

THE House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1953—54

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 29th September, 1953.

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

Present:

His Honour, Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS, (*Speaker*), Dr. H. G. CUMMINS, M.D., C.M., Mr. A. E. S. LEWIS, (*Deputy Speaker*), Mr. M. E. COX, Mr. L. E. SMITH, (*Chairman of Committees*), Mr. F. L. WALCOTT, Mr. R. G. MAPP, Mr. F. C. GODDARD, Mr. F. E. MILLER, Mr. J. A. HAYNES, B.A., Mr. J. C. MOTTLEY, Mr. C. E. TALMA and Mrs. E. E. BOURNE

Prayers were read.

Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. VAUGHAN entered the House and took their seats.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting which was held on the 15th September, 1953, having been printed and circulated were taken as read and confirmed.

AMENDMENTS TO BILL BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the Legislative Council the following:—

A Message from the Honourable the Legislative Council returning with amendments the Bill intituled an Act to amend the law relating to Income Tax.

PAPERS LAID

Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay Message No. 23/1953 dated the 28th of September, 1953, from His Excellency the Governor. It reads as follows:—

MESSAGE NO. 23/1953

*His Excellency the Governor
To*

The Honourable The House of Assembly

His Excellency the Governor has the honour to refer to the Address dated the 26th May from the

Honourable the House of Assembly requesting that immediate steps be taken to commemorate the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by the erection of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium or some proper place other than the Barbados General Hospital for immediate isolation and treatment.

2. His Excellency desires to inform the Honourable the House of Assembly that a Hospital Planning Committee has been set up to consider "inter alia" the provision of adequate accommodation for the treatment of tuberculosis. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

ROBERT ARUNDELL,
Governor.

Government House,
Barbados.

28th September, 1953.
M.P.—3352 Vol. IV.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I beg to give notice of the following resolution:—Resolution to approve the allocation of the balance of the Stabilization Fund fixed on the 23rd of September, 1953, by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the advice of the Fancy Molasses Control and Marketing Board under section 10 of the Barbados Fancy Molasses Production and Export Act, 1937.

Mr. COX: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Bill intituled an Act to amend the Natural Gas Corporation Act, 1950.

QUESTIONS

Mrs. BOURNE: To enquire of the appropriate member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House:—

Is Government aware that certain plantations in the parish of St. Andrew have not paid the production bonus for the 1953 crop as provided for in the Domestic Sugar Agreement?

2. If the answer is in the affirmative what steps does the Government propose to take to ensure that these employers are forced to carry out the conditions of this Agreement so that these workers may receive their bonus?

Mr. MAPP: To enquire of the appropriate member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House:—

1. What are the qualifications, if any, of the Acting Organiser, Housecraft Centre.

2. If none, what considerations led to this person's appointment?

Mr. MAPP: To enquire of the appropriate member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House:—

1. In view of the difficulty being experienced in obtaining a suitable piece of non-arable land in the parish of St. Thomas for a playing field, and in view of the fact that there is no suitable playing field in that parish either for children or adults, will Government consider the advisability of obtaining, by compulsory purchase or otherwise, a piece of arable or grass land for this purpose?

Mr. MAPP: To enquire of the appropriate member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House:—

1. What items of food have been released from price control so far this year?

2. Why have these items been so released?

3. How do these items compare in price before and after the removal of such control?

BILL READ A FIRST TIME

On motion of Mr. Cox seconded by Dr. Cummins, the Bill intituled an Act to amend the Natural Gas Corporation Act, 1950, was read a first time.

REPLIES LAID

Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, at this stage, I beg to lay replies to Questions, No. 8 standing in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Thomas; Question No. 10 standing also in the name of the same honourable member; and Question No. 13 standing in the name of the honourable junior member for the City.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to lay replies to Question No. 14 standing in the name of the honourable junior member for City; and also to Question No. 19 standing in the name of the same honourable member.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY entered the House and took his seat.

LEAVE TO PROCEED WITH ORDER NO. 2

Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave to proceed with Order No. 2.

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. SPEAKER: This Order stands in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Thomas: 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 Dr. CUMMINS, seconded by Mr. Cox, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, I am asking leave to take charge of these two items which stand under the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph in Committee of Supply.

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

Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, This first resolution is for the sum of \$2,556 to be granted from the

Public Treasury and placed at the disposal of the Government in Executive Committee to supplement the Current Estimates. It is necessary to have this fund so as to enable the Public Works Department to employ additional staff in order to carry out additional work entailed by that Department as a result of the Five Year Plan. As is well known, this Department as a result of the Five Year Programme of Public Works is now called upon to carry out the erection of certain buildings in addition to the normal work of the department. In order to carry out this work adequately, the Department has asked for additional staff and it is proposed that this staff be appointed on a temporary basis until the additional work of the Five Year Building Programme is completed. It is proposed to employ a Superintendent of Works at a salary of \$2,280 per annum and a Tracer and additional Clerk at a salary of \$1,128 per annum. These salaries will carry a cost of living allowance.

I should also say that this supplementary estimate is making provision until the 31st March next, the end of the current financial year. After that, provision for the payment of these officers will be made in the Current Estimates.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. Cox seconded the motion.

Mr. ALLDER came into the Committee and took his seat.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, While everybody will say that it is necessary to have these workmen to carry out the works, I think since the introduction of the Five Year Plan, it is rather late to discover that someone is needed to superintend these works and somebody else is needed for the drawing of plans. The Government must have been consulted over this matter when the Plan was being drawn up.

The next thing is that it has been pointed out that this additional staff will be appointed on a temporary basis which will only be for the time in which this Department will be engaged in carrying out the Five Year Building Programme. It strikes me that to appoint a Superintendent of Works and then to say at the end of this temporary period of engagement, that you are going to dismiss him and other staff, there can only be one idea which will be actuating the minds of those persons engaged in that manner and that is: "The quicker I get through with this work, the quicker I am out of a job." I feel that the plan of works should be related to the staff at the Department and the temporary staff should be engaged on the basis of contract work or something of the kind. Of course, this contract work should be supervised by the Public Works Department. I do not see how this staff can be set up and then at the end of the time, you will tell them: "You have completed the job for which I hired you; you are not wanted any longer." It does not seem right to me. It strikes me as if you are going to run into difficulties by appointing this additional staff on a temporary basis. It is bound to have a bad effect on the people so engaged. This Committee would like to know that the Five Year Programme of works contemplated is a good one and that these people who are engaged to do it have the intention of getting through with it as quickly as possible, but we know that it is neither conducive to the best work on the part of the person nor on the point of view of the amount of work done during the time when you engage people to work on a temporary basis.

I think it is most unfortunate that we should have this resolution. I would have preferred to see an alternative suggestion. As I have said, I feel that

the programme of works should have been fitted into the work of the staff of the Department and if it were not possible to fit it in, the Government at that time should have been made to understand that it was impossible to do so.

Looking back on matters of this kind, I see that you hoped to collect your Entertainment Tax without additional staff at the Income Tax Department but that you did not well start to do so before you did not have to come to this House and ask for additional staff. I would have believed that all these matters were investigated beforehand. You now in order to carry out your programme of works discover that you want a Superintendent of Works and other staff. I think it is most unfortunate that you now find it necessary to do so both from the point of view of the work to be done and from the people whom you are going to employ.

Mr. COX: Before you put the question, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to reply to one or two points which were made by the honourable junior member for the City. There is something in what he said in so far as when the Five Year Plan was drawn up the Public Works Department had something to do with it and it should have been known at that time that the Department was not staffed to carry out the work entailed in the programme. I would like to say in fairness to the Department that it did not envisage that it would have been called upon to build the district markets. As the honourable member knows, an Act was passed in which power was given to the Vestries to build and operate these markets, the Government only supplying the money to erect them. Since that, Government has changed its mind and has decided to have these markets constructed by the Public Works Department. I know honourable members will well appreciate this step which has been taken by Government when I tell them that Messrs Clarke & Tucker, Contractors to the St. Michael's Vestry sent in an estimate for \$35,000 to erect the Eagle Hall District Market and the Public Works Department has erected it for \$9,000 less than that estimate. As I have said, the erection of this market was not originally agreed to be done by the Public Works Department, but this and the other markets which were proposed to be erected in the Five Year Plan will be done by the Public Works Department, so that it can be seen that there will be a little more work which this Department will have to carry out that was not envisaged at the time of the drawing up of the plan.

