

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1959

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 15th September, 1959.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 12 o'clock (noon) today.

PRESENT

His Honour Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS (*Speaker*); Mr. J. E. T. BRANCKER, (*Leader of the Opposition*); Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, C.B.E., M.D., C.M. (*Premier*); Hon. M. E. COX, (*Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour*); His Honour Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P. (*Deputy Speaker*); Hon. R. G. MAPP, (*Minister of Communications, Works and Housing*); Mr. F. C. GODDARD; Mr. E. St.A. HOLDER, Mrs. E. E. BOURNE; Hon. D. D. GARNER, (*Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries*); Mr. C. B. SEARLES; Hon. L. St.A. THORNE, (*Minister of Education*); and Mr. J. W. CORBIN.

Prayers were read.

Hon. F. E. MILLER and Mr. BRYAN entered the House and took their seats.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the meetings held on the 28th and 30th of July, 1959, respectively, have been printed and circulated amongst hon. members, and unless there be any objection, those Minutes will be taken as read and confirmed. (*After a pause*). There being no objection, those Minutes are taken as read and confirmed.

DOCUMENTS

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

The Financial Report of the Accountant General of the colony for the month of March, 1959.

Report and Accounts of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank to the 30th June, 1959.

MESSAGES

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to present the following Messages:-

Message No. 9/1959 regarding the arrival of Sir John Stow, K.C.M.G., Governor-Designate on the 8th October, 1959.

Message No. 10/1959 informing the House of Assembly that Her Majesty the Queen has approved amendments to the Letters Patent to make it possible for concurrent appointments to be made to the office of Governor.

The Messages are as follows:-

Message No 9/1959

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR
TO

THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

His Excellency the Acting Governor has the honour to inform the Honourable The House of Assembly that information has been received that Sir John Stow, K.C.M.G., Governor-Designate, will travel in the S.S. "Camito" which is due to arrive at Barbados on the 8th of October, 1959.

G. T. BARTON,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BARBADOS.

14th August, 1959.

Message No. 10/1959.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR
TO

THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

His Excellency the Acting Governor has the honour to refer to the Governor's (Amendment) Act, 1958 (1958-34) and to inform the Honourable The House of Assembly that amendments to the Letters Patent which were required to make it possible for recurrent appointments to be made to the Office of Governor has been approved by the Councillors of State in Council on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen. The Letters Patent were published in the *Official Gazette* bearing the date of the 20th August, 1959, and so took effect on that day. The Letters Patent were also read by the Provost Marshal in the Public Buildings Yard at 2.00 p.m. on the same day.

G. T. BARTON,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BARBADOS.

27th August, 1959.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following:-

The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 20) Order, 1959.

The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 21), Order, 1959.

The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 22) Order, 1959.

The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 23) Order, 1959.

The Public Officers Loan and Travelling Allowances (Scheduled Officers) (No.2) Regulations, 1959.

Barbados Statistical Service - Selected Monthly Indicators - May and June 1959.

Barbados Statistical Service - Selected Monthly Indicators - July, 1959.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Barbados Savings Bank for the half year ended the 31st December, 1958.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Barbados Savings Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1958.

Statements showing the amounts advanced by the Government of Barbados and the amounts received from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, for the period ended on the 31st March, 1959, in respect of the schemes sanctioned by the Legislature.

Statement showing Gross Customs and Excise Receipts for four months ended 31st July, 1959.

Report on the Barbados Fire Service for the year 1957.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following:-

The Wages Council (Notices) (No. 2) Regulations, 1959.

The Customs Duties (No. 3) Order, 1959.

The Customs Duties (No. 4) Order, 1959.

The Customs Duties (No. 5) Order, 1959.

The Customs Duties (No. 6) Order, 1959.

The Customs Duties (No. 7) Order, 1959.

The Customs Duties (No. 8) Order, 1959.

The Customs Duties (No. 9) Order, 1959.

Reply to Question No 39/1959 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Joseph, regarding the availability of Natural Gas in the northern parishes.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following:-

Statement of Post Office Advances for the Payment of Money Orders to 30th April, 1959.

Statement of Post Office Advances for the Payment of Money Orders to 31st May, 1959.

Reply to Question No. 6/1959 asked by the hon. senior member for St. James, regarding the width of the road near Quaco Bob, Paynes Bay.

Reply to question No. 40/1959 asked by the hon. junior member for St. Michael, regarding the establishment of Day Nurseries in this island.

Reply to Question No. 37/1959 asked by the hon senior member for Christ Church regarding public nuisance caused by water settling in drain at Dayrells Hill highway.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following:-

The Scotland District Conservation Regulations, 1959.

Reply to Question No. 17/1959 asked by the hon. senior member for St. George, regarding the duties of the Director of Agriculture.

Reply to Question No. 24/1959 asked by the hon. senior member for St. George, regarding the urgent need for technical training in Agriculture.

Hon. F. E. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following:-

Reply to Question No. 23/1959 asked by the hon. senior member for St. George regarding the removal of refuse from roads and other places in the island.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Government Notices were given as follows:-

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Resolution to place the sum of \$63,545 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1959-60, Part I Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate No. 17 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Resolution to place the sum of \$1 (as token) at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1959-60, Part I - Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate No. 19 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 20) Order, 1959."

Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 21) Order, 1959."

Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 22) Order, 1959."

Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 23) Order, 1959."

A Bill to amend the Judicial and Legal Service Commission Act, 1956.

12.25 p.m.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following:-

Resolution to remove the stipulation on \$50,000 of the grant of \$200,000 to the Tourist Board.

A Bill to amend the Liquor Licences Act, 1957.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following:

Resolution to place the sum of \$61,475 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1959-60 Part II - Capital, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate No. 18 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Resolution to revise the rates of postage for air mail.

Resolution to revise the rates of postage for surface mail.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following:-

A Bill to amend the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Labour Welfare and Irrigation) Act, 1953.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: The Oral Reply to Question No. 10/1959 asked by the hon. junior member for St. Lucy regarding remuneration of the scrubber attached to the Magistrate's Court, St. Lucy and St. Peter is ready.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: The Oral Reply to Question No 3/1959 asked by the hon junior member for St John regarding the closing of the road at Bath to vehicular traffic is ready.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next meeting to deal with the money Resolutions of which notice has just been given.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' NOTICES

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague, the hon senior member for St. Lucy, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution:

"WHEREAS this House has recently taken some steps to assist Public Employees and Public Pensioners to meet the rising cost of living, and

WHEREAS the same problems of high living cost beset those persons now in receipt of Old Age Pensions:

BE IT RESOLVED that this House is willing to grant a substantial increase in Old Age Pensions as from April 1st 1956, before the end of the current calendar year."

QUESTIONS

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the Minister of Finance:-

Whether arrears of cost-of-living allowance, in respect of the Resolution which the Legislature resolved earlier this year, have yet been paid to every public employee, inclusive of the casual workers of Government Departments?

2. If any such employees are still without such arrears of cost-of living allowance, will Government explain reason for such delay, and cause such payments to be made without further delay?

To enquire of the Minister of Communications, Works and Housing:-

Is it true that an application for a diversion of Highway 1, leading from St. Lucy to Speightstown, Heywoods Road, is being sought of the Governor-in-Executive Committee, on behalf of a prospective purchaser of that plantation?

2. Will Government, before arriving at any decision for diversion of any other portion of Highway 1 than that at Sandy Lane presently being diverted, inform this Legislature of any such proposal and obtain its views thereon?

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. M. E. COX, the Bill to amend the Judicial and Legal Service Commission Act, 1956 was read a first time.

On the motion of Hon. M. E. COX, seconded by Hon. D. D. GARNER, the Bill to amend the Liquor Licences Act, 1957, was read a first time.

On the motion of Hon. D. D. GARNER, seconded by Hon. M. E. COX, the Bill to amend the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Labour Welfare and Irrigation) Act, 1953, was read a first time.

STATEMENT BY HON. PREMIER

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, before we proceed with Order No. 1, I would like to lay a Statement in connection with my visit to London with regard to constitutional development. The Statement reads as follows:-

As the result of the recent discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I have much pleasure in informing the Honourable House that a further Constitutional advance will form the subject of a Message to be laid in due course before the House, but I am in a position to indicate the main principles that underlie the advances. These principles are -

- (a) further limitation of the powers of the Governor, in that by convention he would be obliged to accept the advice of his Ministers in Executive Committee in all circumstances (subject to a right to refer advice back once for reconsideration);
- (b) greater responsibilities for Ministers by further delegation of powers and the removal of the nominated members from the Executive Committee;
- (c) local control of the public service by granting executive powers to the respective Service Commissions.

2. Honourable Members will appreciate from the agreed principles set out above that this Island will have achieved a definite advance commensurate with the ability and sense of responsibility we have shown in managing our own affairs, and a degree of internal self-government no less advanced than that attained by any other territory prior to full self-government.

3. When the details are laid before the House, it will be clear that some amendment to existing legislation will be necessary before the agreed proposals can be fully implemented. The Barbados Constitution is largely conventional and it is intended that as many as possible of the proposed changes will be conventional also. These changes will be introduced as soon as practicable.

12.35 p.m.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker, I also want to lay a Statement in connection with my official tour to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The Statement is as follows:-

Trade Mission

The proposal to send to the United Kingdom a Trade Mission from the West Indies and British Guiana was initiated by the Federation of British Industries who considered that the first Trade Mission abroad from the new Federation should be regarded as a regional matter with regional representation. Accordingly the Federation of British Industries extended an invitation to the Federal Government of the West Indies to send such a Mission to the U.K. for the purpose of fostering new and expanded trade, better relationship, commercial and otherwise, between the peoples of the U.K. and the region.

