country, as they have a democratic form of Government are supporting the Administration and thereby supporting the racial policy of the Government. As you know, Sir, if one reads of the Union of South Africa and the present Head of that country and the views which he has expressed on matters of race and colour, it is impossible for us to speak strongly enough in an Assembly like this, of that individual, Dr. Malan. I am dealing with the policy which has been exercised in the Union of South Africa, and the only way in which a place like Barbados can show its displeasure with such a policy is by passing an Address saying that we disapprove of the policy of the South African Government. If we let that Government know that a community such as ours deprecate such a policy, that might tend to let them see a lot of reason and make them realise that they cannot get away with their policy, and that they might at least suffer the loss of their export trade. We import wine and other items from South Africa, items with which we can dispense; we can let them see that we read about what they are doing and we can, at least, impose economic sanctions. Perhaps countries in the Commonwealth and countries outside the Commonwealth with a mixed population like ours, would impose economic sanctions and let South Africa feel the pinch of the shoe. I think that we should pass an Address of this kind, not merely as a gesture but as economic censure on the policy of South Africa—a policy which affects us as we happen to be part of the Commonwealth of Nations of which the Union of South Africa also happens to be a member.

Paragraph 2 of the Address states that the House view such colour and racial discrimination as exist in the Union of South Africa with profound abhorrence, and request His Excellency to take cognisance of their view of this matter. Paragraph 3 suggests that instructions should immediately be issued to the Control Board to refuse to grant Import Licences in respect of South African goods; and paragraph 4 asks that such steps be taken as are requisite to ensure that the Government of South Africa is fully apprised of the sentiment of the people of this island towards the discriminatory policy adopted by that Government. That paragraph further asks that a copy of the Address be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a request that same be transmitted to the Government of South Africa.

Sir, I hear *sotto voce* a disparaging note as regards paragraph 3. The point is to let the South African people know what we are thinking of their racial policy by depriving them of sources of revenue; they will feel the loss of the market in this island, in Jamaica and in other places. In my submission, there is no reason why we should not in this practical way, make known to them what we think of their discriminatory policy. I now formally beg to move that this Address do now pass.

Mr. GARNER: Mr. Speaker,—I beg to second the motion for the passing of this Address. Like the hon. mover, I feel very strong on this matter; it is a matter which, Sir, has now become world wide. South Africa is governed by a group of men who are only living in the shape of men, but in their mentality they belong to the kingdom of animals. I should like to say at the outset that this Address has not been worded strongly enough, be-

cause when you are talking about the Government of South Africa, you are talking about Hell let loose on earth. You are not talking about sane men, you are not talking about men who seem to have any culture or civilisation about them; you are talking about men who can safely take their passport and go to the uttermost part of Hades and live in peace. I feel very strong about this matter because the members of the Government of the Union of South Africa are men who detest people looking like me. I for one, feel that they are no better than I am, because they are not civilised nor are they as cultured as we are. What we have long been willing to forgive and forget, they are willing to carry on. One race which has suffered and is still suffering today at the hands of another race is the Negro race, the people of African descent. At this hour, after two global Wars you still find a Government which says that it is a part of the British Empire, holding on to human beings and treating them worse than you treat pigs; and such persons are not fit to be in human society. You do not find people standing too strongly against the South African Government: even at the place where people are supposed to go and talk about principles, you do not hear them talking about that Government. It seems to me that whatever pressure you put on the South African Government is null and void because they feel that they are able to take care of themselves, and it is for us to speak against the wrongs which they perpetrate against the people of our race. I cannot sit idly by and let millions of people who are part and parcel of our race, people who are looking forward to getting some relief from such tyranny, suffer and not help them in their hour of distress. Personally, I feel, as I have said before, that this Address does not go far enough; you can ask the Government to boycott these people, but there is in this world a circle that will do business as long as you have the dollars and cents to spend.