So far as the question of getting rid of these temporary officers when the Five Year Programme of Works has been completed, I do not think that this is likely to take place because these two officers are more or less in the employment of Government already and it is more a question of giving one of these officers the opportunity of supervising work and the other officer who is a Long Grade Clerk of having him transferred to that Department entirely inasmuch as he has shown an aptitude for making drawings and can read plans.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I shall not be very long, Mr. Chairman, but it seems to me from what the honourable senior member for St. Michael has said that the Public Works Department is rather like the General Hospital which as you know, I am worried over. If as the honourable member has said that it was not contemplated that the Public Works Department would have been called upon to build the District Markets, and following from that and in accordance with what is contained in the addendum to this resolution that it is necessary to appoint these

two officers—one to superintend works and the other to prepare drawings and to look into the maintenance of these buildings—I will advise the Government to adopt a definite policy in public works and to take a new approach in the laying down of Government buildings. Just as hon. members have criticised the piecemeal policy in regard to the extension of the General Hospital, so too the policy of constructing Government buildings can be criticised. We have this same piecemeal policy in our approach to buildings in this country. I think the day has come when this sort of attitude of make-do which is exhibited in our government buildings is not good enough. I think it is correct to say that all over the world people are taking the erection of buildings as a serious development in the life of a country. I think also that with the high building costs and with the question of the proper utilisation of our land which are two of our main factors, the time has come when this Government should have its own architect. I believe somebody may say that I am stupid for advising Government so to do, but I do so because I do not want to be like one of those people who would like to get up and criticise Government for employing an ordinary Long Grade Clerk to be a building draughtsman and tracer of plans, although I am fully aware that many fourth form boys have found their mark in this respect in Barbados. While this may be so, I do know that they are not in the line of proper draughtsmen of buildings nor can they attain it until they have made a study of it. I know also that there are architects in some British Countries who receive as high as \$800 a month for carrying out work such as we have set down in the Five Year Plan.

I do not think that in this matter of public works you can have a sort of piecemeal policy: you cannot continue this piecemeal policy in these days of 1953. You must attach a proper staff to the Public Works Department—a staff which can plan for the erection of any Government building and for this to be so, there must be a man who knows his stuff and one who is a good architect. I think it is correct to say that in the past we have had too much of a piecemeal policy in regard to public buildings and it must be deprecated because as years go by we have to think of erecting more and of maintaining them. There will also be the question of the proper utilisation of our land for this purpose. Because of these factors we shall want a Public Works Department staffed with men who have the necessary knowledge and foresight in these matters.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: As far as this resolution is concerned, Mr. Chairman, the additional tracer clerk strikes me as a necessity to the Public Works Department because I fully appreciate the first argument which is contained in the addendum to the resolution about the extra work entailed as a result of the Five Year Programme. What I would like to refer to is the appointment of a Superintendent of Works. I do not think you will need that officer if you are only going to set up a glorified clerk in that office. If you are going to set up somebody in that office with only the experience of doing clerical work like typing out a work's sheet, but without any knowledge at the bench of without any knowledge of reading plans and superintending work on building, or if your idea is to pitch-fork somebody in the job, I will say "No." I therefore hope that the introducer of this resolution will give this Committee some more information on this point. As is known, a Superintendent of Works is a wide term, and the tendency seems to be to take any person without the necessary knowledge to fulfil jobs of this kind. When you do so,

you only create confusion. If however, it is your intention to put somebody with the necessary experience in superintending the erection of buildings, well then, it will be all well and good.

When the honourable senior member for St. Michael made the statement that by the Public Works Department erecting the Eagle Hall District Market, a saving of \$9,000 had been effected, he made a wrong statement. If a member in the position of the honourable member makes a wrong statement or withholds a correct statement from the House, it can be rather misleading. The honourable member said that a saving of \$9,000 was effected on the erection of the Eagle Hall District Market. I have nobody to defend, but I attended a meeting a few days ago at which the Colonial Secretary issued a statement about the matter and it is quite contrary to what the honourable member said. I take it that the honourable member is a would-be minister and that he should know the correct facts, but either he is wrong or the Colonial Secretary on that statement. There is a great difference in the statements of two persons. Further, Sir, when the honourable member makes the statement that the building was estimated by the plan of the contractors to the St. Michael Vestry to cost \$35,000 and that it was done by the Public Works Department with a saving of \$9,000 the honourable member knows pretty well, if he is the minister for the Public Works Department, that the plan was substantially changed. The statement which I have received from the other side is that there was a saving of \$6,000. The honourable member says \$9,000; I do not know if he has taken a '6' for a '9'. I appreciate the fact that some of us do take a '6' for a '9'. At any rate, I hope that the honourable member is not wilfully withholding the correct information on this matter. I may say this. It should be appreciated that in all estimates such as this for the building of the District Market, they are usually prepared allowing for circumstances unforeseen. When the plan of that building was prepared, the building was designed to carry a single roof—and the honourable junior member for St. George can bear me out in that statement. On my return, I see that this plan has been changed and a double roof has been put on the building. It is therefore obvious that this change in plan could have something to do with the saving. The honourable senior member for St. Michael should have stated that this change may have been responsible for the saving.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I will ask the honourable junior member for St. Thomas to bear it in mind that I strongly support the idea of appointing a Superintendent of Works. In my own experience, I find that if you are erecting buildings, you must have somebody to superintend but I do not agree that you should merely take somebody with a knowledge of figures only to do that work. The person should have a knowledge of working at the bench and should be able to read plans. Sometimes, I have been accused of bringing things out that were somewhat secret. Sometimes you hear that a certain person is earmarked for a particular job long before the appointment is made and it is common knowledge whom the Government has earmarked for this job of Superintendent of Works. I therefore throw it out as a warning to Government when it is about to appoint this officer to consider the person who has been bearing the brunt and doing the actual job.

Mr. BRANCKER and Mr. CRAWFORD came into the Committee and took their seats.

Mr. COX: Allow me to speak once more and before the honourable junior member for St. George who may bring his technical knowledge to bear on this question. He will be able to tell this Committee whether by putting up a roof in one section would cost less than putting it up in two parts. I am a layman on this question, but from my way of thinking, I am of the opinion that putting it up in two sections would cost more. I hope the honourable junior member for St. George would give the House his knowledge on this question.

That the plan for the Eagle Hall Market was substantially changed is not a correct statement. The only change in the plan was the construction of the roof. The Vestry wanted a single roof to span the building and the plan was so drawn but the Public Works Department found it difficult to put it up in one span and on that account decided to put it up in two. I do not think any layman would believe that putting it up in two spans would reduce the cost. I may state that the Vestry went a little further and has suggested to the Government to do even more than was submitted in the plan when it was first put before Government. The honourable senior member for the City knows that this is so. The Vestry wants shelves and other things which were not estimated for to be erected in the market. I therefore would say that there is no worthwhile argument in that part of the address by the honourable senior member for the City.

With regard to the figures that I have just quoted, with respect to the saving, I got them from the Acting Colonial Engineer about four or five weeks ago. I have not seen him since to talk over the matter again, but at that time, he told me that the building was likely to be finished within the sum of \$26,000. That part of my statement may need a little correction, but I know and the honourable senior member for the City has agreed that there has been a substantial saving in the building of the Eagle Hall District Market by the Public Works Department. Whether it be \$6,000 or \$9,000, it is a substantial saving.

Touching on the point that somebody who has already borne the brunt of the day and did the actual supervision should be appointed as Superintendent of Works. I would say that as far as I know, the person who is actually doing the supervision and is a draughtsman is the man who is earmarked to fill the office.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: Just one point, Mr. Chairman. What the honourable senior member for St. Michael said with regard to the roof was not my point. The honourable member may not be able to read a plan closely. Suffice it to say that if you draw a plan providing for concrete columns and then somebody changes it and puts up something different, that is a substantial change to the plan.

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, What I am worried about is not the remarks of the honourable senior member for the City. As I know it and honourable members must also agree, markets are regarded as monuments in any country but this Eagle Hall District Market is not a monument of the age in which we live. I see the anxiety in the face of the honourable senior member for St. Michael and I can well appreciate his anxiety to get something done and to tidy up that part of Eagle Hall but that is not all to it. With regard to the question of Superintendent of Works, you can get any number of persons who can be termed superintendents, but you should get a proved superintendent. It is economical when you get such a superintendent. Why I say so is because

you only have to reflect on what has happened at Combermere School. What has happened there was purely because of the question of patronage. You have always ignored the engineers even although you have some of the best in the colony, such as Messrs. D. M. Simpson & Company and Messrs Law and Connell. If engineers like these were contracted by Government the savings on buildings would be great, but it seems to be a question of patronage and that is what seems to have seeped into this question of the building of the Eagle Hall District Market. The St. Michael's Vestry decided on somebody to draw the plan and that plan was then submitted to Government or the Public Works Department to erect the building. But what sort of plan was it? To say that there has been a saving of \$9,000 on the building is nothing terrific about it. That is a small thing. What I am sorry about is the design of the market itself. Imagine that type of design being put into effect for a construction of a market in this age! It is a disgrace in the biggest sense of the word. It is unfortunate that the Public Works Department had to carry out the construction of that building according to that plan. When it comes to the question of putting on that type of roof that is there, no proper architect in this age would think of covering it with such a roof; not even with that type which was drawn in the original plan. As I have said, architecture is an art and it represents the age in which you live. The type of building which has been erected at Eagle Hall for the market, more or less represents architecture of fifty years ago to house animals. You will see that type of building on plantations. There is no change in detail. I appreciate the fact that the honourable senior member for St. Michael wants something done, but while that is something done, it is of no credit to the Government. Up to now, nobody can go in the market. There are no stands yet built for hawkers; there are no arrangements for articles like watercress to be kept green. This market is a misfit and a disgrace in this age where the thirst and desire for modern construction are so pronounced. If you look at the commercial constructions which have recently been put up, they are nothing like the building which you see at Eagle Hall. I am sorry that the Government was left in the awkward position of accepting that plan.