2. The invitation was accepted by the Federal Government who approached the Unit Governments of the Federation and the Government of British Guiana in the matter. Details were finally formulated and agreed with the Federal Government, Unit Governments of the Federation and the Government of British Guiana.

3. I accordingly left Barbados on the 17th June, 1959, accompanied by Professor Dash, Chairman of the Barbados Development Board. Hon. K. R. Hunte joined us in London.

Terms of Reference

4. While no fixed terms of reference were laid down by the Federal Government, it was nevertheless considered that the purpose of the Mission should be to discuss general trade problems; the development and expansion of trade between the United Kingdom and the region; and to promote and publicise the region as one for industrial development and the attraction of capital. The programme was therefore drawn up with the latter objective mainly in view and for the purpose of affording the Mission the opportunity to meet with some of the leading British Manufacturers and potential investors in so far as was possible to discuss investment possibilities of the region.

5. The Mission which was headed by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Government was comprised of representatives from various Development Corporations and Boards, of members of Chambers of Commerce and Ministers of Trade and Production, and comprised per-

sons from Unit territories. The integrated interests of members made it possible for the Mission to remain together as a team and precluded the necessity for grouping to consider specific aspects of trade and development.

Activities

6. The Mission commenced its activities in London on 6th July and concluded on the 28th July, 1959. The first week (commencing 6th July) was spent in London in talks with the Economic and other Divisions of the Federation of British Industries, with representatives of various commercial bodies under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce and also in the trade associations affiliated with the Federation of British Industries, with the Board of Trade and with financial corporations. Visits were also paid to and contacts made with commercial firms and manufacturing concerns desirous of not only creating new avenues of trade but also of expanding existing trade to and from the region.

7. For a period of two weeks from 12th July, the Mission undertook a tour of various provinces starting at Glasgow in Scotland and making its way back to London through Liverpool, Sheffield, Nottingham and Birmingham, visiting industrial estates, light and other industries, holding top level discussions and making worthwhile contacts in the interest of the area. I also supplied many industrialists and business people with brochures which among other things set out the many concessions offered to potential investors. We were the only delegation to have supplied such information. The programme was concluded on 28th July, 1959.

8. I do not propose to burden you with long details of all the places I visited as a member of the Mission, but in order to give some indication of the extent of the Mission's range, I would mention the following firms or organisations visited or with which discussions were held:-

London Chamber of Commerce.
F.B.I. Offices
Board of Trade
Colonial Office
C.D.C.
Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation.
Imperial Chemical Industries
Lloyds
Scottish Industrial Estate Ltd.
Works of Mirrless Watson (Manufacturers of sugar mill machinery)

Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.
Lever Bros. (Liverpool)
Sheffield Lighter Trades Employers' Association
James Neill & Co. Ltd.
Raleigh Industries Ltd.
The Rover Co. Ltd.
Keen and Nettlefolds (Midlands) Ltd.
The National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield, Nr. Reading.
Tropical Products Institute.

9. Although the work and tour of the Mission had been onerous and extensive, these were made the easier by the kindness and goodwill which was extended throughout; and while no visible and immediate benefits have accrued I consider that the contacts which have been made, the goodwill that has been generated and the interest displayed in our problems will be of lasting benefit to the Federation and British Guiana in the future.

EMIGRATION

United Kingdom

10. While in the U.K. I held discussions with the Liaison Officer, Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service, the Assistant Liaison Officer, a number of Barbadian workers, representatives of the L.T.E., the British Transport Commission, and the Migrants Division of the Trade Commissioner's Office. In pursuance of the Government's policy to find employment for Barbadians wherever possible, I visited and met representatives of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Southport, Lancashire; the Manchester

Regional Hospital Board, the Lancaster Moor Hospital; the Beaumont Hospital and the Bay View Hospital in Lancaster, and held discussion on future recruitment of Barbadians. Some of these talks were very encouraging and fruitful especially in the case of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Attached is an itinerary for the period 18th June, to 5th July, and 25th to 31st July.

11. I would like to make special reference to the programme of recruitment of Barbadians for the London Transport Executive. During my visit to the U.K. I met Mr. Thomas, Personnel and Training Officer and Mr. Gomm of L.T.E. and held talks in connection with the unemployment situation affecting us today. After convincing them of the seriousness of the unemployment situation they agreed to increase our quota by 100%, provided that the standard of recruits was no lower than that to which they were accustomed. I gave an undertaking that that high standard would be maintained. At this stage, I would like to commend these gentlemen for the kind and sympathetic consideration and response they gave towards the plea made by me on behalf of the unemployment situation existing in this Island. I regret, however, to state that on the eve of my departure from London I held further talks with Mr. Thomas who expressed concern over the quality of the latest arrivals. I gave an undertaking that everything necessary would be done from our end to prevent a recurrence. Since my return this matter has been engaging my attention and I hope soon to be able to inform the Hon. House as to the Government's plans for meeting the situation. I also took the opportunity to visit several of the areas in which there has been unpleasant incidents involving West Indians and had discussions with a considerable number of West Indians, in particular Barbadians.

U.S.A.

12. I arrived in the U.S.A. on 31st July. During my stay there I had discussions with the Chief Liaison Officer of the British West Indies Central Labour Organisation on a number of problems relating to the programme in general. I also had an opportunity to visit the following States where Barbadians were employed and to observe the conditions under which they worked:-

Maryland
Connecticut
New York
Washington.

12.45 p.m.

Nuclear Power Station

13. During my visit to the United Kingdom I discussed a scheme for the building of an atomic power station to supply electricity for the island. Since my return the Mitchell Engineering Group Limited has written to the Government setting out its proposals, one of which was its desire to send representatives to Barbados to discuss the matter. The Government has agreed to have discussion on the matter. The Government has recently been notified by the Managing Director that he would be arriving in Barbados early in October.

14. The Company has offered to erect a Nuclear Power Project capable of supplying the whole Island with electricity and within a period of five years. The entire cost of the project would be borne by the Company. Further the Company would operate the Power Station for a period of fifteen (15) years after which it would hand over the whole station and transmission lines as a going concern to the Barbados Government at no charge to the Government. The Company would after the finance was repaid allow the Government to participate in the profits until the plant was handed over.

June

18. Arrived.
- 19 Visited office of the Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service.
- 21 Visited Shepherd's Bush and Notting Hill area - met L.T.E. and hotel workers in addition to many non-sponsored Barbadians.

- 22 Visited Herts & Essex Hospital, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Met Matron Harris and Barbadian Student Nurses.
- 23 Visited Migrants' Division, 26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. Met De Souza and Fraser.
- 24 Travelled to Liverpool.
- 25 Visited Prince of Wales Hotel, Southport, Lancs. Met Staff Manager, Mr. Pete, and Barbadian workers.
- 26 (i) Travelled to Manchester. Met Mr. Huxley and Mr. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of Manchester Regional Hospital Board, Cheetwood Road Manchester 8.
(ii) Travelled to Lancaster.
- 27 (i) Visited the following hospitals and met Matron and Barbadian Nurses:-
(a) Lancaster Moor Hospital, Lancaster.
(b) Beaumont Hospital, Slyn Road, Lancaster.
(c) Bay View Hospital, Lancaster.
(ii) Travelled to Manchester.
- 28 (i) Visited Oldham - met Barbadians residing there.
(ii) Visited Fairfield General Hospital, Rochdale Old Road, Bury, and met Matron and two Barbadian Nurses.
(iii) Travelled to Sheffield - attended meeting at which were three Barbadians.
- 29 (i) Visited Mr. Crowson, the Establishment Officer, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board at Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield 10, and discussed recruitment of Barbadian Nurses.
(ii) Travelled to Birmingham - en route visited Carlton Hayes Hospital, Narborough, Nr. Leicester, and met Secretary, Director, Chief Male Nurse and Barbadian Student Male Nurses.
- 30 (i) Met Housekeeper and Barbadian Chambermaids at Arden Hotel New Street, Birmingham.
(ii) Returned to London.

July

- 1 Met Mr. K. R. Thomas, Personnel and Training Officer, London Transport Executive, 55 Broadway, London, S.W. 1, and C.C. Gomm, Griffith House, 280 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
- 3 Met B.T.C. Officials.
- 5 Visited Barbadians in Shepherd's Bush, Notting Hill and Earl's Court areas.
- 25 Visited Barbadians at Shepherd's Bush.
- 29 Discussion with Mr. Brewster and Mr. Jeremiah.
- 30 Discussion with Mr. K. R. Thomas on the standard of recruits for L. T. E.
- 31 Departure to Barbados via New York.

RESOLUTION re DEATH OF Mr. A. E. S. LEWIS

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I rise to move the passing of a Resolution with respect to the death of Mr. A. E. S. Lewis. Sir, the late Mr. Lewis was a member of this House for some years, from 1942 until 1956. He was Deputy Speaker of this House from 1948 until 1956 when he was not re-elected to the membership of this House. It is true that we differed, and no doubt we will differ at times when it is a question of policy; but I must confess and I will say that in differing - in fact we have had to differ because Mr. Lewis was a member of this Party and a strong supporter of it and afterwards he was no longer a member of this Party. In that differing I do not think that there was any bitterness on this side because there was the question

of one believing that whatever policy he had, that policy was the right one.