Nobody has much to say against the oppression of these people or whatever else it is, so long as his economic future or economic status is not threatened; but we as legislators here in this Chamber, being part of the British Empire, whether we like it or not, we have to abide by many things, and all that is left for us to do is to voice our sentiment against the wrongs which we feel are perpetrated against South Africans. Mr. Speaker, it is a very atrocious thing to find that, in this 20th century, there are men at the head of a Government, such as the South African Government, making such discriminatory laws preventing races from having not only social intercourse but business intercourse with each other. Personally, I will say that social intercourse does not worry me, but when you separate people so that they cannot work together and have business relationship together. I think that that is going too far. When you say that people are not fit to mix with other people economically or otherwise, that is a crime against humanity, and I feel that this Address should be passed unanimously by this House so that the Government will know that although we are miles apart from these people who suffer under the South African yoke, the brothers and kinsfolk of these people are thinking of them very kindly, very sympathetically, and that we abhor the treatment which is being meted out to them by Malan and his ilk. Sir, it would take a beast to deal with human beings as this monster in the form of a human being acts towards the people in South Africa. Dr. Malan is an apology for a human being; I do not consider him a sound human being. Dr. Malan is insane; he is not normal. he needs a doctor. He is a case for a pathologist; if he is not insane, I do not know who is insane. He is a madman at large and it is a pity that he gets other men who are a little saner than he is to go along with him. Some people are not moved by human oppression; I do not care what you do, some people are not moved. Pain means nothing to some people, but those of us who are interested in the welfare of humanity, and especially those who of our own race, must feel indignant about the treatment which is meted out by Dr. Malan and his ilk to our brothers on the continent of Africa. Mr. Speaker, it is one of the biggest scandals in the world's history. Somebody has drawn my attention to the fact that coloured people cannot land in Australia: In the United States of America they still have their laws, but they have not got these segregation laws. That is mostly tradition, and it can easily be overcome in the United States by lifting yourself out of a rut. While I do not give that tradition my wholehearted support, yet I know that it has done the Negroes in these parts a great good; it has made them come together, work together, think together and act together; but, Sir, a different case exists in the Union of South Africa. First and foremost, and I think that this is a very good point to make, the land which they now dominate originally belonged to the people whom they are now segregating, the people whom they would destroy; but they forget that the same process by which they came into possession of this land and by which they continue to oppress these people, will eventually annihilate them. If they forget that there is a great God which guides the destiny of this world, if they think that they are the great masters of this world, they are fooling themselves completely; and if the Negro has confidence in the Name, righteousness and justice of God, he has got everything on his side. If the Negroes find themselves disorganised but have hope in the eternal goodness of God, Dr. Malan, or any other man for that matter, has a hard time in keeping God's people apart. It was intended by God that all peoples should live together in this world. No small-minded person like Dr. Malan can stop God's people from taking their rightful place in this world. Dr. Malan has no right living in God's world; he should have been dead a long time ago. Let Dr. Malan insult this great race of ours; let him do everything to make us feel inferior to other human beings, but one thing I know is that in that great day God will bring out His man to deliver this race of mine. The lot of the Africans should hurt any of us on this side of the globe, and are we taking it lightly? There are those of us who have read history and have seen Emperors come and go; we play our part today and tomorrow we go. So it is with tyrants.

I will now say something to the nations of the world who countenance what Malan is doing and say nothing. Just as the League of Nations is now defended, so also will be the U.N.O. I prophesy that. Today you pat me on the back and tomorrow I pat you on the back; it is of no use sitting around a conference table and doing nothing. Who can they fool? Can they fool intelligent people like me? If they could even fool me, can they fool God? The only weapon which the Negro has is faith in prayer to Almighty God; that has stopped wars. Even at this hour I am praying for Malan and his clique; I am praying for his counterpart at the U.N.O. Economically, they are killing the race in South Africa. Malan is criminal, I would ask one question like Jeremiah the prophet of old. "Is it nothing to you?" Is it nothing to you that this head-strong Dr. Malan can get along as he is getting along in this civilised world? Does it mean nothing to you? It means something to me; that man is uncivilised. He should be bombarded with letters to let him know that South Africans have brothers

and sisters all over the globe, and that what he does to the least of them he does to all of us. Don't you see what the other races are doing? Don't you see that the time is ripe for a change? All the armies that are sent to Europe cannot stop God's legions from marching on. Men must fear in their hearts for the wrongs they have done; God has endowed every human being with a conscience, and that conscience which he stifles for a time tells him that he has done wrong.

Sir, I would invite you to think of Mr. Clement Attlee; God is using him as a means to save our people. From certain things in Mr. Attlee's life, I can see that God is using him for the salvation of these people. God has always had His good boys and His bad boys, and when He is ready to call His boys to do His mission He calls them. God saw His world going badly and He sent a message to Hitler. Hitler did the job which God wanted him to do; he is only one of God's messengers. Just as God has made things of different colours, so He has people of different colours, but they have the same organs; history is replete with the great things that Negroes have done. What is this beast in human form doing to the people of South Africa? He is subjecting them to brute force and slavery; he is stamping out their mission, he has relegated them to the state of a dog, which we cannot tolerate much longer. If any of my people tells me that he has nothing in Africa and that he has no African blood, he is a traitor to his race; I do not care who he is. I take it that as soon as our people get their freedom they would want to go back to the place whence they were brought; but you find every now and then that you cannot get this thing done because you have to ask the Colonial Office about it and we are not a republic. Do you realise the immense manpower that there is in South Africa? If it were pooled together that would be a first-class example to the world. I long for the day when our young boys will get it in their heads that they do not want to rival the people in the place where they live. We want to let Malan know that we are making a strong bid to organise an army which other nations can respect. The reason why Malan and other people do not recognize us is because we are not organized; we want an army. If we were strong enough to send somebody at the U.N.O. Malan would have to think twice before he does anything, because we could have a conference with him; we could send a delegate to him and if we were strong enough we could make war with him. I only hope that the Negroes are praying; I believe in prayer, but I also believe that there is a time for everything and that God helps those who help themselves. Lazy, good-for-nothing men will never see God's face. Let the heathen dig the earth and plant food; I tell you that God will assist a heathen more than a lazy man who merely depends upon reading his Bible and looking for an easy life. God has a way of working out things, and while some people do not believe in miracles, I hope that some miracle will take place to help our people who are now disorganized. It produces a burning feeling in my heart to know how our people in Africa are being treated in South Africa by Dr. Malan and his ilk; they are crooks scallywags. Self-preservation is the greatest thing in life, and there is such a thing as the survival of the fittest group; if we do not organize ourselves into one group, we will definitely be annihilated. Our people in South Africa are in the hands of the Europeans who go there; they are being exploited, they are only used as human machinery to produce things, but they are not to benefit by the things which are produced. What are we going to do about all that? Are we not going to organize?