With regard to the Combermere School, I do not know what is going to be the position. Suppose I would be told that the position there could not have been averted owing to the flood or some other calamity.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with this resolution at all. We are dealing with Superintendent of Works. I will ask the honourable member to keep to what is contained in the resolution.

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I was about to enquire whether this Superintendent of Works will have to superintend what may be done at Combermere School. In closing, I will say that I am sorry about these two matters. I would, however, tell the Government that in selection of a Superintendent of Works, it should try to get a technical man. The money that would be given to a technical man would not be thrown away and it would be better to do that than to have some incompetent person to superintend work which may have to be done in the future all over again.

Mr. ADAMS came into the Committee and took his seat whilst Mr. MILLER was speaking.

Mr. VAUGHAN: Sir, What worries me is that I thought that this evil tendency of over expenditure through the Five Year Plan had been passed, but I see that this resolution is vitally concerned with

it, due to the additional work as a result of the Five Year Building Programme. Now Sir, I want to condemn the lag between legislative sanction in here of certain measures and the beginning of the implementation of them. I would also like to know what exactly has been started since we have approved of the Five Year Plan. So far as my memory serves me, this resolution is the first thing that we are considering which has any specific reference to any constructions that were earmarked in the Five Year Plan. I can remember no other and as far as I can see, the five years will go by and we will not complete one-fifth of the work proposed and sanctioned in this House, not by me, but by the majority of it.

You have heard all over the place about the advent of ministerial status. If the lag between legislative sanction and administration of the measure is to continue as is now the custom, I can only say: God help this country. I want members of the Government to realise that they are entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out the measures for the improvement of the colony, like the construction of schools, and so on, even though they have not been officially recognised to do so yet. They should see to it that such a great space of time does not elapse between the sanctioning of a measure by the Legislature and the implementation of it. Unemployment is rife and there is no excuse for not being able to find workmen; you can get more than you can use. I want to see something really started. This resolution for provision of a Superintendent of Works and a Tracer Clerk is the first item I see which deals specifically with this work that has been given sanction to over ten months ago in the Five Year Building Programme.

Mr. HAYNES: Mr. Chairman, the only thing that worries me about this resolution is whether Government is going to get somebody suitable for Superintendent of Works at a salary of \$2,880 per annum. I think the cheaper may turn out to be the dearer. I do not think any suitable man will give up his job to work for that salary and I know that unless Government can get the proper type of technical man for the job, it will not be doing anything; it will simply be wasting money. This is the only thing that is worrying me about this resolution. I do feel that more supervision is wanted in that department.

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

EX-GRATIA GRANT OF \$4,160 TO HERBERT LEON KING

Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, This next resolution is for \$4,160 to be granted as an *ex-gratia* payment to Mr. Herbert Leon King, who was formerly Chief Inspector of Highways, St. Michael. As can be seen from the addendum, Mr. King was in the employ of the Commissioners of Highways of St. Michael for 32 years during the last 12 of which he was Chief Inspector of Highways. When the highways of St. Michael were taken over by the Central Road Board and the Commissioners of Highways of St. Michael, ceased to function, naturally, the employees of whom Mr. King was one ceased working with them. It is alleged that Mr. King went to work afterwards with the Central Road Board for a short period though, unfortunately, that cannot be verified owing to the records of the Central Road Board having been destroyed in the Central Foundry fire.

There now arises the question of a pension for Mr. King. It has been stated that the Vestry of St. Michael was sympathetic towards Mr. King receiving a pension and the Vestry took steps to pass a private bill through the Legislature to grant him a

pension. In those days, under the Pension Employees Act, if the Vestry wished to give a pension to an employee, it had to apply to the Legislature for permission. The Vestry of St. Michael did petition the Legislature for a pension for Mr. King but the Speaker of that day ruled that the Bill was out of order inasmuch as the funds of the Highways Commissioners of the several parishes were not raised by Vestry rate. As you know, the funds which are put at the disposal of the several Highways Commissioners come from highway taxes, such as taxes on cars and other vehicles, along with the grant from Government; therefore, the Speaker of that day ruled the petition of the St. Michael Vestry to pay Mr. King a pension out of order.

The matter likewise lapsed until recently when it was revived by Mr. King who in his contention for his right of a pension cited other cases of parochial employees of the Highway Board of St. Michael such as Messrs. W. O. Payne, J. Daniel, J. N. Straughn, Walter Williams and others who were treated to a pension or a gratuity from the Central Government. A few of these cases I remember particularly well. I know of Mr. Straughn and Mr. Payne's cases and recently of Mr. Coppin's case. There are many cases of this sort which Government has treated sympathetically either by way of a gratuity or by way of a pension. Mr. King's case is similar to these. I think I need not say anything more. The addendum is a full statement of the facts as well as I think I have given all the necessary information. I now beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. Cox seconded the motion.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, I must say that it is very regrettable that a case of this sort which has had so much similarity to others which have been considered sympathetically has been kept languishing for such a long time. I do know that Mr. King is a very sick man now—he has been so for quite a period of time—and if he had died, he never would have got this consideration by Government of which I think he is deserving. We have at present the Manager of the Peasants' Loan Bank to whom we have passed special legislation so that his pension may be computed on the service which he gave as an employee of the St. Thomas Vestry. Provision was also made for the Revd. A. E. Armstrong who formerly worked for a subsidiary board of the St. Michael's Vestry. It therefore strikes me as something peculiar that Mr. King was placed in this position of being unable to get any farther about this matter.

I am very glad that this Government has done something about it as I do not consider that there is anything unusual about it. I think the only thing unusual about it is that Mr. King is 79 years old now and is probably getting down in life. I have understood from the many people who worked with him that he did work for a period of time with the Central Road Board and it is unfortunate that there being no record of it, his gratuity has been computed without that period. That could have been verified. However, I think it would be unfortunate to delay it any longer for that matter. I also want to say that to reduce the *ex-gratia* grant or to pension him now may be robbing him of something which he really deserves. In closing, I must offer the present Government congratulations for having attended to this matter. Probably, it might bring refreshment to Mr. King in what might be termed the last hours of his life.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: Sir, I rise to support my colleague in the passing of this resolution but I also have one or two other comments to make. I

was not a bit surprised when I went through very carefully the past rulings of this Assembly on this matter to find that Mr. King was connected with a newspaper. Because of that, I was not a bit surprised to see these rulings. I never can, nor do I believe any honourable member can see the justice in the ruling of a former Speaker of this Assembly on this matter.

While the present Government must be commended in coming to this decision to assist Mr. King by way of an *ex-gratia* grant, there are other anomalies in matters of this sort caused to persons in lower walks of life. I am going to cite one case and I make my comments more particularly to the honourable junior member for St. Thomas and the junior member for St. Peter. I will preface my remarks by saying that the Secretariat has given me all the possible assistance in looking up the matter of a pension for a retired agricultural worker at Codrington who has given nearly thirty years of service to this Government. My criticisms are mainly to a rude and ignorant Civil Servant who said maliciously because I went to Codrington to look up this matter for this old woman and because the books in which her name appeared could not be found that he was going to see that she does not get any pension. This old woman does not live in my constituency but because of my civic pride, I feel it is my right to help her. I am one of those people who do not forget the bridges which I have passed over. One wonders where are the Social Welfare Officers and what are you paying them for when there are people in this lowly walk of life such as this poor humble agricultural labourer who wants the pension that she is deserving of, but who cannot read letters which she receives from the office and cannot supply the necessary information of herself but who is forced to walk around and pay out a lot of money to people to do it for her. Where are the Social Welfare Officers? What are they doing?

I do hope the honourable junior member for St. Thomas will look into this matter as quickly as possible. This woman has put in a number of years as a labourer at Codrington and because they cannot find the necessary books there to show the time when this woman worked there, they are placing the onus on this woman to get the facts and bring in an affidavit. When you find that books are lost during a certain period, it shows that something was going wrong at that time. Mr. Chairman, you know as well as I do that if you tell an old agricultural woman about an affidavit that she will not know what you mean. Because of that, I strongly object to the type of big-belly, eat-a-lot civil servant who is nothing else but rude and ignorant and I hope that my remarks will bring him to a sense of realisation of his errors.

Mr. Chairman, I support this resolution and in doing so, I hope that my remarks will not fall on deaf ears and that the honourable junior member for St. Thomas will cause an investigation to be made into the matter to which I referred. May I say that there is no point of asking this old woman to get all of those affidavits; let some person from the Department go out and make the necessary investigations in the matter. I look forward to seeing something done in the matter.