I would like to say that in the course of Mr. Lewis's being a member of this House, he has made a contribution towards the political, social and economic life of this country. (*Cheers*) There is no doubt that in the days when Mr. Lewis became a member of this House and attempted to speak on behalf of the downtrodden people of this country, he met with quite a lot of opposition and oppression and even victimisation by the wealthier people who, as you know Sir, would never relish people like him and like us representing or coming forward on behalf of the workers. However, it seems that he kept on and kept the pressure up and he did fight as valiantly as anybody else on behalf of the masses. For that I think that we, in Barbados, owe to the late Mr. Lewis quite a lot for assisting us in that struggle in those dark and sombre days. Perhaps I should regret having to move the passing of this Resolution, but it is one of those things, which we are called upon to do at times, that we do with sorrow.

The Resolution reads as follows:-

"RESOLVED that this House place on record its sympathy at the passing of Mr. Edwin Athol Seymour Lewis, a former member of this House, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to his widow.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to second the motion that this Resolution do now pass. I did not have the advantage of reading this Resolution although I discussed the fact of the passing of such a Resolution. As I say, I did not have the advantage of reading this Resolution before I heard the Hon. Leader of the House read it a few minutes ago. I am therefore going to suggest slight and perhaps not important changes which I trust will meet with the approval of the Hon. mover. I know, of course, that the hon. mover would never have any objection to my pointing out to him that the christian names of the late Mr. Lewis are wrongly placed in this Resolution, that he is Athol Edwin Seymour and not as described in this Resolution, Edwin Athol Seymour. A similar mistake was made in the first instance, although it was subsequently corrected, at the funeral service which was held as a memorial to the late legislator; the Reverend Tudor, in that Sermon of tremendous power and of historical sequence which he delivered at St. Mary's Church on the occasion of the service in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Lewis, himself made an error although he subsequently corrected that error.

Then I feel that it is appropriate, in referring to the late Mr. Lewis, not merely to speak of him as a former member of this House, but we may appropriately add that he was Deputy Speaker of this House. I am throwing out those two suggestions to the Hon. Leader of the House in the hope that he will readily see the desirability of accepting them. However, I am seconding the motion for the passing of the Resolution as it is because I feel that such a Resolution should be passed unanimously, both of the major sections of the House being in full agreement with it. I am sure the minor sections of the House, not to speak of the Independents will also be in as full agreement as we are in connection with the passing of this Resolution. 12.55 p.m.

Now, Sir, the late Mr. Lewis and myself were associated for many years even before we became members of this House. I happened to have preceded him in the Legislature and he happens to have preceded me in the grave; but as a debater, he was invariably keen and enthusiastic and the supporter of all worthwhile debating organisations, and indeed he did a great deal in assisting the late Mr. Ernest Tipping who was a founder of the Paradigm Debating Society, in making that society the first forum for the expression of virile and current-day opinion in this island amongst the men of Barbados.

At the meetings at Bethel Hall, Mr. Lewis always took a very prominent part; and as Secretary of that

Society, I can well recall, whenever there was difficulty in getting a proposer or seconder of a proposition of any motion, the willingness of the late Mr. Lewis to fill the vacancy. We in this Chamber, Mr. Speaker, are primarily concerned with him as a Parliamentarian, and as a Parliamentarian, he possessed to the highest degree which I have observed during my membership of this Chamber, a rare and most commendable attribute, that is, he was the greatest stickler for procedure of us all and he knew his local Parliamentary procedure better, Mr. Speaker, than any person who has ever been a member of this Chamber in my time, and he was adamant in seeing that it was carried out to the line. No human being was more meticulous than himself in respect of procedure, and he was assisted in ensuring that there was no deviation from the absolutely correct procedure by the fact that he had the type of memory which the late Mr. Somers Cocks said Mr. Henderson Clarke, Q.C. possessed when he was a boy at Harrison College - a photographic memory. Mr. Lewis could be called upon, if there was no available record at one's hand at the moment, and asked: "In 1939 what did the House do?" or "In 1945 what did the Other Chamber pass?" and what is so helpful, Mr. Speaker, in the rough and tumble of the day Mr. Lewis would remember, if a member of this Chamber was making a speech entirely contradictory to a point of view expressed a few years ago, that in a certain debate that member said something opposite, and asked for Hansard to show that the member had forgotten what he said before and did not realise that records do not lie. That photographic memory was most invaluable not only to the whole House but particularly to his colleagues when he would remind us that a member had said something different - I would not say from which side, because this is a matter in which we are not concerned with controversy - and the member had undergone a complete change of heart or point of view; and there was no one who could more clearly explain the legal principles of taxation in Barbados than the late Mr. Athol Edwin Seymour Lewis.

The whole community, Mr. Speaker, is poorer by his passing. Although we know that for many years he had been suffering from a heart condition, yet when the end came it came with typical dramatic quickness; and the time was so short and the occasion was so unfortunate at his death, because as you know his death took place the day before the marriage of his daughter was about to be performed, and for that reason perhaps his burial took place with greater speed than would normally have been the case so that many of us and those of us who would have been willing to travel to attend the funeral - which it was decided, should take place in St. Lucia and which was decided by those who alone had a voice in the matter as the island where he should be buried - had no opportunity of attending in that island. We well realise, Mr. Speaker, what a tremendous attendance it would have been had he been buried in this island, but as he was pre-eminently a West Indian, perhaps it is befitting that his parliamentary work was done in one unit territory but his bones were laid to rest in another unit territory of the same Caribbean; so that as a Parliamentarian we think of him most and will remember him best in this branch of the Legislature.

On his commercial work and his business acumen and fine service to the cause of Barbadian Trade Unionism I am sure that the hon. senior member for St. Peter will let those members of the public realise what Mr. Lewis did in the cause of Trade Unionism and the part he played in connection with that movement and the good which he did. There was never a man in this Chamber, Mr. Speaker, who was so fearless, whose point of view was more independent, who cared less about what happened to him if he expressed his point of view with the maximum of courage and the maximum of calm; and I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the period of approximately fifteen years in which he was a member of this Chamber and approximately nine years in which he held with dignity and absolute impartiality the office of Deputy Speaker represent the most imperishable and memorable achievement for others to follow and to try to emulate. He ceased to be a member

of this Chamber after this House died in November 1956, but often since then he was active on political platforms and in the Councils of Trade Unionism.

I do not think there is anything more I can fittingly add. I know there are others who are prepared to pay their tributes, and I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that it is with a deep sense of personal loss that I am seconding this Resolution that we place on record our sympathy at the passing of this former member of this Chamber. 1.05 p.m.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the expressions of sympathy which have been spoken so far of Mr. Lewis. I think that the colony would want his name to be remembered in this Chamber. I do not think I came into contact with Mr. Lewis before I entered this Chamber, but "T.T." will be remembered in here and out of here for his diligence in whatever he did. He was a stickler for procedure and that was his forte. He would come in prepared to go through the Order Paper in the greatest detail and he would check with the Clerk and Mr. Speaker, or for that matter anyone else, in great detail each Order Paper.

Mr. "T. T." Lewis was interested in all matters of public interest, whether it was commerce or anything dealing with the interest of the public. Recently, he would write letters to the Press pointing out differences of opinion between himself and others on all public matters. In short, he saw nothing on which he would not comment.

In the latter years of his membership of this House, he was a member on this side of the Table although he was not a member of my Party and whatever difference he had with us was purely on a matter of procedure and a means of arriving at the same thing. It can be truly said that he was a Socialist - and a great Socialist - and also a champion of the underprivileged. You could go to him, no matter what station of life you were in, and he would champion your cause. I remember before he was a member of the House his championing the cause of someone whom he considered was wrongly dismissed.

Mr. "T. T." Lewis had a great number of friends particularly in the City of Bridgetown and among those who were his staunchest supporters were the Clerks. My only regret, Mr. Speaker, is that his colleague, the hon. senior member for the City, is not here today because I know that he would speak of him as he knew him for years in the City of Bridgetown. They were on different platforms but they were great friends. I too consider myself a friend of Mr. Lewis but we did not run for the same constituency. I am sure that my Colleague, the hon. senior member for the City, would have welcomed the opportunity of being here today to pay him tribute.

Mr. Speaker, with these words, I speak for my Party and myself and I express deep regret at his early passing.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I think it can be truly said that Mr. A. E. S. Lewis, better known to all of us as "T. T.", was one of the most courageous men that ever entered this Chamber. He had the unique privilege of coming here as an employee. A man of his colour in Barbados, he became a member of this House in 1946 before what is now termed as the floodgates of Adult Suffrage were opened. He came here on a restrictive franchise and represented the broad masses of the people of this island. As Your Honour knows, that is not an easy thing to do because whenever a man sets out to do such a thing it is sure that sooner or later he would be victimised. "T. T." Lewis was victimised and he paid the price for it. He has now paid the final price which we all have to pay one day. He lived to pay the price for what he did at the hands of those whom he represented.

However, Mr. Speaker, "T. T." could be termed as a man having the most pleasant personality and a man who could be any man's friend. There is one thing which you could say of him. He was not a hypocrite. When he felt that a cause was worth giving praise, he was prepared

to say it and to give such praise; and when it was the other way, he was also prepared to say it. A man of such principle, character and integrity is somebody to whom we can really pay tribute.

Sir, I am really sorry that I have to speak on this occasion but I am realistic enough to realise that we have to pass this way sometime and this is a reminder to all of us that the good which we can do, let us do it now and let us put evil things behind our backs. Mr. Lewis was a great friend of democracy and he paid the price which all democrats have to pay sooner or later. He was despised by those for whom he did well.

Sir, it is a source of deep regret that I have to speak on an occasion like this because paying tribute to such a man on such an occasion in view of the price he paid is one which we have to look back on with regret. Mr. Lewis did it and the life which he lived gave him great satisfaction. I associate myself with this Resolution which is being passed in his memory.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House that I have accepted the amendment made by the senior member for St. Lucy.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, when the first news of the sudden death of Mr. "T. T." Lewis came to Barbados, I imagined that all who heard of it then felt the loss a very personal one. It was a loss which was as keenly felt by us, his colleagues, as I think it was by his political opponents and the very many tributes which were paid to him from those people among all walks of public life are eloquent testimony of the very high esteem in which he was held.