Quite recently Malan was bumptious enough to tell the British Government that he does not understand their colonial policy. Don't you see how far that man intends to go? He does not want the Negroes who are living in that domain to have any independence at all. We cannot sit idly by and let this man propagate that sort of thing throughout the world and say nothing about it. We have a strong and mighty race potentially; we are made of good stuff mentally and otherwise and we should not fail to use those blessings which God Almighty has given us. God Almighty has given us five senses; recently I read that there are six. However I want to say that this great continent of Africa was given to the black people; some people say that the mixture of Europeans and Africans is good, but I do not know about that. If the African people were left alone during these 300 years they might have evolved a civilisation and come within the comity of nations.

We must have schools for educating the Negro people and we must clamour for independent government: we do want to be under anybody's aegis. Do you know the disease we could eradicate, the schools of learning we could build and the culture we could bring about by being independent? But our energies are being wasted so as to help the British Government. We cannot build hospitals here, we have people suffering from T.B. walking about at will and we cannot even build a sanitorium; we cannot do anything. We are tied down because we have to do what somebody says we must do over here. Our only product is sugar cane and you cannot even get a proper price for it.

Mr. SPEAKER, I see that I am straying from the point and I must go back to it. In South Africa Dr. Malan is one whom I fear is bringing the wrath of God nearer to this world than we dream of, and in high places Dr. Malan's policy is being countenanced. He is keeping Africans in misery, and the British Government should know by this Address that we in Barbados feel very indignantly about their acquiescence, so to speak, in the behaviour of a man like Dr. Malan and his ilk who claim to be members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. If the British Commonwealth of Nations is to have the confidence of British subjects, it must exhibit a more militant policy against the discrimination which is being hurled at her subjects of colour. We cannot sit idly by and let Dr. Malan and other beasts continue to cast heaps of insults against human beings; they cannot expect to get away with that. We are civilised enough to know that what is going on is part of a conspiracy to keep us in the gutter disorganized, without any ambition and prevent us from carrying out our aspirations; because when you keep people down, they have nothing to which they can aspire. Millions of our brethren are living under the threat of a brute such as Dr. Malan whose only purpose is to keep South Africans in a state of economic slavery and complete ignorance.

I am not saying anything more on this question. I hope that this House will pass this Address unanimously, because I take it that we have pride in our bosoms and we know that we are members of God's family. We believe that the day is not far distant when all God's children will dwell together in harmony and there will be no question of difference of colour. I am sure that day has not yet arrived, but until it arrives we must organize and express our views and sentiments and let people know exactly how we feel. We cannot do it by shot and gun because we are not organized. I hope that the time will come when Dr. Malan and his ilk will feel the burden of their sins and crimes against our people. I hope that those of us who are like minded and who want to see Africans develop economically, socially, agriculturally, educationally and in every way, will be the first to approve the passing of this Address so that Dr. Malan and his like will know that all is not

well throughout the world because the natives there not only have their friends like Rev. Michael Scott, but the Negroes have begun to feel that when one has been hurt, all have been hurt. When they know that we will resent any unfair treatment which is meted out to one, when they know that we will act as one, only then will we get the recognition which we seek not only from Dr. Malan but from the metropolitan governments which we foster.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I shall not be as lengthy as the seconder of the motion for the passing of this Address, and I should like to express a different point of view from the two previous speakers. An Address of this nature, if it is passed, should carry some weight; it should be so decisive as to give some assistance to our brothers in South Africa, but, I am afraid, as it is worded, I could not vote for it. The hon. senior member for St. Philip has dealt exhaustively with the question of race; it is correct to say that all of us who have had the opportunity of learning to read and write must appreciate whence we came and where we have got, and it is still part of our duty to do what we can to assist our brothers and sisters who are yet natives in Africa and who, we believe, are suffering. Those of us who have read about Dr. Malan are bound to come to the conclusion that he is the most inhuman being living on the face of the earth. (Cheers). Anybody whether a European or African, who has any christian feeling about him at all, and is following the activities of Malan, must come to the conclusion that he is the most inhuman being living on the earth. But society is made up of people like Dr. Malan just as it is made up of people like Rev. Michael Scott, and the most we can do in these parts is to pass an Address and let it be seen that we have enough force by which we can get Dr. Malan to ease the pressure upon the people of South Africa. We would like that pressure to be eased, and there is no point in being extreme. We must remember that there is a section of people in Great Britain and there are some people in the United Nations Organization who are still saying "We deprecate your treatment," but Dr. Malan in saying "I do as I like." Therefore I say that in passing an Address of this sort, we should let it be so worded as to carry as much weight as possible.

Now let us analyse this Address; I feel that the first paragraph is not strong enough because acute racial discrimination has always been existing in South Africa, and it is not correct to say that this racial discrimination receives the blessing of the majority of the population, because the majority of the population are very many more Negroes than there are Boers or Europeans. If the majority of the population had agreed with this racial discrimination, we would not have any reason to pass this Address, because we would be interfering with something with which we have no right to interfere. But the majority of the population are suffering, and we would like to relieve them. It is not the racial discrimination which is worrying me; if you take pride in yourself you will overcome racial discrimination, because you should not have any inferiority complex. Racial discrimination is something which is practised in all parts of the world; I believe it is practised in England more than in any other part of the globe, but it is the inhuman treatment of Dr. Malan and his Government to the people of South Africa which I am worried about. It may be a good thing to discriminate like the United States of America; you must live among your own people. If you have a race of fourteen or fifteen million people together, other people are bound to count you as a race of so many million people; and all the gifts which the Creator has given have not been given to any particular race. Twenty-five years ago one could not think of having people like myself serving on the Faculty of any great American University; a distinct line was drawn. I remember reading quite recently of a vacancy to be filled by a medical student at a leading American University, and among the several hundred applicants for the position a Negro student was accepted. The Dean of the Medical Faculty said he considered that if for racial reasons this youngster had been turned down, the United States would have been robbing the world of a great scientist. That is the attitude of a country in which there is rank racial discrimination, and in that case racial discrimination does not hurt, you must believe in your own social position. I remember Kelly Miller who says that prayer is not everything and he advises Negroes to pray; you must have christianity but you must put down your Bible sometimes and get down to a little economics. Of course, you must pray, but that is not all.