The question that the resolution do now pass was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On motion of Dr. CUMMINS, seconded by Mr. Cox, the Chairman reported and Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and reported the passing of two Resolutions in Committee.

On separate motions of Dr. CUMMINS, seconded by Mr. Cox in each case, the Resolutions were read a first and second time and agreed to.

RESOLUTION APPROVING RATE OF SALARY TO BE PAID INSPECTORS OF WELLS

On the next Order of the Day being called:—

Resolved that the House of Assembly approve the rate of salary to be paid to the Inspectors of Wells appointed under section 16 of the Underground Water Control Act, 1951—66 as set out in the Schedule hereto, and that the Legislative Council be invited to concur herein, and if concurred in,

Resolved that His Excellency the Governor be asked to assent and take the necessary steps to give effect to this Resolution.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, this resolution is more or less a formality so far as the Legislature is concerned. It is in accordance with Section 16 of the Water Control Act, 1951, which states: "The Board shall appoint such officers and servants for such time and on such conditions as may be approved by the Governor-in-Executive Committee and at such salaries as the Legislature shall determine."

The salary which this Board is asking the Legislature to approve to pay to these inspectors, ten in number for the two months which it will take them to complete the work is \$72 per month plus a Cost of Living Allowance. These wells have been registered. I regard the salary of \$72 per month as the same which is being paid to the Inspectors of Cotton who will carry out the inspection of these wells. I do not think it is necessary to give any more information on this question. I therefore beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Dr. CUMMINS seconded the resolution.

Mr. TALMA: I would like to ask the honourable junior member for St. Peter if a certain anomaly which existed at the Department of Agriculture in which a certain inspector was appointed but for which post there was no salary attached has been regularised. I would like to know if anything has been done in this respect.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I am sorry to inform the honourable member that I am in no position to answer that question today. I have some recollection about it, but whatever is the information on the matter, I will promise to give him at some other date.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Speaker, On reading the addendum attached to this resolution, am I to understand that the Cotton Inspectors will be appointed for this purpose and that they will get this \$72 per month as additional salary plus a Cost of Living Allowance for the two months in which they are appointed? If you use these Cotton Inspectors to do the job, of course they must be paid. The work which they do seems to fit themselves for this job of inspecting wells but the question I am asking is: Are they going to be knocked off their work as Cotton Inspectors to do this job? I want to get that cleared up. I also want to know why with a temporary appointment such as this—according to the addendum for two months—the salary of these people must be calculated with a Cost of Living Allowance attached to it. We have people inspecting scale beams during the crop season and they get a salary for the period without cost of living allowance added. Now you are going to appoint a man already in your employ to do this job, you must pay him a salary with a Cost of Living Allowance. Why can't you pay these inspectors \$75 a month as the salary? Why must you pay \$72 a month plus a Cost of Living Allowance? It seems as if this is only

being done to complicate matters. Is this a pensionable job in which you do not want to compute the pension on the whole salary and therefore you give a salary and a cost of living allowance? There may be an explanation. I would like to hear it. As I see it, you are asking a man to do a job for a temporary period of two months and for that period you can not give him a salary but you must give him a salary with a cost of living allowance.

Mr. VAUGHAN: Mr. Speaker, Does the honourable junior member for the City expect these inspectors to work for less than what they are accustomed of getting during the two months that they will be inspecting the wells? They are accustomed to salary plus cost of living allowance.

Mr. LEWIS: If the honourable member were listening carefully to what I said he would not have made that remark. I said to increase the salary to what it is with the cost of living allowance and call all of it salary.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: The honourable junior member for the City is objecting to the computation of the salary of these inspectors with cost of living allowance. What difference does it make? I do not see any. The persons to be employed are cotton inspectors whose work of inspection ceased in August. The Department of Agriculture contemplate using these same people to inspect the wells. The Department is taken the people who are already working for the Government to do the job and at the constituted salary which they are being paid as Cotton Inspectors. That salary is computed with a cost of living allowance. I do not see what difference does it make.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I do not see the reason why these cotton inspectors should be given the job of inspecting the wells merely because they are already employed in the Government Service. Why can't your District Agricultural Inspectors who should know where are all these wells do the job just as well? As a matter of fact, your District Agricultural Inspectors will have more knowledge of your wells than your Cotton Inspectors. In any case, I am suggesting that it is most undesirable to employ men who are already in the Government Service to do this temporary job. The location of all of these wells in the various parishes is nothing difficult to find; as a matter of fact, most of these wells are already registered, so the Water Control Board will have an account of the location of these wells. I merely want to suggest that when these temporary jobs crop up which do not call for a great deal of business acumen or anything like that, it might well be that you should think of the unemployed people who are capable of doing the work and give them a job. Cotton Inspectors are already employed. It is true that they are employed for a specific period but there are many other people who are not working at all. There is a lot of people who have no sort of income during the year in the various parishes who can inspect wells to see what condition they are in. In my opinion, it is neither convenient or business ability to take up people who are working already and add to their income when in your doing so you are leaving out many who have no income at all.

I am suggesting that when the Water Control Board or any other Government Department have work to be done of a temporary nature, where possible, to give these jobs to persons who are unemployed. It is very much more desirable to do so.

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

Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, that ends Government Business for the day.

PAROCHIAL EMPLOYEES PENSION BILL

Mr. SPEAKER: The first item of Private Members' Business stands in the name of the honourable junior member for Christ Church: Second reading of a Bill to amend the Parochial Employees Pension Act, 1944 as amended by Acts of 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, This Bill seeks to amend the Parochial Employees Pension Act, 1944 (1944-14) as amended by the Parochial Employees Pension (Amendment) Acts of 1947 to 1952. It is one of three Bills which have been brought in from the Vestry of St. Michael to make amendments to the Act. In this case, this Bill seeks to increase the rates paid to pensioners of that Vestry who have retired prior to the 25th March this year a rate of fifty per cent of the first £100 of their pension and forty per cent of the second £100. This Bill has been renewed every year and is just a matter of form.

I now move that it be read a second time.

Mr. ALLDER seconded the motion.

Mr. LEWIS: I must apologise to the honourable junior member for Christ Church if by the point which I shall raise, would cause him to rise again. I would like the honourable member to tell this House why these three cost of living Bills have been delayed so long. I would like an explanation and I think it is necessary. Vestries have been giving this cost of living allowance to their employees for a number of years and it is now purely a matter of form.

I think when a similar Bill as this was introduced on the last occasion, the Crown Law Officers rendered some assistance in shaping and getting it to come up in the ordinary course of bills. I know the financial year of these Vestries ends on the 24th March. Probably, it would be a good thing to make arrangements to pay pensioners of these parochial authorities for the seven days after the 24th March; but whether this is done or not, this Bill and similar bills can be put on the Expiring Laws Act. I said so on the last occasion when these bills were brought in by my colleague but for some unknown reason, the Vestry of St. Michael has sent these Bills in the same way as has been done every year with the exception that this year they are presented later than usual with the result that the people for whom they make provision have had to do without their cost of living salaries and pensions all of this time. I do feel that an explanation is necessary and I am hoping that a reasonable explanation will be given because so far as I am concerned, I want to see that some justice is done to these people. From some information which I have heard and which I will tell the honourable junior member for Christ Church, the people feel that the Vestries keep back these Bills until after voting time for election to the vestries and things like that. I am not in a position to say whether that is true or not. For the Vestry of St. Michael to delay this matter for such a long time and then the honourable junior member for Christ Church who presented it offering no explanation shows that something is in the air. The St. Michael Vestry is supposed to follow whatever the Government does. I would like to know exactly what is the position with regard to this matter. Do tell me something.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, There are two separate cost of living allowances given to pensioners of the St. Michael Vestry and the Vestry this year

has decided to follow Government and consolidate the first one. In doing that, the Vestry had to draft a new Bill through its solicitors and as honourable members know, that takes time. That is the reason why these Bills have been late.

The next Bill which I hope to move in a couple of moments is one which is renewed every year but it has one amendment and that has caused the delay of that. As honourable members are aware, Vestry Bills have to be advertised and the usual process of these Bills does cause some delay. I too sympathise with the many people who are waiting all this time to get these increases owing to the delay of these Bills. As I have said this Bill consolidates the first cost of living bonus and that is a departure from the usual practice. I think this explanation should satisfy the honourable member.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, This Bill seeks to increase the pensions of parochial pensioners of St. Michael. I would like to know from the honourable introducer of this Bill if what is contained in it will only affect these pensioners of the St. Michael Vestry. I am hoping that inasmuch as the honourable member who not only represents the parish of Christ Church in this Chamber along with me, but is also a member of the Christ Church Vestry, would give the same instructions that are contained in this Bill to the Vestry of Christ Church so that they could be adopted for the benefit of the parochial pensioners of that parish. I think this should also serve as a sort of precedent not only for the Vestry of Christ Church, but probably for all Vestries of this island.

Mr. SPEAKER: What the honourable member is stating does not relate to this bill. The honourable member may ask privately that this be done.