Already here on the floor of the House much have been said of him and the great contribution which he has made to our island's life. But I think perhaps what is in danger of being overlooked is that not only he has made that contribution, but that also he himself was the best part of his own contribution. He was that rare phenomenon in Barbadian politics in that he was a white man who, in addition to being white, openly and inevitably championed the cause of the majority who happened to be of another complexion to himself. What made him unique was that before his time people of his own complexion had played their full part in the political life of this colony, some of them with great distinction, and a few of them on the liberal side, but "T. T." Lewis had identified himself with causes, broadly speaking, that had to do with the uplift of the majority. Where he differed from them was as regards his contribution in the political life and interest of the masses which was no mere spasmodic attempt of doing good but a wholesale dedication to the cause of the underprivileged. That is what rendered his contribution, the greater part of which was he himself, so unique and so outstanding in this island's political history.

So far as we in this Chamber are concerned, our best tribute must centre around the services which he unstintingly gave to this House not only as an ordinary member but as Deputy Speaker. I shall cherish very much the privilege which I had of having sat with him in the same House for two years.

1.15 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, in those two years I took away the firm impression that if there was one member of that twenty-four members who really loved Parliament not because of what it had done for him but because of what he could contribute to it, it was the late Mr. Lewis. That credulousness, that great interest, that mellowness which we all saw in his attitude to Parliament, sprung from a love of Parliament as an institution. He realised perhaps at some time that the Assembly of which he was so distinguished a member was one of the most ancient in the British Commonwealth; he looked upon it as something which had been handed down from our forbears, a heritage which we must preserve and effectively expand. Because he looked at it in that way he came to love and care for its traditions, its usages and customs. That is what made him so violent a defender of Parliamentary privilege and so good an upholder of Parliamentary dignity.

There were other aspects of his life and his work which have been mentioned from time to time in addition to his wide interest in political and commercial affairs, his attachment and hard work put in at the Clerks' Union of which he was founder. In addition to all this he took a great interest in journalism and he was an accomplished master of the written and spoken word. He had that rare facility of being able to explain things not only in speech but in writing; and the pages of the *Advocate* and other newspapers were full of that field of testimony, the very field in which he had to suffer and share with his countrymen. Every one knows how uncompromising he felt on such questions as the ownership, occupancy and company taxes in all their various aspects, and he never spared any particular moment or energy of explaining his attitude towards anything and asking others to take his attitude as the right one. He was prepared in all his controversy - and he was a great controversialist - on all occasions to enlist the support of, and appeal to, reason and to go as far as he could go. His political life has been chequered and it has been held against him that he had been a member of every major Party organised in this island. That was said against him as a charge and it was meant, I suppose, to discredit him and to reflect in some way on what was thought of as his respectability; but you will see that this party restlessness which was a part of his nature was never an unrooted restlessness; it had its roots in a desire to serve people; and all his colleagues in whatever Party he served, noticed in him these roots of privilege and not of personality. He never would think that any controversy of a political nature was so bitter that he could not smile over it or exchange a word of friendship with those with whom he differed. I do not think that we are likely to see his like again. There is no question of replacing him; you cannot replace people; you can succeed them and hope to carry on their work.

I was touched by the many tributes which came from all over the Caribbean not only to us but to his family and closest friends and he was outstanding in some other aspects of his life and work not familiar to all of us here. He was a great organiser and those who are accustomed to his work in ordinary organisations would testify to his credit in them. He has made his mark in the public life of this island. I do not think that this is particularly a moment to grieve at his passing; we should rather be thankful that it was a privilege of ours to know him. It may seem to us that his life was short; but taking the long view of it, he gave in fifty years much more than a lot of people give in nearly twice that number. He lived every moment of his short life and he made every day of it tell of some worthwhile contribution.

Mr. Speaker, on the banks of one of Scotland's rivers there is a little town called Craigellachie. This town takes its name from a rock which stands on the bank of the river overlooking the town, and the motto of that town is: "Stand fast Craigellachie". During the second World War, men from that town took part in one of the engagements in the assault on Europe towards the end of the War, and got into serious difficulties in a counter-attack which the German Armies were making; and so bitter was the fight that it was this skilled regiment which stood between the allied forces and complete disaster. This regiment fell back before the German tanks but what rallied and stopped them from complete disaster was the fact that some person from Craigellachie remembered the motto of this town and whispered "Stand fast Craigellachie" to his comrades in battle. We do not know whether it was that alone which rallied the spirit of the men, but we do know that the motto of that town was passed from man to man and from mouth to ear, "Stand fast Craigellachie", and in an hour's time the tide of the battle had been changed; the Germans were driven back, not because those who drove them back possessed superior armament or equipment but because the motto of that town in Scotland created by the town was whispered from mouth to mouth. Those who are tempted to mourn the passing of Mr. Lewis will remember that it is by example that courage is taken. Those who thought the late Mr. Lewis not worthy would do well to stand fast by what he stood for and see that it means as much to them as it meant to him.

Let not ambition mock his useful toil,
His homely joys and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.

(Cheers).

Mr. STRAUGHN: Mr. Speaker, from the time I started to take an interest in politics I became acquainted with the name and the personality of the late Mr. A. E. S. Lewis. I have always been an admirer of that gentleman.

1.25 p.m.

There is a phase of his personality that perhaps was not well known to his political colleagues, and I think it is also worth mentioning for those who come after. Mr. Lewis in his love for research also took a very deep interest in research in local history, and one of our leading historians in Barbados actually benefited very much from the research with which "T. T." Lewis has assisted, and I believe even though one might remember him for his political career, I think in the future young people who are interested in the history of this island may also find some benefit from the research work that "T. T." Lewis has done.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, from the time that the late Mr. A. E. S. Lewis became a member of this House, I have been more or less closely associated with him, at some periods of his career more closely than others; and therefore I was most gratified to hear the tributes paid to him unstintingly from all sides of the House today. In view of what has been said so far by previous speakers, it should be superfluous to dilate further either on his political career or on those personal attributes of his character to which reference has already been made; but I do certainly feel, Mr. Speaker, that considering the frailty of human life and the fact that all of us sooner or later come to the same path to which he came, it would do well for the future if all those phases of a man's character and individuality were not sung so fulsomely after his death, but at some time during his lifetime people, especially those with whom he at one time or other fought and laboured, should demonstrate some type of appreciation of his attributes which, if we are to judge from today, only become more apparent after the person's death. All that has been said in this House today was that Mr. Lewis was a great member in this House; he laboured in season and out of season on behalf of the labouring classes of this colony, and if one man in the last twenty-five years had paid his quota towards democracy it is he; and yet the very people whose eulogies fall so fast and thick today, from the time they had it in their power to make the closing years of his life more happy and comfortable and at least during his life-time see that he obtained some little reward for the services which have been so highly praised today, did not that, Mr. Speaker; the man who today is being praised as a martyr, a defender of the faith, a father of democracy and what not, was allowed to spend his declining years, years when it was very well known that his health was broken, in a condition which he did not deserve. Without any personal sacrifice at all but merely with a gesture on the part of some of these people, his lot could have been made easier.

I say, Sir, that on an occasion like this, one likes to think merely in terms of the character of the deceased, of his contribution to the progress of the community and the part he played in creating the history in the period in which he lived. But there are times when some things need to be said, because if they are not said, human beings being what they are, it is likely that the same mistakes will be repeated over and over, and there are many others still alive in this country like "T. T." Lewis who have made a great contribution and who are deserving of some tangible demonstration of appreciation for the part they have played in the onward march of this colony. What I am saying today is not merely my eulogy to those which have gone before, because all I can say has already been said before and perhaps better said than I could have said it. However, I really could not sit here and refrain from recalling the circumstance that some people in this Chamber, if they have any conscience at all, must feel personally guilty and res-

ponsible that the man who is the subject of fulsome praise and flattery and tribute should for the declining years of his life been compelled to live in dire circumstances, and that were it not for revenge, prejudice, spite and deep personal antagonism he might have had a happier period of reflection, because there is no doubt about it that those of us who knew him in his last years were sometimes amazed at the deep bitterness which he expressed, and his feeling of having been treated with rank ingratitude on the part of the people from whom he expected well.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, if for the future we expect people either from among the ranks of the people or from any other section of society to make their contribution to the progress of the community even at the cost of personal sacrifice, then, Mr. Speaker, let us remember that the treatment meted out to "T. T." Lewis really is no incentive to such sacrifices. It is true, as was said in his funeral oration, that sometimes people who make a contribution to the common weal do it with a full realisation that they should not expect to get any reward for it or even appreciation; but yet still, Mr. Speaker, martyrs are few and far between, and in varying degrees recompense of some sort would be always essential if humanity is to progress and take its place in our national life.

1.35 p.m.

I say with a great feeling of regret that "T. T." may not have lived in vain at all if in the future those of us who find ourselves in the position which he occupied and are gathered in the same place to pay tribute to his memory will not allow the feeling of personal spite and revenge to deter us from lending a helping hand - whenever it becomes necessary to those who have fought the fight, and to those who have made a contribution and those who unlike many others who retired from the burning heat of the noon day sun, are willing at all times even at the cost of personal sacrifice to do what they can to ensure the progress of the colony.