I am asking the honourable introducer of this Address to agree that it is not only a question of racial discrimination because there has always been racial discrimination in all parts of Africa; but it is a question of the inhuman treatment. As regards paragraph 2 of the Address, if the honourable member feels that this is the strongest way of putting it, I shall be unable to support it. I speak as a full-blooded Negro; we know that there is racial discrimination existing in America, in Australia and in Canada. If you look like the members of my Party, you buy your ticket and you walk through; but if you like the Clerk of the House you are told: "We do not want any Negro problem." In Australia they had to pass a Bill so that West Indian cricketers who look like me could go in. As regards paragraph 3, I ask honourable members not to let it appear that we are so stupid as to pass the Address with that particular paragraph in it. This is not a question of thinking of people who hold agencies for South African goods; I would like the honourable Leader of the House to tell me if it is not a fact that the Colonial Tariff Regulations must apply to colonies in the Empire. I am perfectly willing to bow to his submission, but if what I have just said is a fact, how can we pass an Address asking refusal to grant Import Licences in respect of goods from South Africa? I cannot see the practicability of doing that and therefore I am not voting for that paragraph as it stands. I am 100% in favour of passing an Address in this House for the relief of people who are being ill-treated; I am not ashamed to vote for an Address to the Head of the Administration letting the Colonial Office know that the people of Barbados feel that the treatment of Malan to the people of South Africa is inhuman, but we want to have something done in such a way that it will be recorded and transmitted to Malan. Of course, Malan will do in this matter as he has done in other matters affecting other people. I repeat that it is not merely a question of racial discrimination; only to-day in the columns of the Press we were treated with a letter dealing with racial discrimination, and even around this Table we have been taught so much discrimination, that we ourselves begin to discriminate. I beg to move that this Address be amended as follows:—

That in paragraph 1 line 2 the words "the enactment of segregation laws and inhuman treatment of natives" be inserted after the word "discrimination"; that in the same paragraph line 4 the words "and the majority of the population" appearing at the end thereof be deleted and that in paragraph 2 line 1 the word "discrimination" be deleted and the word "behaviour" be inserted in place thereof; that paragraph 3 be deleted; that in paragraph 4 line 3 the words "discriminatory policy," be deleted and the words "inhuman treatment," inserted in place thereof.

I have suggested these amendments in good faith in the hope that the Address will be passed without there being any controversy over it.

Mr. REECE entered the House and took his seat whilst Mr. MOTTLEY was speaking.

Mr. WARD: While I am in favour of making this protest in this Address, I am not in favour of the wording of the Address. I beg to second the amendments of the honourable senior member for the City. We in the West Indies cannot tolerate such treatment as is being meted out to people in the Union of South Africa, and I feel that it is our duty, on behalf of the coloured people in other parts of the West Indies, to make a protest against regulations which the Government of South Africa has enacted against the coloured people in that Dominion. In a day when we are fighting for people to have equal rights in this world, I feel it is unkind, inhuman and everything that can be wrong for one or two individuals to take advantage of people who cannot defend themselves. I do not think that there is any necessity for any debate on this Address; I feel that every man will realise that if he found himself in the position of these unfortunate people, he would like people who are civilised to bring to the notice of the British Government that justice is not being done to him.

Mr. ADAMS: I propose that we do now adjourn for tea and then continue the debate on this Address. I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until 6 p.m.