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

On the motion of Mr. GODDARD seconded by Mr. ALLDER Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. GODDARD seconded by Mr. ALLDER, the Preamble was postponed.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were called and passed. The Preamble was then called and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GODDARD seconded by Mr. ALLDER, the Chairman reported the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Mr. GODDARD seconded by Mr. ALLDER in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed and the title read and agreed to.

PAROCHIAL EMPLOYEES PENSIONS (COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE) BILL 1953

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day also stands in the name of the honourable junior member for Christ Church:—To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Parochial Employees Pension Act, 1944 as amended by the Acts of 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953.

Mr. GODDARD: This Bill is an amendment to the Parochial Employees Pension Act, 1944, to which amendments have been made since 1947. This Bill seeks to grant to the retired Parochial Employees of the Vestry of St. Michael an allowance at the rate of 20% in respect of the first £100 of pension or any part thereof, at the rate of 7½% in respect of the second £100 of pension or any part thereof and at the rate of 5% in respect of the 3rd £100 of pension or any part thereof. This

is a Bill which is passed every year. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. LEWIS: I beg to second that.

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

On the motion of Mr. GODDARD, seconded by Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

On a similar motion, the Preamble was postponed.

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive were called and passed.

The Preamble was called and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GODDARD, seconded by Mr. LEWIS, the Chairman reported the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Mr. GODDARD, seconded by Mr. LEWIS in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

VESTRIES (COST OF LIVING BONUS TO EMPLOYEES) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day also stands in the name of the honourable junior member for Christ Church:—To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Vestries (Cost of Living Bonus to Employees) Act, 1947, as amended by the Acts of 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Mr. GODDARD: This is an annual Bill; only two employees are affected by it — the Parochial Treasurer and the Vestry Clerk. A Bill of this sort has been passed every year, and the provisions of this Bill will expire in March, 1954. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. ALLDER: I beg to second that.

Mr. COX: I am not opposing this Bill but I would like to draw to the attention of the honourable introducer, and indeed to the attention of the House, that all is not well in so far as the employment of these parochial employees are concerned. Quite recently it was represented to me that great discrimination exists where the granting of increases in salaries is concerned. It has been represented to me that of the number of nurses who are employed at the Almshouse, only two of them have had increases in their salaries this year; one has been increased to the tune of \$20 a month and the other to \$5 a month. As far as I have gathered, none of the others has been given any increase. I want to say that when that sort of discrimination exists, discipline must be undermined and, as a result, administration cannot exist. That state of affairs brings great discontent among the staff and, in the end, the inmates—the poor old people who, through no fault of their own, have been forced on account of economic conditions into this Institution—must suffer. If the members of the staff are not properly paid and if increases in salary are given to one or two individuals and not to all, as has been done by the Government, there is bound to be much discontent.

The honourable junior member for Christ Church in introducing the Bill before this one, said that the Vestry of St. Michael were following the example of the Government. Since 1949 everybody got an increase and there cannot be any justification for increasing one or two people and not the others at this stage. I repeat; with that discrimination you must have discontent among the staff, discipline must be undermined and the inmates must suffer. I sincerely hope that the members of the Vestry present in this House will go

into this question; if they say they are following the principle adopted by the Government, they would be morally bound to increase the salaries of all their employees proportionately with the increase made to the individual who received an increase of \$20 a month. The Matron has not been considered and, after all, she is in charge of the Nurses and discontent is bound to arise. I hope that the responsible authorities will see to this matter and redress the wrong which is being done.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: I only want to say this; at the present time there is still an incremental system in operation at the Almshouse and indeed the entire parochial service. I am quite sure that the Committee which is dealing with salaries have not met yet; only a few days ago I was asking about the advisability of convening a meeting of the Committee very shortly. I suppose that some people will express any opinion against the Vestry as long as that Body is called a Vestry; some people will express their views without any reason. If you have an incremental system, some people will be given their increment at one period, others will be given theirs at another period, but at some period the increments of one individual must be stopped and those of another individual must go on.

I do not quite follow the honourable senior member for St. Michael when he says that increases of salary have been given to some people and not to others. There has been a new appointment made at the Almshouse. It has been discovered that there were certain people doing certain work and they were not getting salaries commensurate with the work which they were doing: recommendations have been made and those salaries have been brought up to a certain level and all the employees will be given proper consideration. There has not been any promise made that employees will be given consideration similar to that given to the people at the Hospital.

The only thing I recall is that at the Almshouse the marginal difference between the Matron and the Assistant Matron has always been a matter of £50 a year. Last year when the Estimates were gone into, by some error the Assistant Matron did not get her increment and in this year the matter was drawn to the attention of the Board, and that matter was dealt with. There was no question of any salary increase. As to the other case, that was purely a question of the person in charge of the children and a special allowance has always been given for the person in that post. Whoever is the nurse in charge of the children it is felt that that is a special responsibility; and no particular nurse is selected for this work for six months or anything like that. I repeat that no salary increases have been made as yet; the figures are now being worked out and it is considered that the employees should be the necessary assistance as far as possible in keeping with recommendations of the Government.

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

On the motion of Mr. GODDARD, seconded by Mr. ALLDER, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

On a similar motion, the Preamble was postponed.

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive were called and passed.

The Preamble was called and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GODDARD, seconded by Mr. ALLDER, the CHAIRMAN reported the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Mr. GODDARD, seconded by Mr. ALLDER, in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to appoint the following honourable members as a Select Committee to collaborate with the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the question of over-population of this Island:—The honourable junior member for St. Thomas (Dr. Cummins), the honourable senior member for St. Andrew (Mrs. Bourne), the honourable junior member for St. Lucy (Mr. Williams), the honourable junior member for Christ Church (Mr. Goddard), the honourable senior member for St. Philip (Mr. Crawford) and the honourable junior member for St. George (Mr. Miller).

Mr. MAPP: Mr. Speaker.—May I ask if you are appointing this Committee or discharging it?

Mr. SPEAKER: This Committee is being appointed.

Mr. BARROW: I would like to know if this Committee is identical with the Committee which was appointed by this House some time ago to go into the same question. I would also like to know if that Committee has ever made or presented any Interim Report.

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot answer those questions at the moment, but it is not within my recollection that this matter has been dealt with. The records of the House would have to be looked up.

Mr. CRAWFORD: As far as I remember, the honourable senior member for St. John was a member of the Committee; his name must have been overlooked.

Mr. SPEAKER: The name of the honourable senior member for St. John (Mr. Alder) is included in that Committee.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to move that this House do now adjourn for half an hour.

Mr. COX: I beg to second that.

Mr. MAPP: I beg to move as an amendment that this House do now adjourn until this day fortnight at 3 o'clock p.m.

The question that this House do now adjourn for half an hour was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

ADDRESS *RE* REPRESSIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST THE KENYA NATIVE POPULATION

On re-assembling,

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day under Private Members' Business stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Philip:—To move the passing of an Address to His Excellency the Governor relating to repressive measures being taken by the Government of Kenya against sections of the native population.

Mr. CRAWFORD: This Address reads as follows:—

*The House of Assembly
To
His Excellency The Governor*

The House of Assembly are profoundly disturbed over the reports of the repressive measures which are being taken by the Government of Kenya against sections of the native population which have not been proven to be in any way associated with the alleged

terrorist activities in the colony, and respectfully request that Your Excellency will convey to H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies its deep disquiet over the existing state of affairs.

I can assure honourable members that although there is so much to be said on this matter I intend to be very brief. I should like to say, first of all, that I offer no apology whatsoever for raising this matter here. If there is any matter which affects the Jewish people in any given country, international Jewry makes it of deep concern. Similarly with the vital issues affecting the welfare of other people; the members of the particular people or race are apt to concern themselves with them. Therefore I see no reason why a matter like this affecting people like ourselves who are, in the first place, British Colonials, and in the second place mainly of African descent, should not be our deep interest and concern.