There are not many, I do not suppose, in any human generation whose career would follow that of the individual to whose memory we refer today; but let us hope that for the future, in our time at least, we shall see a greater degree of appreciation and a greater desire to demonstrate our appreciation of the attributes of such an individual during his life-time than was the case in this instance. One lesson which should be learnt from the career of Mr. "T. T." Lewis is that his experience is unlikely to produce many more like him. I say, Sir, that the people whose fault it is that such a remark should be made must feel more than a tinge of conscience when the deceased came to a premature end, and to an end which it is not too much to say might have been put off for some time if the circumstances of his life had been materially changed.

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Speaker, I have been one of the last members of this House but I have sat and listened with much interest to the various testimonies of the hon. members in respect of the life of the late Mr. A. E. S. Lewis. I do not know the man; I was not acquainted with him; but listening to the various testimonies in respect of him, they have kindled my affections to the extent that they have caused me to rise. There is a passage in Holy Writ to the effect: "Blessed are those who have not seen and yet believed". After hearing of Mr. Lewis' dignity and character which have shocked my modesty, and hearing the remarks of hon. members who have testified of him, I hope that I myself will follow in the footprints which he has made in the sands of time, and that not only myself will do so but that other hon. members will also walk in those footprints. I hope that all of us will be so able to walk that we bear no animosity or prejudice towards anyone.

Sir, I hope that his widow whom he has left behind will obtain favour in the sight of God and Man all the days of her life.

Mr. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, in a community such as ours where we have spent the last three hundred years

learning how to live together in contradistinction to the motto of the Federal Government which is "to dwell together in unity," a man of the calibre of my friend, now lamented and now deceased, the former Deputy Speaker of this Chamber, is not only outstanding but exceptional. I say, Sir, that we have spent the last three hundred years learning how not to live together because it is only in this community where people have so much to resent and so much to fight for that we have so much apathy and complacency and so much willingness to allow our democratic rights to be trampled upon by persons who profess to be working in our best interest.

"T. T." Lewis, unfortunately for Barbados, possessed a kind of spirit which did not believe in bending the body for the simple reason that the same spirit may die. I am quoting the words of Mr. Albert Cruickshank of Trinidad. "T. T." Lewis believed in being outspoken, and if there is one single way to encourage the enmity of those who fight on the part of the masses and who fight to preserve the strong-holds of the rich, it is to be outspoken. All of these things my friend and colleague and my mentor did, well knowing the enmity which he would incur and the suffering which would be attendant upon the moral and intellectual attitude of his life on the affairs of this country.

On August 7th 1959, at a service at which Your Honour had the privilege, much envied by all of us and many people, of reading the lesson which you did in a very distinguished manner, at the memorial service to Mr. A. E. S. Lewis, the Minister who delivered the eulogy quoted a passage from the Epistles of St. Paul which may not be very familiar to those who consider the road to success to be paved with hypocrisy or insincerity. Those words were: "If you do good and suffer evil from it, that is acceptable to God." I can think of no more inspiring a text for a person of the moral calibre and tenacity or intellectual genius of Athol Edwin Seymour Lewis to write as his epitaph for the benefit of posterity than those same words: "If you do good and suffer evil for it, that is acceptable to God." 1.45 p.m.

I am sure, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that "T. T." would not want me or any other member of this House who shared his views, who understood his point of view and who stood shoulder to shoulder with him in his moments of triumph and in his moments of pressure, to use this opportunity to indulge in any recrimination, and it is not my intention to do so. I can only join with the hon. senior member for St. Philip in saying that all hon. members are now quite highly appreciative of his talents which he was not reluctant to display either on the floor of the House or in the pages of the local Press, or in debate or on the theatrical stage or on the cricket field - I can only say that I hope they will not repeat the mistake of vilifying those who seek to do good and those who suffer for it, because that too, is acceptable to God.

Mr. SPEAKER: Hon. members have, for some time now, been paying tribute to the memory of a former colleague, Mr. A. E. S. Lewis. I have had the good fortune to be a member of this House during the time that the late Mr. Lewis occupied a seat in this Chamber and when he performed most adequately the duties and functions of Deputy Speaker. He was a very keen debater in expressing his point of view, always likeable, always shorn of rancour in every remark he made and a real sportsman. He gave and took and made no enemies. I agree with and I endorse entirely all the remarks which have been made by former speakers. I, too, will ever remember Mr. Lewis as a good colleague and politician and friend. May his memory ever rest in our minds! Hon. members will now show their approval of the passing of this Resolution by standing in silence for two minutes.

Hon. members stood in their places for two minutes as requested by His Honour the Speaker on the passing of the Resolution.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day is to move the House into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the colony.

Hon. M. E. COX: I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee of Supply.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

The motion was put and agreed to

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BRYAN in the Chair.

HEAD VI - CUSTOMS

Head VI - Customs - was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, in respect of this Head, there is a refund of Customs Duties and Package tax on the Bedford Collector imported by the Commissioners of Health of St. Michael, as they were formerly known, one Simplex Ironing Machine and one Post Mortem Table imported for use at the St. Michael's Infirmary. The amounts of the refunds are \$683.97, \$317.76 and \$142.80 respectively. This is the usual Resolution which comes before us to grant refunds to what were formerly the Commissioners of Health and Vestries but which are now called Councils. I beg to move that Head VI stand part of the Schedule.

Hon. M. E. COX: I beg to second that.

The question that Head VI stand part of the Schedule was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

HEAD XXVIII - SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS

Head XXVIII was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, under this Head there are two new items and they are quite similar. One item is a subvention to the British Caribbean Football Association. A West Indies Football team went on tour of the United Kingdom and the Governments of the West Indies have been asked to give their assistance in financing the tour. Barbados' contribution is \$1,000.

In so far as the West Indies Olympic Association is concerned, this is a similar item. This sum of \$2,000 is a contribution to the Association to assist them to attend the third Pan American Games which took place in America, and, of course, they are all over by now. These games were held in Chicago from the 27th August to the 7th September, 1959. The reason for the delay in this matter is the long period of adjournment which this House has enjoyed. I beg to move that Head XXVIII stand part of the Schedule.

Hon. M. E. COX: I beg to second that.
1.55 p.m.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I take a very practical view of these matters. It is becoming a very fashionable thing in the West Indies now that whenever you are going to send, maybe, some fancy-dress team to a fancy-dress ball and it is going to be for the first time, and you are going to send them to a ball in Russia, therefore you get this recognition by sending a team to Russia.

I am a sportsman; I am a member of the Football Association and I know more about these things than other people. I am not going into details today here because I have my own opinion about sending a football team to the United Kingdom, and I am not saying it after the team has reached there; but any of us who has been to the United Kingdom and seen football will realise that if you are going to spend \$24,000 in sending a West Indian team at this stage of West Indian football, you are really encouraging something not in the right direction. Maybe it would be a little better if you gave the West Indian Football Association some assistance to bring a coach to Barbados or to have somebody to teach people the rudiments of football rather than to let the West Indies suffer the humiliation they have to face on a football field among people who watch first-class football, anyhow. Why I say that is because we are at a stage in our island when it is not necessary to wait until the rain comes before we can

can say what is going to be the alternative to supplement the situation of drought, and I think that the same way we can encourage sport, we should get down to seeing what Government can do in an emergency like this where there is going to be, I understand, the likelihood of an 80,000 ton or 90,000 ton crop next year. What plans are you making to provide alternate employment to take up the slack of something like \$10 million or \$15 million? That is the sort of thing we should do rather than these things, and the explanation by the Premier, Mr. Chairman, cannot detract from the fact that it is money out of the Treasury, and though you have constitutional change we have to live in this community with the people who put us here. I am not waiting until the rain comes because I want to know what you are doing; and instead of giving away money to some organisation and trying to be sentimental, you should examine it and let us get down to basic things. These things are good in themselves but you must be in a firm position to do these things. The Olympic Association team to the Pan American Games might justify itself and I have no objection to any of these things; but there should not be this smugness as if you were giving away money of your own. I know that the members of the Government are not so magnanimous when it comes to their personal purse.

Mr. CHAIRMAN left the Chair and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER took the Chair.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It now being 2 p.m. o'clock, this Sitting now stands suspended until 2.30 p.m. o'clock. 2.00 p.m.

On resumption,

QUESTION TIME

Question Time was called.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that Oral Replies to the following Questions are now ready:

Oral Question asked by the hon. junior member for St. Lucy regarding the remuneration of the scrubber attached to the Magistrate's Court at District "E"; and Oral Question asked by the hon. junior member for St. John regarding the closing of a road at Bath.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, may I now put the Question for which I have requested an Oral Answer, that is, Sir, Question No. 10 which reads as follows?

To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:-

(1) Is it a fact that the Cleaner of the Magistrate's Court for parishes of St. Lucy and St. Peter is required to work five days per week and is remunerated for this job with a monthly salary of two dollars thirty cents BWI Currency, for her duties which includes cleaning, dusting, sweeping the entire floor of District 'E' Courtroom and Magistrate's Chambers and toilet, and laundering towels?

(2) If the reply to above is "Yes", will the Minister state whether it is proposed that this lady's salary be subjected to addition of the nine dollars monthly cost of living bonus, as contemplated, if same becomes effective?

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, the answer is as follows:-

"No, Sir. A scrubber attached to the Police Department carries out the duties of Cleaner at the District "E" Court. As a scrubber she is paid at the rate of \$552 per annum, plus a Cost of Living Allowance at the rate of \$108 per annum. For the cleaning, etc. of the Court, which is done as an extra job, she is also paid \$2.30 a month.

2. Cost of Living Allowance is payable only on an officer's substantive salary."
2.35 p.m.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, is the Hon. Minister aware that the cleaning of the premises in respect of

which it is admitted that she is paid \$2.30 a month includes a very large, comparatively speaking, courtroom which comprises not only the place where the public sits but where the Magistrate sits, that portion occupied by the Bar Table and that portion occupied by the Magistrate's Clerk, as well as the gallery adjoining those comparatively speaking spacious premises?