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

On re-assembling,

Mr. SPEAKER: On the adjournment, the House was considering the passing of an Address to His Excellency the Governor relating to colour and racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. ADAMS: I am not voting for this Address for one reason only; it is that I am a member of the Government and if it is a question of policy as regards the prohibition of imports from South Africa, I may be called upon to advise the Head of the Administration. That is why I am not voting for the Address; if I were not a member of the Government, I would vote for this Address just as it stands. We should look upon this policy of South Africa and its recent manifestation and the Statutes due to Malan as inhuman; it is even worse than a crime. I shall never forget the attitude of South Africa two years ago at the United Nations Assembly. If Your Honour will permit me to say this of myself, I sometimes recall with a smile that some of my political friends, even more so than my political enemies, throw it at me that I was a defender of Imperialism at the United Nations Assembly. I was due in the Fourth Committee to deal with the question of South Africa and its attitude to the Protectorates when they declared that they were going to be incorporated in the Union. As the United Kingdom Delegate, in the Fourth Committee all matters dealing with Trusteeship and Colonies fell to me. The attitude of the Colonial Office was that it was not asking you to say anything with which you did not agree. The attitude of South Africa towards the Colonies and coloured peoples generally was, whether she was to be called upon to run Trusteeship Colonies or not, that she was not bound to do so, and the British attitude was that South Africa was right. I was not prepared to go so far as that, and I declared that I was not going to deal with this matter, which would appear to a question of South America's racial policy. The British Government respected my position, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs took my place at that point. I say that in order that the world might know that I was merely a representative of the colonial point of view and my colonials would respect the stand which I took. At the same time, the British Government no more approves of the policy of the Union of South Africa towards coloured people than it approved of Hitler. All the Dominions were against South Africa. I sometimes smile when I think of my political friends who declared that I let down the Colonies at the United Nations Assembly. Where it is necessary to say dreadful things about the attitude of the United Kingdom Government towards the whole idea of colonialism, I think it is fair that I should say them As a colonial, whatever the attitude of the United Kingdom Government may be I say it is our duty as colonials to see that there is much in colonialism still existing, but which ought not to exist. I speak objectively because I am referring to Grenada and I do not know the facts from there; but it is deplorable that in this modern age, any policeman should be called upon to shoot down anybody because he is in a labour dispute. Some aspects of colonialism remain when they should be abolished; but as regards the attitude of the British Government towards self-government, how can we say that the British Government is not trying to do its best? Here is the British Government appointing a Commission which makes recommendations for an advanced constitution; here is Nkrumah getting elected while he is still in jail and he gets let out. We cannot say that the British Government is not trying to do its best; within our memory people have been in jail and they were not let out at elections.

The honourable member on my right (MR. COX) has just handed me the Report of the Commonwealth Conference which was held in London in 1948 when our former Speaker, Honourable MR. EVELYN, was our representative. The attitude of South Africa was summed up by Mr. Trollip; He said:

"I regret that speakers from India, Ceylon and Pakistan have raised the matter of South Africa in this discussion inasmuch as I and my colleague from South Africa have come here to discuss the general question of migration and had no idea that South Africa was, so to speak, going to be put in the dock." He goes on: "In the first place, I think it is common knowledge that the case of India and South Africa is now pending hearing before U.N.O; I submit it is *sub judice.* I do not intend therefore going into the details of the case because it must be obvious to Delegates that if I did so, it might very seriously prejudice the case which my country intends putting before U.N.O." Then he says: "I may say generally, however, that the common policy of South Africa—a policy which is supported by both the Government Party (the National Party) and the Opposition (the United Party, which is led by General Smuts)—is that of the paramountcy of the White man in South Africa, a policy of trusteeship over Native and Coloured peoples. That is the defined policy of South Africa, and it is a policy which is subscribed to by the great majority of White persons in South Africa.

To us Europeans in South Africa, that policy is an obvious policy, and anyone who has been to South Africa, who has spent some length of time there and who has, further, taken any intelligent interest in the affairs of our country will readily understand and quickly appreciate why that is the policy of South Africa. I need not demonstrate before this Conference why that should be so, save to tell you that we

have a Native population of over 8,000,000, a Coloured population of 800,000, an Indian population of nearly 300,000. I think it will be abundantly clear to all Delegates that unless we adhere to a policy such as we now support and carry out, it will mean eventual suicide of the White race in South Africa. If we granted full political rights to the Natives and the other Coloured races in South Africa, the 2½ million Whites in our country would be completely swamped, and if they were not prepared to be drowned in a sea of Colour they might as well then pack up their bags and leave the country for which their forbears have fought and died. That is our standpoint."

It is for the rest of the world to say whether they adopt that mediaeval policy — the very antithesis of democracy—or whether they support the policy of saying that the majority should rule. Mr. Trollip is a South African whose words are reminiscent of something which is written in the country: "There shall never be equality between Black and White in Church or State." As members of the British Colonial Empire we have to say that we are opposed to the inhuman policy of South Africa.

I do not know what is likely to happen to this Address when it comes to the Government. As regards paragraph 3 of this Address, I say purely as an individual, that we cannot hurt South African commerce by ceasing to buy goods from that country; but if we are sticking to principles and it costs us more, we should stick to principles. If you feel that a man is inhuman, but he is going to sell potatoes more cheaply than another, do not buy from him. If it becomes necessary for us to preach against Australia or any other country, let us do it; we should make our protest however small a dent we may make on the people of South Africa, Australia or any other country. We should protest even if it hurts our pockets; even if the goods cost us more, that is an earnest indication of our sincerity that we are not saying: "Although you are bad, we are still buying from you." We, in Barbados, have attained constitutional government; we have gone far on the road to self-government, we have the best constitution; we run our own show internally. The voters of this country are really running the country by electing the Labour Party, of course, (Laughter) which is not true to the same extent of any other member of the British Empire. No Bill can become law unless we pass it, no Bill can fail to come here if we want it to come. No Governor can say that he is not sending down a Bill; he has got to send it down if we say we want it. I say emphatically that we, of all people, must protest against the attitude of Dr. Malan, who is really saying that we have not got to be given this constitution, and that South Africa must remain an outpost in Africa of European supremacy. I listened with great amazement to Dr. Lowe, Secretary of State for External Affairs, who handled the South African case in 1948. He was very courageous about what he was saying; nobody approved of what he was saying, but he put it bluntly: "We in South Africa are nothing to do with what any of you says as regards our attitude against Indians in South Africa." That is a very courageous but an abominable doctrine in the 20th century. We who have gained much ground, ought most strongly to go on record as being opposed to any Government which wants not merely to put back the hands of the clock, but to re-establish on earth a principle which is based not on might but on a difference of pigmentation. I have much pleasure in supporting this Address, and I repeat, if I do not vote for it. it is simply because I am not only a member of the House, but a member of the Government.