There is no question about it that what is taking place today in Kenya is really a matter for deep concern on the part of people like the Kenya natives. As far back as 1948 the African natives of Kenya sent a petition to the United Nations drawing attention to the deep-seated grievances which they had. Just before the disturbances brewed up in that colony over a year ago, the Kenya natives sent a Deputation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies also to lay bare the existing grievances and to demand redress. It is well known that the Secretary of State for the Colonies refused to see the delegation. I am not apologizing for any terrorism or any illegal action on the part of the Kenya natives as a whole or on the part of any particular group of the Kenya natives; but I think it will certainly be conceded that when a matter has reached a certain point beyond which it becomes intolerable, when the oppressed have taken every legitimate means of bringing to the attention of the authorities the grievances which they are suffering without any satisfactory result, it is not to be wondered at if they are forced to take the law into their own hands. That is why I have tried to make it clear at the outset that even if some of the action on the part of some of the natives of Kenya may be considered as illegal, they certainly did attempt in the beginning to air their grievances in the most constitutional manner to get redress both before the United Nations and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

There is no doubt about it that the Kenya natives had a grievance; over half a million acres of the most fertile land have been taken from about a million people and given to a handful of European settlers! We have been forced to read, if only casually, in the newspapers of what is taking place in Kenya. We know that to these people their land meant everything; the land was their mother. If you took a piece of land from the family who owned it, you were not regarded as the outright owner, but you worked it; no one had a full claim to any land in the country unless he could prove that it was actually forest land and he had made it cultivable. Land was a most important thing to the existence of these people, so that when the land was taken away from them and they were forced to work on it as wage-earners, that in itself would be bound to create the first set of opposition. This is good, fertile land; as a matter of fact, the European settlers in Kenya regarded the Kenya highlands as the Paradise of earth. Here you have land which is well watered, fertile, picturesque and what not, and you have aliens dispossessing the owners of it and compelling them to work as wage-earners on land which they formerly owned! The amount of land of which these natives were dispossessed is

about 166,000 square miles—a thousand times the size of Barbados. You can imagine natives being dispossessed of an area of land one thousand times the size of Barbados and that land being distributed among two or three thousand farmers and the former owners being compelled to be serfs on that land! I remember that just about two or three weeks ago a former member of the British West Indian Regiment told me that during the first World War when this land was first being given to European settlers that some of the British soldiers applied for permission to settle on this land in Kenya, because they were offering ordinary people as much as 1,300 acres for a settlement. These foreigners came in, took away the land from these natives and forced them to work on the land for the most inadequate wages. Just to give an idea of the sort of wages paid by employers in Kenya up to the time of the disturbances, in July last year a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Leslie Hale presented a copy of a contract made between natives of Kenya and the owner of a big plantation in Kenya, Mr. Blundell, President of the Kenya Legislative Council. The wages offered were less than 12 cents a day on contract. Up to 1952 Mr. Hale told the House of Commons that the standard wage for adults was 12 cents a day and for children, a cent a day. The President of the Kenya Legislature was contracting last year to pay 12 cents a day on a three-year contract with the natives! Is it to be wondered at that under those conditions some of the people might be forced to lose all respect for law and order and take the law into their own hand?

Let us see how they have been answered; when those people were forced in their own unprotected and parlous condition to seek redress, what happened? Between June 1st and July 23rd this year, 6,000 of their cattle and 30,000 of their sheep were seized. The people themselves were killed to the tune of 751 during that period. A large-scale war of extermination is being waged among the people because they had the temerity to usurp what they regarded as their rights, and what all reasonable people would regard as their rights. There is a large section of the British Army in Kenya together with the local Regiment and an Air Force, and it is open season for shooting among the Kenya natives. As a matter of fact, the Officer in command of the Kenya campaign has given orders to the men under his control that it is not enough to kill 10 or 12 out of 100; he has said that people must be killed or captured, but too many must not be captured. The order is: "Shoot to kill and shoot straight." Those are the orders which are being carried out. On June 4th, 19 people were killed; on June 7th, 12 were killed; on June 9th, 18 were killed and on June 11th, 15 were killed. They actually killed 201 people in one day; that was a special operation on July 6. They have a battalion of Lancashire Fusiliers and you have the entire Kenya Regiment itself with armoured cars, anti-aircraft and what not.

You have 12,000 Police, 10,000 Volunteers and a detachment of the Royal Air Force; you have over 40,000 troops in all with all the modern equipment of war to kill out these natives purely because they endeavoured to protest against the tyranny and injustices which are being inflicted on them by the local Kenya Government with the endorsement of the British Imperial Government itself. Even if there was any attempt made to execute justice on those who have been found guilty of breaking law and order, one might feel that things are not as bad as they might have been. But what has happened? Even in respect of those who are to be

tried, the troops are taking the Magistrates with them and the trial takes place in the atmosphere of the military campaign itself. The Magistrates are trying cases in an atmosphere like that! There is no attempt justly to try these people; in an atmosphere of violence with the people being terrorised, anything can happen, and you have the spectacle of Magistrates ordering convicted persons to be executed in the precincts of compounds with thousands of natives watching the execution. One is forced to the conclusion that Hitler died a bit too early, otherwise he could have learned a lot from what the British and the Kenya Governments are doing in Kenya, and with such ruthless measures he might have been able to subjugate Europe. You will find that it is easy to possess a country after exterminating the people.

Every attempt has been made to deny justice to these poor, unfortunate people; not only are they being exterminated, but every attempt is being made to keep them at the lowest scale of the social and other ladders: since this campaign of terrorism, the schools have been closed down. Let us say that the people were not enlightened and they were prone to violence and what not; let us say it could be substantiated that there were no opportunities for education, and so on. The leaders would have had to open their independent schools and since the reactionary forces had begun to take control, every single one of these schools has been closed down. The number of 161 were closed down and since then they have allowed 59 to be re-opened; the remainder were declared to be redundant. They have closed down all the newspapers; even the cyclo-styled sheets for disseminating knowledge have been closed down. A period of savage oppression has been ushered in not only to exterminate a large section of the people, but to keep them in the most unlettered manner possible.

I feel that matters of this sort affect people like ourselves who are British Colonials. Let us not fool ourselves that these things can only happen in Kenya; honourable members will recall that some years ago the British Government sent a Royal Commission to the British Caribbean to investigate the possibilities of settlement in British Guiana and British Honduras. That Commission was the Evans Commission, and it is probably fresh in the minds of honourable members that that Commission recommended that certain parts of British Guiana in the interior which were very much like the Kenya highlands, should be used for the settlement by Europeans. The Evans Commission recommended that the most fertile and suitable portion of British Guiana should be used for the settlement of displaced Europeans, especially Jews and Assyrians; the Commission said nothing about the settlement of West Indians who are in overcrowded territories. It is not inconceivable that if such a settlement had been carried out there, sooner or later a situation might have arisen in which these new settlers would have found some means of displacing the British Guiana natives or dispossessing them of their land or incensing them to open acts of terrorism and then use that as an excuse for exterminating them. I say it is not entirely beyond the realms of possibility that what is happening in Kenya today might have happened in the British West Indies. That is one reason I give for insisting that we, in a country with potential adult freedom, should register our protest against what is happening to people like ourselves, who, through no fault of their own, are denied the advantages which we have. We owe it to ourselves as African people and Colonials to make the people of Kenya and the world at large

understand that we are in sympathy with what is happening in Kenya, that we are opposed to the oppression there, and as weak and futile as our protest may be, yet we will make it in the hope that it will be brought to the attention of the people there that the people in other parts of the Empire although far away and weak in numbers and what not, are, at any rate, concerned over this matter. It will be a lasting disgrace to ourselves and our descendants if we fail to utilise our position and express and emphasize our profound opposition at what is taking place among the people in Kenya who are shot down by people who have no right in that country at all; people who have come in and are taking away from the natives, land the possession of which they have enjoyed for years, because they have the might and the power and the blessing of the British Government.

People in Great Britain are protesting on grounds of humanitarianism; they are people like the same settlers in Kenya who have banded themselves together. About 49 Europeans in the House of Commons have got together and presented a Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies demanding a judicial inquiry into the acts of terrorism in Kenya. If people can use the floor of the House of Commons to protest against what is happening in Kenya, we should be less than human beings if we failed to protest against it and to say how much we are affected by it. Those of us who know the facts know what is taking place. We see people from other countries giving an asylum to Kenya people; when the Secretary of the Kenya African Union had to run, he found an asylum in India and then we have the Gold Coast offering financial assistance to the defence of the prosecuted African leaders. I say that if people who have no racial affinity with the natives of Kenya are concerning themselves with what is happening there how much the more should we concern ourselves with it when we realise that our ancestors might have come from Kenya in East Africa. Very few of us know from what part of Africa our ancestors were forced to be brought; it is not beyond the realm of probability, Mr. Speaker, that your great grandfather or the great grandfather of the Chairman of Committees may have come from Kenya and I do feel that we owe it to ourselves long ago to have done something in this matter. As a matter of fact, both Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and the Premier of the Gold Coast have confessed that their interest in African nationalisation was inspired by the late Mr. Marcus Garvey. It is a matter for some concern that the leaders of the African Nationalist Movement should confess that it was inspired by Mr. Marcus Garvey; what they accomplished was all inspired by him. Indeed it was Marcus Garvey who founded the African Orthodox Church at the request of the leaders of the African Nationalist Movement after their break with the Scottish Missionaries. Garvey sent them his own Bishop George McGuire, to establish the native Church.

With this strong and close connection between the West Indies and Kenya, I do not think we should be deserving of the appellation of human beings or of civilised people if we failed to be disturbed over what is happening in Kenya and if we failed to register our protest, however slight, with a view to letting the Kenya Government know that the people outside that territory are aware of what is happening and want an end put to it. This Address merely asks the Assembly to express its deep concern over the situation in Africa, but the subsequent Address goes a little further than that. If any honourable member thinks that this Address has not been worded strongly enough,

and he wants to make the wording stronger, I am quite prepared to accept any amendment which will better convey the horror we feel at what is happening in Kenya. Every little European in Kenya is allowed to shoot at sight any Kenya native and claim that that native was resisting arrest. There is a bloodthirsty maniac, an Englishman called "Davo" Dawson who has 33 notches on his revolver; he can kill 33 people without their being brought to trial at all by merely saying that they were trying to resist arrest. That is the power conferred upon one person against thousands of natives; as I said earlier, it is open season for shooting in Kenya.