And if the Hon. Minister is aware of that, and if it is a fact that the cost of living bonus is not in the opinion of Government applicable to such a case as this, will the Hon. Minister consider presenting to this Chamber a Resolution with a view of adequate payment for this lady in respect of this particular service as cleaner which she renders, bearing in mind the fact that the Clerk of the Court is now required in the Court at least every day in the week so that the cleaner is also required to be at the Court at least five days in each week, if not six?

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: As I mentioned, Sir, the substantive job of this particular person carries a remuneration of \$552 per annum, plus a cost of living allowance of \$108 per annum. I understand that this other job of which the hon. member is making enquiries is just a sideline, so to speak, so that it would seem that the hon. member is criticising more critically the additional job than the substantive job. The hon. member seems to be more critical of this side job of cleaning than of the substantive job of scrubbing.

It is true that for this additional job she is adequately paid. First of all, from the point of view of time it is not a daily thing and, secondly, Government at this stage does not propose to increase the emoluments paid for this additional job. As a matter of fact, we cannot consider this particular individual alone; we would have to consider similar jobs that exist in the Service, that is to say, where additional remuneration is paid for something extra to the substantive job.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, is the Hon. Minister aware that despite the smallness of the monthly salary of \$2.30 per month in respect of five days' work per week, every practising member of the legal profession is of the opinion that this job is done thoroughly, conscientiously and efficiently? From my experience as a practitioner, it is the cleanest and most hygienic court in this island despite the fact that the remuneration for this lady is only \$2.30 for one month representing 20 working days in which she attends the Court and in which she performs these duties.

Mr. Speaker, I would like your ruling on this point. I would like to give notice of my intention to debate the subject matter of the reply to this question.

Mr. SPEAKER: You cannot do so at this stage.

Mr. BRANCKER: Not at this stage, but later.

Mr. SPEAKER: The usual form of notice must be given to the Clerk.

Mr. BRANCKER: That means that the matter would be put on the Notice Paper.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

Mr. BRANCKER: I will assure you that I will do so as soon as possible.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker, if I am permitted to say a word on that, I would like to say this. Rather than the wrong impression be got about that this lady is working for \$2.30 a month ----

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is out of order. Answers to questions must always be given by the appropriate Minister.

REPLY TO QUESTIONS re ROAD AT BATH, ST. JOHN

Mr. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing:-

Is the Minister aware that the road at Bath in the parish of St. John has been closed to vehicular traffic?

2. Will the Minister state by whose authority the old railroad at Bathsheba has been obstructed?

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, following are the replies to the question asked by the hon. member.

"(1) The road in question is not a public highway and has not been closed as such to vehicular traffic.

(2) This road is really a section of the old railway line which has been leased on a monthly basis to the owners of Bath Plantation, who, in order to save the collapse of some of the old, weak culverts and crossings have blocked it to motor omnibus traffic but not to pedestrian or motor car traffic.

Mr. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, I would like to put the following supplementary questions arising out of the answers given by the Hon. Minister of Communications.

The first question is: "What are the terms of the lease mentioned by the Hon. Minister?

(2) Is not the property of the railway vested in the Governor-in-Executive Committee?

(3) If the culverts are in a state of collapse, will the Hon. Minister take steps to see that these culverts are reinforced so that excursionists journeying in motor omnibuses would be able to enjoy the amenities thereof?

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, so far as these supplementary questions are concerned, I would deal with the first as regards what are the terms of the lease. The lease is on a month to month basis as is already contained in one of my replies.

In so far as the other replies are concerned, I will have to get them for the hon. member. I will say that so far as the future policy is concerned, I am now going into that matter and if the hon. member is prepared to put further questions to me, I am prepared to reply to him on a future occasion.

Mr. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister has said that the lease is on a monthly basis. His words were that it is on a month to month basis. That sounds to me more like a tenancy than a lease. What I would like to know is this: who is the landlord and who is the tenant?

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the Hon. Minister prepared to answer that, or would he take cognisance of it?
2.45 p.m.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I think that that is quite clearly set out in the reply, that it is leased from month to month. That lease has been in existence for quite a long time. As regards the future policy, I am now examining the whole question and I will be able to inform the Hon. Member of it. If he wants to renew these questions or put additional questions at some future date, I would then be able to say what that policy is. I have not yet fully decided on it.

Mr. BARROW: The second supplementary question is this: is it the general policy of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to divest members of the public of general rights, and lease public rights of way to private individuals?

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I consider that as another question not necessarily arising out of these questions. That is surely a question of general policy.

Mr. BARROW: I understand the hon. member to say that it is the general policy of the Government to do so. While I do not intend

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I have never said that

Mr. BARROW: That is how I understand it. This matter is of such vital importance to my constituents

and the inhabitants of this island as a whole that, especially after the alarming disclosures made by the Hon. Minister, I would like to give notice of my intention to debate the replies. I would not worry to ask any more supplementary questions now.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member will give notice of those questions in the proper channels. As there are no more answers to questions ready, the House will now revert to the consideration of Private Members' Business.

ORDER POSTPONED

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day under Private Members' Business stands in the name of the hon. junior member for Christ Church:- To move the House into Committee on a Bill to authorise Caribbee Hotels Limited to construct groins with or without sea-walls at Hastings, Christ Church.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, a Select Committee has been appointed to consider and report on this Bill and the Committee has not been able to report yet.

RESOLUTION re STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day under Private Members' Business is to resume debate on the passing of the following Resolution:- Resolution re Statement of the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing on the 21st April, 1959. On the last occasion, the hon. junior member for St. Lucy was replying when Government Business was resumed.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, before we deal with this Order, you will see that the hon. junior member for St. Lucy was replying on the last occasion. In view of the fact that I have not had the opportunity of taking part in this debate, I would like to be given the opportunity to speak now.

Mr. SPEAKER: A further reply would have to be allowed the hon. junior member for St. Lucy in that case. Does the hon. junior member for St. Lucy have any objection to the hon. senior member for St. Peter speaking after he has replied?

Mr. BRANCKER: I have no objection to the hon. member speaking after me, bearing in mind the fact that he was given the leave of the House to go abroad on important and vital Trade Union Business.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, as I was saying in my final reply, the Resolution of which I gave notice, in the ultimate paragraph said this:-

"Be it resolved that the proposed scheme be submitted for consideration by a joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature for its impartial findings and recommendations to be laid before Government."

I felt then and I still feel now that before anything so far reaching as this should have been decided upon—the diversion of a portion of highway — and a most important highway in this island — before that should be agreed to, the view of the Legislature should have been taken. Actually what happened was that there was an amendment to a Bill rushed through the Legislature and operations actually started before the discussion of the matter had been finalised. I understand that there is another deal in the offing in respect of which there is great interest being manifested by the persons involved or about to be involved in it as to whether that lessee might obtain a diversion which would affect the price which the purchaser would be paying for the plantation in which I understand he is now interested. That diversion goes through not only the parish which Your Honour has the honour to represent, but it also affects the constituents of the parish which I have the honour to represent, who would not be able to proceed as they do now from Bridgetown or Speightstown to St. Lucy by the highway route.

I am sorry that we have not had any information as to the position of the factory and plantation workers at Sandy Lane, as to what provision has been made for such of them who have no secure employment under the present scheme or anywhere else in their immediate vicinity. Why I concede the privilege to the hon. senior member for St. Peter to speak after me is in the hope that in his capacity as the accredited Trade Union representative around this table he will tell us whether he knows of any scheme being arranged by the persons who are purchasing this area, to make any provision for the future of those persons who would be displaced as a result of this deal going through.

2.55 p.m.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the position is this: the Government could have said "no" to the deal; the Government has not said "no" to the deal; therefore it was the duty of the Government before it said "yes" to the deal to make sure that every factory worker, every plantation worker, every individual woman, man or child whose economy was affected by this deal going through would be properly looked after by a proper pension scheme or a definite assurance of work. By that I do not mean a promise that they would be given a job for three months, but be assured that every employee was as certain of getting employment in the future as if the Sandy Lane Factory and the 380 acres of Sandy Lane Plantation had remained and been utilised as a sugar factory and as a plantation.

Mr. Speaker, it is perfectly true that Government had no power to prevent the Sandy Lane people selling; but where they had the whip-hand was when the Sandy Lane purchaser wanted a diversion and said they will only buy if they got a diversion. Government could have laid down their terms and conditions and said "Mr. Millionaire, you may represent a banking syndicate, it does not matter whom you represent; but so far as we are concerned, we have to be satisfied that every Barbadian worker in that factory and on that plantation has the same security of tenure and the same prospect of continued employment as he would have had if the factory and the 380 acres of Sandy Lane remained being worked." If these people had not wanted a road diversion, Government would not have had the whip-hand; but they had the whip-hand, and you will remember that I recommended - and I hope there may be some information on the point - that in as much as the people of St. Lucy have to come to town daily for their livelihood, and the people of St. Peter have a similar purpose in getting to Bridgetown and back to Speightstown and the western coast of St. Peter and have to use that road, as people of those two parishes are being put to the inconvenience so that the millionaires and tourists might be obliged, by having to take the longer route to use the diversion - and you know, Sir, that even if it is only a few hundred yards, yet at the end of a month it means an appreciable increase in the amount of petrol consumption in one's monthly gasoline bill. It would not affect people who have a petrol allowance of \$90, but I am not dealing with persons in that category; I do not represent such persons; they are well represented by friends on the opposite side. I am dealing with persons whose salaries are not more than \$90 or slightly over that and who have to put petrol in their jalopy, some sort of motor contraption which by dint of much persuasion starts on mornings and with a certain amount of faith and goodwill eventually reaches its destination. They are the people who, at the end of the month if their petrol bill is five or six gallons more, are suffering and whose point of view I am putting; and even if the individuals are not employed - I am suggesting that they should be employed or expect to be employed on the work in this scheme, but I am saying that at least - and I doubt whether you will disagree with me - people from the same parishes and perhaps relatives to the people from the same parishes from which they come - St. Lucy and St. Peter - should be given employment wherever possible, as they are the sufferers, and subject to the inconvenience, and a preference over people from other parishes who are not inconvenienced as are the people from St. Peter West and St. Lucy who come to town every day and go back home every evening and have to use this diversion. It is harder on the animal, Mr.