It may be that we have no right to criticise the Government of a friendly colony; but there are occasions when that policy has got to be ignored. In the United States Senate, Russia is cursed day after day. The convention that one Government has no right to criticise the structure or the policy of another Government with which it is not at war must go overboard on certain occasions; we are doing the right thing to put on record in the strongest possible language, our detestation of the principle on which the South African Government is moving. I hope that if members of the Government leave the House when the vote on this Address is to be taken, there will still be a quorum left.

As regards the point raised by the honourable senior member for the City, the Secretary of State for the Colonies will never allow anything which is based on discrimination against other nationals; we cannot pass any law saying that no Jew should own a shop in Broad Street or that prices for Indians should be different from that for West Indians. This Address does not purport to make any distinction as regards tariffs; there is no danger in this Address of the Government being asked to do something which the Colonial Office will disallow, even though they may say: "We would hate to think that Barbados or any other country had to pass such an Address. I feel that the British Government is most strongly against the attitude of South Africa; in short, I do not think that any nation approves of "Malanism". We would indeed be backward if we did not go on record as saying that we are in favour of the new colonial policy and we are opposed to anybody who is opposed to that. I thank the House for listening to me and I apologise for having spoken so much of myself; but I thought I would convince the House that the attitude of South Africa is not a passing phase; it is something which is inherent in the South African constitution—something which is dangerous to the rest of the world.

Mr. MILLER: I am asking that an amendment be made to paragraph 3 of this Address. Much as we want to protest against Dr. Malan's attitude, I feel that if we create a bar on the importation of South African commodities, we might, more or less, do harm to some of the natives; we might cause more harm to the same people whom we are trying to help. It is surprising that Abraham Lincoln should be dead, that an attack should be made on the life of the President of the United States of America, while Dr. Malan lives at large. I am asking the honourable member to delete paragraph 3 of this Address.

Mr. SPEAKER: A motion has already been made for the deletion of that paragraph.

Mr. MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I fear that the passing of such a paragraph might result in more harm being done to the Negroes who are now serving in the fields of South Africa. The presence of the Labour Party here to-day is the result of the Disturbances of 1937, and I feel that this House or the Government should send out a very strong protest against what is happening in South Africa. I wish it could be sent by a ball of fire. I am wondering if we should not pass a similar Address in respect of the type of discrimination which we have in this island; just now a similar type of discrimination exists in this island. I am sorry to think that we are now beginning to move in this matter when so much has gone before. However, I am hoping that this Assembly will send up a very strong protest against the Malan set-up, and, at the same time, see that we do no harm to the people who now work with those things which we have to import. We do not want to cause more harm to be done to the same people whom we are seeking to protect.

Mr. DOWDING: I will begin by saying that I do not think any honourable member sitting around this Table or any human being living to-day, could disagree with the principle which lies behind this Address. In my opinion, for any human being to make forcible segregation from his fellow human being, that is going back to the days when men were more like animals; but, Mr. Speaker, with all our strong feeling in this matter, we must look at it in the correct light and pay careful attention to it. The honourable senior member for St. Joseph started off by saying that as a member of the Government, he was not going to vote for this Address. I do not know, or the honourable member has not explained, the exact reason for not voting for the Address. I agree with every word which the honourable member has said; but is it not aback of his mind that a certain amount of caution is necessary in a matter of this sort? When the time comes he may have to advise the Government and he would not be in a position to exercise that degree of caution on account of his having voted for or against this Address.

Mr. ADAMS: On a point of explanation. I have made it clear that the attitude of members of the Executive in respect of Addresses to the Government is that they are not voting on Addresses whether they agree with them or not, because they have no right making decisions before matters are discussed in Executive Committee. Members of the Executive Committee ought not to mention in the House, before a matter reaches the Executive Committee, what advice they may or may not give to the Head of the Administration. They ought not to remain in the House and vote on an Address to the Government.

Mr. DOWDING: I thank the honourable member for his explanation, but I regret that I do not quite understand it. I believe that the honourable member has voted on Addresses in this House; the mere fact that when this Address is discussed in Executive Committee there may be some points arising, is the honourable member's only reason for not voting for the Address to-day. We all feel very strongly on this matter, but as my colleague has pointed out, there is a possibility of this Address affecting the people whom we are trying to help. Let us think of Barbados applying sanctions against South Africa; even in war sanctions do not work on bigger nations. My suggestion is that the principle of Barbadians applying sanctions against South Africa is wrong. South Africa is a great country with all sorts of resources and the world to-day is an uncertain world; we might wake up to-morrow to find that this Island wants some vital food and that food is available only from South Africa. I feel that that is what the hon. senior member for St. Joseph has in mind. I make no apology for my colour in saying that there should be no discrimination on the question of colour; a man is a man if he can stand on his feet and hold his own, but if we were to pass this Address as it stands, we are not only liable to put people in South Africa out of work, but the Address may go against two, three or four persons or against one person in this colony. What is going to settle this matter is condemnation by the people of the world. The honourable senior member for St. Philip has suggested something which is not going to help; it is not the use of shot and gun that will settle the matter. People get killed and the stain remains for ever; but words are what will settle the matter. I have sat in judgment over these people in military Courts; I have given sentence suited to the particular case, and I say that these people are people who need help. The use of shot and gun is not going to help; let missionaries go into that country. Perhaps some day the honourable senior member for St. Philip may have to go to South Africa and show those people a lot. To sit here and apply sanctions against these people is a waste of time; let us condemn them in words. The British Government is saying that it does not intend that things should continue as they are continuing in South Africa, and if we pass an Address which condemns the state of affairs in that country, it will help.