I do not propose to say anything more at this stage, except to say that I expect there are certain people in this community who are likely to interpret any public expression of sympathy with the Kenya natives as an attempt to create or breed racial prejudice in Barbados. Well, such people can think what they like; if in the face of the facts as they are, there are people who are so obtuse as to put that interpretation to any attempt on our part in this direction, then I say that no hand can be made of them. They can think what they like. I warn honourable members that what is happening in Kenya is not impossible to happen in the West Indies, and if we can stop it in Kenya we will make sure that it will not happen here. If we do nothing in this matter we shall have nobody to say anything for us when our turn comes. I want honourable members to bring their own deep mental searchings to bear on the issues and act in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience. I beg to move that this Address do now pass.

Mr. VAUGHAN: Mr. Speaker,— In rising to second the motion for the passing of this Address, I open myself to the charge to which the honourable member has just referred, that is, that those of us who publicly protest at the atrocities which are taking place in Kenya, are attempting to pre-empt racial hatred in this colony. First of all, I have no fear of that at all; if it is taking a risk I am happy to take it. All the racial prejudice that we in Barbados know of—I say it with the strongest conviction—exists not with people who look like me and the honourable introducer of this Address, but with those who look otherwise. The Africans and people of African descent, I think, are the most tolerant racially of people the world over. A great historian has paid us a tribute in his monumental volumes by stating that if christianity survives it will survive through the Negro race. I, Sir, have always been tremendously interested in the African continent and the African people as a school-boy, fortunately, I had to study the geography of the continent of Africa for the Cambridge Examination, and I found myself very interested in that study. Since then I have never missed an opportunity of reading literature which dealt truthfully and enlighteningly on Africa and its people and the colonising powers in Africa.

We, in this colony, are unique in the Caribbean in being indifferent as to our origin, and I believe that that indifference has been more or less encouraged from the other side. There is no curriculum in our schools teaching us about the advance of the African peoples; it is only in the Bible that we read of the ancient Egyptians, and when pictures are shown at the movies we see a race of white people—a travesty of Africanism, in Hollywood's products. I want to establish the absolute non-necessity, if I may use that word, for the overflow of the English population into the African continent.

Racial oppression in civilisation is something which should be rejected by any race and the Kenya Africans are rejecting it; they are experiencing a beastly oppression up to this day. It was not necessary for any surplus of English population to span itself on the African continent; there is Canada with all the wealth in it, there is Australia with all its resources and why have the English surplus population not poured into those countries where they do not want Africans or people of African descent? There is also the United States of America in respect of which the biggest quota of entrants goes to the Europeans; those are the places in which we have not got the privilege to settle.

There could be no justification in talking about developing the fertile land in Kenya because the primitive people could not develop it; it is that the people have been effectively prevented from developing the land through the greed of united colonisation policy. I want to say that this brutality which is taking place in Africa cannot inspire any support of the society which is being formed there. In these days when the world trembles because of the vision of another war, the British people must recognise that neither the United Nations nor their armaments will save them from conflict and destruction. It is a question of their realisation of, and subscription to, social justice; it is social justice for which the Africans are crying out and it is lack of social justice which has created this Mau Mau happening in Africa. When they are killing their own people if they refuse to take the oath, we cannot sympathise with them; that situation has been brought about as a result of brutality and the social oppression which are being experienced.

The coloured people of the United Nations have already sent a protest to the United Nations about this Mau Mau emergency as the British people call it. People who are crying out for their rights are called bandits; that is the term used in respect of individuals who cry out for their rights. Modern nationalisation was the first phase of war; nationalisation resulted in war. Imperialism resulted in colonialism and colonialism is now resulting in war. Korea is an example of that; Malaya is also an example of it. To-day only one small corner of Africa is aflame, but to-morrow many more square miles may be aflame through the British policy towards Kenya. I do not accept Communism, but I have the common-sense to realise that unless justice is the order of European society, they cannot avoid the destruction which Communism means. Communism is the result of oppressive capitalism and the next conflict with which we are faced is the worst of all—a conflict of race. Racial oppression will breed war and extermination; when people of different races do not tolerate each other, eventually a war of extermination will take place.

We cannot sit here in the West Indies complacent and indifferent to the threat which is before the world under the British policy which we see in East Africa; it is time for us to tell the British people that populations today are being moved from one centre to the other. Millions of refugees have been sent back to Germany and foreign populations who have suffered for centuries are today being returned to where their fathers and grandfathers were born. It is not too much to suggest—it is not too much a price for peace if we suggest—that the English settlers in East Africa go back to their home. Let them go to Canada or let them settle in Australia where we cannot settle. That is not too much a price to pay for the freedom of African peoples and the peace of the world; let them pick up their tents

and be gone because eventually that is the only solution to the East African problem. Unless the tribes are exterminated by machine guns or by the military brutality of a materially superior people, they will increase in population and in the next generation there will not be any room for Europeans with the increase of the native African population. We, in this Chamber, must let it be known that we are protesting against what is taking place in East Africa; it is not enough to talk about civilisation being carried to Africa; civilisation must be carried to Africa but the people must share in it. Unless you carry civilisation in which people can share, you are doing more harm than good. I want to say that there is no aspect of civilisation which the African cannot or has not acquired to the pride of himself and the admiration of Europeans; therefore there is no excuse about the uncivilisation or lack of culture of the African. If the African has no culture after 50 years' residence of Europeans in Africa, that is the condemnation of the Europeans, not the condemnation of the Africans. If after these many years of European settlement in Africa you still meet thousands of illiterate Africans, that is the administration which the Europeans have given; they were not considering the benefit of the Africans but their own benefit.

This is an issue on which I feel most deeply. The tragic and sad situation remains in Kenya to-night and every person of African descent must be disturbed at its future implications. Here, we are in this lonely congested island with 1,200 persons to the square mile. The British people can find nowhere to send us. If the British are a colonisation power; if they are an Imperial centre; we are their responsibility. The United States of America have recognised Puerto Rico as their responsibility and the emigration between the United States and Puerto Rico is free and flowing. Here we are left to languish but the lands of Kenya where there is no genuine over-population must be filled by the English people. If Kenya needs colonisation to push Africa on at a quicker pace, let it be colonised by its descendants who are already progressing in these Caribbean islands. Let it be colonised by coloured Americans who may want to go there. Kenya is the last place for an English settlement because the English mentality is warped when it comes to giving a square deal in regard to social justice to people of darker skins than theirs. With all their other virtues—and I can say that they are many—in this regard they fail lamentably; they cannot submit themselves to the giving of equal rights to people of darker skins than theirs. The French must be regarded as Imperialists also, yet the African is much happier in his colony under French sovereignty. (A VOICE: That is not true). The African is much happier under French sovereignty and supremacy because, more or less, any African who accepts French civilisation is accepted as a Frenchman and therefore, the strain is not so great, nor is the pressure so heavy as is the case with the English Colonial.

Sir, I can never say enough on this problem. I can never speak condemnatory enough on this issue facing not only the Kikuyus but also facing us. I want it to be spread abroad that not only myself but this House of Assembly view with the greatest horror the practices which are now being inflicted by the supposedly just English on these unarmed and helpless natives. The combined might of the western world has just crushed German oppression. All the western countries detested the oppression known as Hitlerism, but there is no

distinguished difference at all between Hitlerism as was practised in Germany before its defeat; there is no difference at all between the prison camps as were established by Hitler and the situation which the Africans in Kenya are faced with today. I have read from the most reliable publications—not from any Russian propaganda sheet, nor from any Communist organisation publication—of the fear which Africans are faced with even when walking through their own streets. It is no exaggeration; it is no propaganda, when it is said that these Kikuyus are shot at sight many afternoons while walking the streets. I have read that in *Harpers Magazine* which is one of the most reliable magazines of London. I have also read it in the *London Observer*. Is there any difference between that and the extermination of Jewry by Hitler and all of the other people whom he thought were standing obstruction in his way to world conquest? How can the English try German prisoners for war crimes when they themselves have become guilty of similar, if not more atrocious practices? It must be borne in mind that this is more pronounced than the crimes of the Germans because the people whom the Germans were opposed to were better armed to protect themselves than these desolate and simple-minded Africans.

Mr. Speaker, I will finish with a sentence which I earlier made or implied and it is that the African people are the most racially tolerant of any peoples in the world. If you agree with Professor Toynbee—and from a study of my own people's reaction to hatred, I have agreed with him—you will agree that if christianity is to survive, it will survive through the negro people. Sir, these Africans have done nothing to deserve the murderous atrocities which are being inflicted on them by the British people. I have much pleasure in seconding the passing of this Address.