Speaker, and the donkey-cart, and no provision is made for the donkey-cart proprietor to make more to feed the animal better; there is more wear and tear on the motor-car; apart from increased oil and fuel consumption, there is a certain amount of hill work which there was not before, and it is a longer and more trying journey for the cyclist who has to depend on travelling by a bicycle daily from and to Bridgetown from St. Lucy and St. Peter West. (A VOICE: Western St. James.) As to Western St. James, I hear a characteristically loud aside. That is a matter not for the residents in the parish, but for the representatives of the parish to put forward the point of view of the residents therein.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard it said that representatives or at least one of them travels to Bridgetown via the other route; he never uses the Sandy Lane road. If any proof is required, you sat in that Chair before the House adjourned for the summer recess and heard a representative of the parish of St. James refer to the beautiful lights in Sandy Lane Woods. Does that suggest, Mr. Speaker, that that particular representative ever, as you may have to do for business reasons, had to pass through Sandy Lane Woods? Are there any lights except those of your own car or any other traffic passing through at the same time? So, Sir, let us consider this thing from the standpoint as the matter is going through; it has been officially signed and sealed and the people who are responsible for it have already started, as I see it, void of any aesthetic sense, cutting down trees. There is nothing to prevent them cutting down the trees, the most beautiful woods in the island. They are demolishing the trees here and there; but so far as this diversion is concerned, I have always maintained and still maintain that if any set of persons is only prepared to settle in Barbados if they can have not only all the other amenities, but must also have the use of the Queen's highway, you are getting people in this island whose mentality is that of Faubus or Verwoerd; you are getting segregationists coming to settle in this island and obtaining their first foothold.

The people who have been visiting this island, the tourists whom we on this side are encouraging and inviting here, the average reasonable tourists, have never insisted on having a road for themselves and a road on which no other human-being or as a former Premier would have said, any Tom, Dick and Harry would have been able to pass because it would be part of an enclosed area. 3.05 p.m.

This scheme and its amenities, I have been told, are open to everybody. Everybody can rent a bungalow, so long as you are a millionaire, and so long as you are prepared to pay the prices which are charged. They are not the actual prices which are charged by other hotels, and so far as I know there are only two Barbadians from this island who will have entry to this particular place. As I have heard, the prices will be such as will ensure that a certain type of person will never even dream of seeking permission to enter this enclave.

However, it was decided that the matter be proceeded with, without the Government having the benefit of the advice of a joint committee of the two branches of the Legislature. The matter has been settled but I am finalising my remarks on this subject because I have heard that certain people have decided already to ask Government for another diversion of the road in respect of this same area, and it is only a few miles from Sandy Lane. If this diversion of the highway is made a precedent, then the people who are living in Speightstown and to the North would have to get a helicopter to get to Bridgetown.

As you know, Sir, I have heard the selling out of Sandy Lane mentioned quite a long time before any of our rulers admitted knowing anything about it. There is something in contemplation to seek another diversion of that highway a little way from there. The people along there are saying that there is this precedent of Sandy Lane and they are asking, "How will we get to town if there is another diversion? we will have to get helicopters." I wish to say that this diversion at Sandy Lane is

to be regarded as no precedent. I wish to say that it must be considered that there is only one Ronald Tree, only one Sandy Lane Woods; therefore, this cannot be called a precedent for future investors who want to have these exclusive areas and to cause diversions of the road.

There are other hotels in the island and they have not asked for diversion of the public highway. The people of the Windsor Hotel have never complained of crossing the road to the Beach. The people of the Marine Hotel have never complained of it either. They are not prepared to put the public highway which has been used from time to time immemorial out of commission so that they may walk across to the beach undisturbed. These people are interested in a trolley which will get them across to the sea. So long as they have a motor vehicle to take them across, that is all they want.

Sir, I have only made my reply as fully as I have done because it was impossible for me not to hear certain persons who are interested in another development plan further down this same highway quoting the diversion of the road at Sandy Lane as a precedent for their asking the Government to do the same thing for them.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, this is a very important measure and I am very sorry that I could not get the opportunity to debate the matter earlier. However, I am very glad that I have the opportunity of so doing at this stage. I do not know what the Government side has said on the matter but I would like to go over some of the salient points of this project.

In the Hon. Minister's statement, paragraph 2 reads as follows:-

"In arriving at its decision the Government has given special consideration to the benefits likely to accrue to the economy of the island with special reference to the tourist industry. Among the benefits are improved opportunities for all-the-year-round employment of personnel presently employed on agricultural land which will form a part of the project. Indeed, it is envisaged that the project will offer direct employment to some 500 people when it is completed."

Reading that, Mr. Speaker, one would be given the impression that the employment given by the factory at Sandy Lane and the plantation attached is less than what would be given by this proposed project, when they talk of direct employment. As Your Honour knows, there are no statistical facts in Barbados on labour employment so that you can get up and say what is the employment force; that is so even in known things. Now, you are going to build a hypothetical case of a hotel and you are going to say that you are going to get direct employment for 500 people when it is completed. I challenge that statement. On what basis are you going to show that you are going to get 500 people employed all the year round on that project? How many masons and carpenters will be working on this building? As is stated, you say that on the completion, indeed, it is envisaged that the project will offer direct employment for 500 people. What do you mean by saying that it is going to offer 500 people employment? Is it going to be a unique hotel in the world today, that is to say, that it is a 500-bed hotel and the number of people which you are employing is at the rate of one person per bed? If you are saying so, we can show you statistics to prove that that rate does not exist. This information was only given as a means of selling the idea to the public.

Let me say that Mr. Ronald Tree came to me about this project and because of that, I say that on these development plans up to now the Government has not seen fit to put any representative of labour on the Development Board but yet they come forward with a development project which vitally affects the labour force in Barbados. This is the first time in this island that a factory and plantation is going out of production with the Government's blessing and the Government is saying that the proposed project is going to provide direct employment for 500 people. Yet the one group of people who have not had the opportunity

of discussing the matter are the people who represent labour. As I have said, Sir, Mr. Ronald Tree came to me on this matter. I told him that so far as the Barbados Workers' Union is concerned, we are at present dealing with the Sugar Producers' Federation on the basis of severance payments for people who lose their employment through no fault of their own.
3.15 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, the factories for years have avoided a global situation in that term. They do not want to say that people will lose their employment in the sugar industry or in the factory; they prefer to use a technological phrase as a result of which the factory still continues. If the factory is closing down they want to be in a position to claim that they are not put under any obligation to force owners to pay severance pay. When we had discussions with the Sugar Producers' Federation they knew all of these things; we were not in a position to know then. If they propose to close down their factory or plant what is the position going to be? If the Union sets forward a proposal which aims at something which you intend to do, you are likely to be very skilful to avoid that. By this method and even by agreement, we do not have a term to deal with a situation like this. As to the closing down of a factory, I would like to draw the attention of this House the fact that it is not a question that you are going to find employment in a hotel for these agricultural workers who are on the plantation now, because it is fantastic in the extreme to say to Barbadian workers that the hotel industry is a similar industry to the agricultural industry. Where you have a man who has been digging cane holes and forking land for all his life, unless you are now going to put him in the scullery in a hotel, are you going to transform him into a waiter or into a man who can find the sort of finesse which is required in a hotel? Imagine your asking a canecutter to turn into a waiter serving all the dainties you can get at a table! With this situation before us, you say that you are employing 500 people and you will open a new business which will employ 500 people and that will do no harm. In the Union we say that you are doing harm in the sense that you are not taking over the 500 people. Unless you are prepared to make provision for the 500 people for whom you cannot find any employment, unless you are having a project which will find employment for these people, you are doing them harm. You will find that one who is dependent upon employment for all his life is left without the means of employment. You cannot act on the Adam Smith theory or on the basis of *laissez-faire*. What I am worried about is that no serious discussion has been taking place with the intention that you will have some idea to put forward. I told Mr. Ronald Tree that we consider that all the workers at the factory and the plantation should be rewarded for their years of service and he told me that the intention was to absorb these people; they will not close down the plantation at one time but they will try to absorb them on buildings works and all of that. A man may not be a carpenter or mason; I will say that this work will be given out by contract and Mr. Ronald Tree cannot tell the contractor to go to Sandy Lane and employ those labourers who work there; the contractor will tell you that he had his own people to work.

This matter of the sugar industry has been the subject of enquiry in Barbados and the House has been treated to a dissertation by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour on the McKenzie Report. Now you are going to close down the Sandy Lane Factory, but you are not closing down the Sugar Industry. The amount of sugar is to be manufactured by other factories, but the other factories are not being called upon to take on these factory workers from Sandy Lane. I can tell you that the plan now is, with the amount of sugar which used to be manufactured at Sandy Lane, to increase the productive capacity of Porters, Warren and Vacluse. We have been called in at Vacluse to negotiate new terms of wage rates because they propose to increase the industrial capacity of that factory, not on the basis of bringing in more people, but of having reconstructions in the rates of pay.