I cannot agree with this Address as it stands: we want to get at the policy of segregation of natives, and the policy of inhuman treatment adopted by the present Government of South Africa. I beg to move that this Address be amended as follows:—

That in paragraph 1 after the words "Governor the" in line 2 all the other words be deleted and the following inserted in place thereof; "policy of segregation of races and the inhuman treatment of natives as practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa"; that in paragraph 2 line 1 after the word "view" all the other words be deleted and the following inserted in place thereof "such a policy with profound condemnation and respectfully request Your Excellency to take cognisance of their view on this matter."

That Paragraph 3 be deleted. That Paragraph 4 be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"4. The House further request that Your Excellency submit a copy of this Address to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and ask that a copy be forwarded to the Government of the Union of South Africa."

Those are my amendments; I have tried to narrow the matter down to our condemnation of the policy of segregation of the races and the inhuman treatment of natives. If we apply sanctions against South Africa, that step is likely to be detrimental possibly to South Africa and Barbados and be of no assistance to the cause.

Mr. MAPP: I have listened with great interest to the contributions which have been made to this debate, and it gives cause for profound satisfaction that all sides of the House are joining in protest against the policy of South Africa, and are thoroughly against racial prejudice and all the evils which are associated with it. We hope that in business houses in this colony where people may not be able to rise to higher positions because of the colour of their skin although they may have the brains in order to fill higher positions—we hope that the policy of racial discrimination will be eradicated and the sentiments which have been expressed by members on that side of the House will be maintained. I have listened to the proposed amendments by the last speaker, and all he has done is to move that paragraph 3 of this Address be deleted; and that paragraph is one of the most powerful paragraphs of the Address. As regards the other paragraphs of the Address, he substitutes words which amount to nearly what the original wording was, but he cuts out what is really the guts of the Address. When I first read this Address, I thought that paragraph 3 would cause hurt to people, but on a little reflection, every member of this House will agree that we would be assuming a lot to assume that if the terms of this paragraph were carried out by this Government, that would necessarily hurt the people of this colony. It all depends upon the Colonial Office; the only reason why the passing of this paragraph would hurt the people of this colony is because there may be some agents who are concerned in the importation of goods from South Africa, and they would not want to hurt their agencies. Therefore, they are against this paragraph of the Address. Why should we assume that the carrying out of the terms of this paragraph will necessarily hurt the people of this colony when we can find some other country from which we can import commodities? Is there no other country of the world

or the Commonwealth which is able or willing to supply us with goods if we refuse to import them from South Africa? Obviously we do not know enough about the matter to say that we cannot get commodities from other places; Britain has just released greater quantities of dollars with which we can trade with Canada and the United States of America. Although the percentage increase allowed is far from the amount required to keep up the standard of living in this colony, yet, I am sure that those countries are quite willing to supply us with goods. There is nothing that comes from South Africa in the way of food, that cannot be obtained from some other country within the sterling area. If you cannot get it from Australia, you can get it from Canada.

On the question of the Commonwealth, I have listened to the views of some hon. members with a great deal of interest. It is a fact that the Commonwealth is a Commonwealth in name but not in reality. The hon. Leader of the House has always fought against the evils affecting the colonies; every man will be criticised for his views, but no one could say that the hon. Leader of the House has not fought to raise the status of the colonies. However, I do not necessarily agree with everything he says about British natives especially as revealed by the recent British policy: we must stick to principles whatever it costs. In the British Government there are obviously people who try to stick to principles, but since Labour has taken over there has been too much fear; people refuse to take courage in their hands. The jailing of Nkrumah might have been in accordance with the law of sedition, but is it not a fact that he was being opposed by an old politician? If Nkrumah were in jail and did not have a strong gathering, the other man would have won the election, and his policy was less revolutionary than that of Nkrumah. The policy of the Labour Government which is in power in England is too weak at times; sometimes you get coming out a Governor like Richards who was no more socialist than the man in the moon. He was given a seat in the House of Lords, and the result was that the same man who was promoted to the House of Lords, showed up his true colours. Sometimes in this colony we do not fight as courageously as we should; sometimes people pretend that they are with you, when they are really knocking you out.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is straying from the matter of this Address.

Mr. MAPP: I am coming back to South Africa. I say that the British Government must adopt some definite principle if the Commonwealth is really to be a Commonwealth. If we are a part of the Commonwealth, can you tell me any reason why we should be debarred from entering certain places? Although the hon. senior member for St. Philip sometimes seems to be interminable in dealing with the African question, yet in the long run he is right; the sooner we realise where our Motherland is, the better it will be for us. We are overcrowded in this colony; we are fighting for a living and yet we have a system of barriers to keep us down. It is time that we stop being sentimental about this matter and get down to facts. If South Africa is in the Commonwealth, it is time that we do more than talk; we should not merely protest in words but also in deeds. I am supporting the passing of this Address with paragraph 3 in it; I would send this Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and let him ask any question about it. We, in this Assembly, should not assume that we are unable to get goods from places outside South Africa; we should be prepared to show that we are sticking to our principles and we are willing to take some definite course of action. I hope that the majority of the House will support the passing of paragraph 3 of this Address.