Mr. J. C. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise to support this Address. In my humble opinion, I feel that something is radically wrong with the faculties of any negro who is not apprehensive over the situation which is prevailing in Kenya, Africa. Whether I am charged with being a mover of sedition or stirring up race hatred it will ever remain as a memorial of me that when I was a young man, 18 years of age, I was one of the earliest from this part of the world to leave my business and volunteer to go and stop the German hordes who were trying to overrun Europe at that time. If you search the records you will find that James C. Mottley was the 179th person that was so registered to leave these shores.

Mr. Speaker, I have a smattering knowledge of some of the things that my people are suffering in Kenya because I have spent three and a half years next door to them. I was not privileged to go to Kenya, but I was one of those who were with the 18th Battalion that spent two years all around Kenya. We were sent there to stop the atrocious acts of the Germans and I found that the Kikuyus were also helping the British to carry on their work. Mr. Speaker, the population of the negro race is about 400 million and it is only because of racial prejudice and exploitation that these conditions of oppression are being meted out to my people. To-morrow morning if my people realise their potentialities, I am sure that nothing like this will happen in Kenya. Overnight it will stop. If the 400 million negroes from all over this world unite and even throw stones, even with the scientific knowledge that the other side might have, the negroes would extinguish them. It is only because of disunity that these atrocious acts against the Kikuyus are perpetuated.

Sir, these wrong doings will not continue very long. I am looking forward to hearing and reading that these wrong doings will be crushed. What is wrong with the British people? Do they know that much of what is happening in Kenya today is the result of their neglect? What effort have they made to change it? My belief is that if a true and honest effort had been made to determine what is wrong there, a shot would never have been fired at any of those Africans there. If the British determine the matter with christian ideals, truth, and honesty of purpose, the troubles there would stop overnight and my people will not be slaughtered like wolves. Mr. Speaker, man should learn to understand the motives of human behaviour. There is a cause for the conditions existing in Kenya and the cause demands immediate attention and immediate remedy, otherwise, it will go from bad to worse. They say that Korea would be the cause of the third World War, but for me, Kenya might be the means of causing this war. History and time will tell the outcome of these matters. Without further ado, I hasten to support this Address. (Cheers).

Mr. ALLDER: Mr. Speaker, this is an occasion when members of this House who having any interest and common relationship with people of Kenya should not take long to decide on which side of the struggle they should lend their support. I say that because I have noticed that there is some attempt by some honourable members who profess to have sympathy for the underprivileged people out here avoiding to express their feelings on this issue. I have never had any reluctance of expressing that my feelings on this matter are with the people in Kenya who bear relationship with myself. I do not think that in this year of grace any honourable member should refrain from sounding his voice in a great cause such as this. We are obligated to express our disapproval towards the atrocities which are being carried out in that African colony against the underprivileged people. We are more so obligated when we realise that it is merely the accident of slavery that has caused us to be placed in the West Indies and not to be suffering similarly to the Kikuyus. Our taste of British culture should not preclude us from realising our relationship and double responsibility to protect those who are still in that country of slavery and who are being destroyed as well as their homes ravished and destroyed. It is regrettable that some of us appear to have forgotten our relationship and obligation owing to the fact, fortunately or unfortunately, that we are placed in a colony which enjoys a certain measure of freedom. It is our duty since we are freer than these Africans in Kenya to express our disapproval with the hope that such expressions would have their effect on the British who can call a halt to the carrying out of these atrocities.

I regret very much that a matter of this sort is being handled at this late hour, however, I have every reason to feel that no attempt will be made by the free sons of Africa domiciled here and who enjoy a certain measure of freedom to vote against this Address. However, it is still regrettable that some honourable members have sat still and have given no utterance against what is being carried out by the ruling classes in Kenya on the underprivileged there. It is noticeable that no matter what part of the globe members of a particular race may be situated, that the national and racial feeling of each of them is so high that whenever anything happens to any of them, they all rally to the protection of the individual or the minority group. It is regrettable that this cannot be said of our race. I say this because partial progress

sometimes is more damaging to a race of people than no progress at all. I think this is the reason why voices of no appreciable number have been heard on the side of the Kenyans. I feel that if the labour leaders in Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica and the smaller West Indian colonies along with the coloured races in the American and the French Dominions at the appropriate time had expressed their feelings on the side of these Africans, that the Home Government would have been more actively sympathetic to the cause of the Kenyans and would have seen to it that the destruction which is being carried out on them is reduced.

Undoubtedly Sir, the British Government has a great influence in international affairs and with the greatest powers on the globe. The struggle in Kenya is not so great as to make it difficult for a cessation of such hostilities to come quickly.

Some of us feel that what is going on in Kenya is none of our business. Some of us feel that because we are not in Kenya tonight, because we are not physical slaves any more and because our voices in our small two by three island are in the ascendancy that we should not matter very much over what is happening with our distant brothers but I feel that whatever happens, right will survive. As other honourable members have said, while at times advantage might be taken of a disarmed and unlettered group, there comes a day for an explanation of the conflict amongst the greater powers who can cause the guilty to pay for his misdeeds. Anyone who is reasonable in mind should not refrain from joining in this struggle by his expressions of opinion against the wrongs which are carried out to the Kikuyus in Kenya. I have read sometime ago that sixty thousand Kikuyus were driven from their villages and their homes were burnt and then pushed down by bulldozers but I have read of no programme being brought about to re-house them. I want to know how can we as descendants of these Africans tolerate such things and let them bypass without expressing our disapproval. If anyone feels that it is not his business, it is only because of his forgetting his history and the whereabouts of his racial groups.

Sir, every morning we awake, we open our newspapers and we see the wrongs which are being perpetuated against these people. In the West Indies, we Africans are told that we owe a lot of our improvement to people of white complexion, therefore, any attempt to raise a racial question should be deprecated. While that may be so, how can we sit and say nothing when the same people are encouraging and fostering the destruction of our brothers in Africa? Even if some of us who should be the first to say something about it refuse to say anything, it must be expected that some will say something. You cannot get international justice if those who have the ability and the influence to take some action about this affair refuse to do so. Sir, I notice that during the last international conflict that the Japanese held Europeans as prisoners of war and that the whole world was interested to know what terms were meted out to those Europeans by the Japanese; and that every attempt was made through the Red Cross and otherwise to obtain improved conditions for those Europeans in captivity. Sir, even the Germans who were the persons that started the conflict and had brought about the destruction of so many civilised countries, their prisoners were treated as human beings, may be, because they were Europeans. The Kikuyus in Kenya have started no international conflict. All they have done is nothing more than what other nations and ourselves have done; that is to command the respect

of other people in the country of their origin and seeing to it that the fruits of their labour are given to them not only for their own well-being, but the well-being of their future descendants. That is what we, the underprivileged people of Barbados have been doing for a long time and what our brothers in the other Caribbean colonies have been doing long before 1937. It appears to me that we are only fortunate in this respect by being in the majority. We are fortunate to enjoy a greater measure of democracy than is permitted to our brothers in Africa, but our better position should not prevent us from objecting to the treatment that is meted out to our less fortunate brothers in Kenya. We are the freer brothers of our race, therefore, it is our duty to realise that and to do whatever little we can do to bring pressure to bear on the ruling powers who have it within their power to stop these atrocities.

Sir, a hungry man is a wicked man and there will be no limit to the atrocities which are practised by those suffering people in Kenya when the few Europeans there are permitted to take hold of their lands, to take away their cattle, and then to drive them into the wilderness, using tanks, machine guns and bombing planes against them. Sir, because of our greater wealth of experience, we should champion the case of these Kikuyus in Kenya. Their position is like a man whose hands are tied behind his back with nothing whatsoever to defend himself. They have no political freedom nor is there any group to defend them politically.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker, I can see that it is the wish of the majority of honourable members that I move the adjournment of the House at this stage. I therefore move that this House be adjourned until Tuesday, 13th October, 1953, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I second that motion, Mr. Speaker, and in so doing, I would like to make it clear to the honourable mover of this address that I do not intend to take the same line of thought on this matter as was taken by him because I consider this to be a very important matter but in a different way I will express my feeling. However, I am very glad that some persons in this island have expressed their views although I do not consider it as a racial matter. I do not wish the honourable mover of this Address to think that I am accusing him of any insincerity, but under local circumstances you will find that when some of us speak on these matters which are concerned with racial issues, somebody is going to get up and say that you spoke in that vein because you want support on racial grounds. I intend to elaborate on this point when this debate resumes. I just say that because I am not going to give a silent vote on this Address. I am going to bring all of the things which I consider are relative to the issue into my speech on the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not necessary at this stage for the honourable member to give a resume of what his speech may be.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: While that may be so, Mr. Speaker, I think I am perfectly in order to say so without prolonging the House unduly on the adjournment.

The question that the House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 13th October, 1953, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was put and resolved in the affirmative without division and Mr. Speaker adjourned the House accordingly.