Mr. REECE: The hon. member who has just spoken should be on this side of the Table; we are fighting the restrictions against buying our goods in the cheapest markets. The hon. member has expressed exactly what we have been saying for quite a long time now, and I am looking forward to the time when he will be courageous enough to cross the Table, (Laughter). Although I have been reading carefully the happenings in the United Kingdom, I do not think I am fitted to make such stringent comments on the policy as it has pleased the hon. member to make today. I know that the present Government is well advised and considers any policy very carefully, so that criticisms of the sort which the hon. member has made, are very difficult for me to substantiate. This House has expressed itself in no uncertain manner in its condemnation of the policy of the Union of South Africa, and in connection with this debate, I do not think that there is any need to repeat what has been said. The opinion of this House in this matter has been well and truly expressed; but I must say that if we are passing an Address, we must pass an Address which can be implemented. If we are passing an Address we should be in a position to know what is contained in that Address, that it not only expresses the view of this House but is in accordance with the policy of the Imperial Government. This question of the importation and exportation of foodstuffs is controlled by the Imperial Government, and are we sitting in this House and seriously saying that we, in Barbados, should tell the British Government that we are not going to receive goods from the Union of South Africa? I say without any fear of contradiction that whenever there is any arrangement made between the bigger members of the Commonwealth as to the importation or exportation of goods within the British Empire, whatever we say about this question will have absolutely no effect. I can well understand the attitude of the hon. senior member for St. Joseph who is, after all, a very astute politician: he does not want to place himself in any awkward position. I agree that in this House we should express ourselves in full and ample terms, but these terms must not be such that we commit ourselves to a decision which cannot be implemented, and which may make us look simple in the eyes of the Commonwealth and the world. I think that we should look at the facts straight in the face, see exactly what we are getting at and express ourselves clearly on the subject.

Hon. members have moved several amendments to this Address; it is true that the amendment of the hon. junior member for St. George has not been seconded, but in substance, it is the same as that which has been moved by the hon. senior member for the City. The hon. member has re-written the Address, but his amendment and that of the honourable senior member for the City are really one and the same. The Address as amended expresses the condemnation of this House of the policy of the Union of South Africa, and I take it that that is exactly the view not only of the members of this House, members of the public, and the people of the Caribbean, but, as the honourable senior member for St. Joseph has said, it is the view of the United Kingdom; and indeed all governments which are within the United Nations have expressed disapproval of the policy of the Union of South Africa. If we join others in disapproving of the policy of the Union of South Africa, that is all we can really expect to do. No one of us here, with perhaps the single exception of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph, knows what the policy is on the question of

exports and imports within the Empire. That being so, I think that if we make a protest in the very forceful language expressed in the Address itself and in the amendments—if we do that and put our views before the proper authorities, that is about all we can reasonably do with any hope of making those views heard in the right place.

Dr. Malan expresses the view of the Government of South Africa, and the correct thing to be done is to bring the people of South Africa to the knowledge that that view is the wrong one. We want to get the people of South Africa to realise that their present policy is one which is not in keeping with the principles so forcibly expressed at the meeting of the late President of the United States of America and Mr. Winston Churchill; we want them to realise that their policy is not in keeping with the Atlantic Charter. We want them to see that the views which have been expressed in this House and those which have been expressed in other places are right and proper, and that every man, no matter what his origin is or where he was born, is entitled to have equal rights with his brother. If, in this Address, we put our views in as forcible a manner as possible, we will be acting wisely and correctly.

Mr. BRANCKER: I shall not reply at any length on the points which have been made. I accept the amendments of the honourable senior member for the City in respect of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of the Address; but in so far as paragraph 3 is concerned, I cannot accept the amendment for the deletion of that paragraph. I am not interested in appeasing the mercantile community or any merchant in Bridgetown.

The question that paragraph 3 stand part of the Address was put and resolved in the negative, the following division being taken:—

Ayes: Messrs. SMITH, MAPP, BRYAN, BRANCKER and GARNER—5.

Noes: Messrs. MILLER, MOTTLEY, DOWDING, GILL-BETHELL, GODDARD, WILKINSON, REECE and WARD. —9.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question has been resolved in the negative, five honourable members voting "Aye", and nine honourable members voting "No", The question now is that this Address as amended do now pass. Honourable 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 honourable junior member for St. Lucy to present this Address.

Mr. BRANCKER: As Your Honour pleases.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Thursday next, at 7 p.m. We have to get through the Estimates so that they can reach the Other Place in proper time.

Mr. COX: I beg to second that.

Mr. WILKINSON: I am appealing to the honourable member. We only got these Estimates last Tuesday night; we all have something to do, and we really have not had the chance of studying the Estimates thoroughly. I quite appreciate the honourable member's point about getting the Estimates before the Other Place in time; I am prepared to come here almost day after day in order to get through the Estimates, but do let us have a little more time to study them. I beg to move as an amendment that the words "Thursday next at 7 p.m." be deleted in order to insert the words "Monday next at 4 p.m."

Mr. MOTTLEY: I beg to second that.

Mr. ADAMS: I accept that amendment.

Mr. WILKINSON: I thank the honourable member and I assure him that the members of my Party will also come here on Tuesday.

The question that this House do now adjourn until Monday next the 12th day of March, 1951, at 4 o'clock p.m., was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.