Mr. Speaker, that is a digression. When we hear

people talk about the factory workers working for more money than the agricultural workers, what has happened in the last twenty-five years in Barbados is that there has been a gradual diminution in the number of factories without a corresponding increase in the number of factory workers. This must of necessity mean a smaller unit creating a greater reward to the factories; they get more out of the industry *vis-a-vis* the agricultural worker. The area of land in existence has not been changed, but the area as to the factory has been changed; and the number of people in the factory has been reduced. A smaller number of factory workers in Barbados today are producing more sugar than at any time in the whole history of Barbados. It is just like what obtains in the United States of America; a smaller number of people are producing more coal and steel than at any time and therefore the wage per unit must be increased. I feel that the Government has started on a project in which it is indicating that all of these factory workers must come out of employment. If with the projected hotel industry you are going to provide employment for them, if you come to an agreement like that, then the old and the new workers must be persuaded that within the economic context of Barbados with a heavy unemployment force - well, one Minister has said that he realises the economic situation, that it is taking people outside and he is cognisant of the fact; but inside he has not taken cognisance of it in so far as he has not consulted the people who would be most interested - the workers and the representatives themselves - as to tell where we will come in. In this context, the people of Barbados will be given free goods coming to this hotel.

3.25 p.m.

The money out of the Treasury in Barbados would remain as a loan to this development which should be policy agreed upon, but no policy has been agreed upon in these circumstances; so what will you provide for the worker in Barbados who has been employed in these circumstances? What are you going to do for him in a situation such as this? I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that this idea of *laissez-faire* has caused the Roman Empire and others to face wars and find themselves in a dilemma so that when a new ideology arises they wonder where it comes from. You have a situation in Barbados now where you can see - and the Government is acting with the same attitude as Great Britain before the 1914-18 War - people believe that all these economic stringencies will take their good time and work themselves out.

There is a Development Board which has given approval to this plan. This plan provides hoteliers and investors in the hotel industry with certain safeguards in relation to their investment. I do not for one moment suggest that you should not give investors encouragement. I am one in this Chamber who has said that you should have investment capital here; but I have also said that there must be integration of various economic units just as your Tourist Board, Development Board and various things seeking after intensifying and increasing the national income. Has the Government, Mr. Speaker, laid any White Paper to show the net result of what Sandy Lane means now to the national income, so many thousand tons of cane per annum, so many workers involved, that these are the figures over the last ten years and this is going to be the net economic gain or loss? We know for a fact that there is bound to be an economic loss so far as the worker is concerned, but if you say you are thinking of the future and propose to have this hotel project because there are not enough hotel beds in Barbados.....

Mr. Speaker, I have a very keen sense of mechanical disturbances and I seem to smell something burning.....

I for one, Mr. Speaker, believe in intensifying industrial development in Barbados to its maximum extent because I do not believe a one crop economy is the best thing for any country; so I am not opposed to industrial development. I am not opposed to the hotel industry, but what I am opposed to is how you can embark on something of this magnitude without consulting people who have a right to be consulted. These people have been taken into your confidence because in the final analysis, if you say it is your intention to employ 500 people, we know that in

agriculture your sugar cane per acre of land though it is diminishing is still the biggest employer of the people in the Caribbean. Oil, bauxite and the other things in the Caribbean do not employ as many people per acre or have not got as much money invested as the sugar cane industry. We still know that as an alternative this does not mean that you are going to take the same number of people, and what is distressing about this is that there is nothing by the Minister which says he has taken into consideration the plight of these workers who are there, that he knows that there must be some provision as in England on one occasion where they took over something, and that this is the sort of reward which he feels these workers should get.

If this had happened in the United States or Great Britain, the men and women employed would not go without food; but we know - and this is one of the things to be taken into consideration - that there is no unemployment benefit scheme in Barbados; so that whenever a worker loses his job, he loses food, and he has to come to this disadvantage; that the Government in power though it does not like almshouses and replaces them by cottage hospitals, does not give him a job. I want to make this very positive statement; where you have no unemployment benefit scheme going, you have to be most wary about every man who becomes unemployed, because it means he has to starve or go to the poor house, and therefore it increases the taxation on the local community. These people at Sandy Lane would not be able to draw unemployment benefit from the State. There is no State scheme; therefore you cannot say that this is for a period.

There was unemployment in the United States. During the recession in the United States in 1958, very revealing statistical information was shown. You had a recession, but in the distributive trade, that is, the stores and places that sell things, the graph dropped in employment but rose in household purchases of goods, because the men who were unemployed for a short period did not buy television sets, but groceries, because they were not left without money. The factory at Sandy Lane, Mr. Speaker, has closed down and those factory workers are not now receiving money. This is the out-of-crop period; the crop is going to start in 1960 and they are not going to have a crop-time job. If at the factory they got \$25 or \$30 a week, for the next crop they are not going to work for that. We ask; are you serious in your contention that all these people on the plantation and in the factory are going to find work at Sandy Lane making a road and when the hotel is completed? That sort of economic thinking is not good enough.

Unemployment is piling up because each day you hear that the population is increasing at the rate of 3,000 per year; in 10 years' time you can imagine the number of jobs you will have to look for. Ten thousand people going to the United Kingdom is like a mosquito on the rump of a rhinoceros. Whom have you taken into consideration? Is it a fact that you are going to have a large number of people, skilled workers who work for years, without jobs in a factory? May I state, Mr. Speaker, that this matter of providing a Provident Fund for sugar workers has been under consideration for a long number of years? It has been under consideration for so many years, Mr. Speaker, that you will remember in this same Chamber a measure came to this House that in 1956, 1957 and 1958, 40 cents per ton of sugar would be deducted from the Labour Welfare Fund to form a Provident Fund for these sugar workers.

3.35 p.m.

I can say it now, Mr. Speaker. You know that we had a case where you were a member of the Barbados Workers' Union dealing with a man at Sandy Lane Factory on the question of employment, and before we could get through what we did for him, he died in the Mental Hospital.

Sir, this is not a question on which we can look calmly and say that it is going to settle itself. There is going to be a gradual diminution of factories in Barbados. I can think of two at the moment. They are Guinea in St. John and the Belle in St. Michael. What are we going to

do about the situation? We of the Union have to put up something about it, but what is startling about the matter is this. The Government has come down here with a statement saying that they are going to find work for 500 people but they have not told you in their statement what these workers are going to do and what are the arrangements as regards them. As I have said, the owners of Sandy Lane did not come to see me. As a matter of fact, I did not even know that Sandy Lane was set up for sale. Mr. Ronald Tree came to me and, apparently, Mr. Ronald Tree came to see me after the Government had agreed to this plan. I can only say that you have a situation like this taking place in which your only industry, the Sugar Industry, which is the biggest industry in Barbados, is going to be so affected by a change like this, and yet you consented to this change without consulting with the people who have the workers' interest in their hands. Because of that, I say that it is a very serious omission. I am not one of those people who say that you should not have any new projects but I say that if you are going to have any new project - and this proposed project means that you are going in for a hotel business instead of agriculture - the question is what is going to happen to the old project.

We say that Barbados is gradually decreasing in employment and you say that Barbados always had unemployment. I may say this in passing. One of the things which the workers of Russia can say is that under the Russian economy you have a change economically and yet you can have progress. When you think that they are going wrong, you come to find out that they are on the right path.

Sir, when you talk about economic planning, members of the Government say that you are a Communist. I do not see how the Government can feel satisfied to give its blessing to this scheme just because they say it is going to employ 500 people. I heard the Hon. Minister of Trade make a statement about the hotel industry. Now, the hotel industry has the Government's blessing; but I will say that if the Barbados Workers' Union were to cause a strike for better wages in the industry, he would be the first person to say that the Union is irresponsible. He would do the same thing as he has done in the sugar industry.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker, I was sleeping while the hon. member was speaking. Surely, I would like the hon. member to say when did I ever make a statement that because the Union struck for better wages they are irresponsible.

Mr. WALCOTT: Sir, I do not reply to people who are sleeping. As a matter of fact, I do not like to disturb people who are sleeping.

Now, Sir, I am one of those people who for years have been trying to get more money for workers out of every known type of employment in Barbados, and it is part of this same action in Barbados, either by some type of political bribery or something else, that some employers believe they can suppress something because they are going to have the support of the Government. That is why I say we get the Government giving consideration to a matter which is fundamentally a labour problem, but the one person whom they do not have playing any part in the consultations is the workers' representative. They are acting here just how Herr Hitler acted in Germany before the last war. That is the situation which you get in little Barbados today. You get the situation in which a major labour project is considered and you get the statement from the Government Minister that you are going to employ 500 people all the year round in the hotel industry. You get this glib talk when you are talking of the hotel industry. You get this talk of divers getting jobs and all that sort of thing. If you go to some of these hotels you will see what you are perpetuating. You will see there men working and depending on the size of the tip which they get. You can very well see the type of character they produce. He does not mind the wage which he is getting, but if you are a guest he depends upon your giving him a tip of such a nature which

means that if you do not give him the size tip which he got from the last guest, you will not get the service which the other fellow got. Does the Hon. Minister mean that he is asking 500 people to depend on tips? Do you mean that you are going to turn somebody into a tout, or somebody to wait for a motor-car head? That is glorified begging. You know sir, that you drive your car to the Baggage Warehouse and there you find a man coming up and telling you that he is going to see that nobody troubles it when you are away and asks you for a tip. That type of man is begging, but he is only justifying it by saying that he is going to watch your motor car. Is that the type of employment you are going to create?

When you talk of people in the hotel service, let me say that hotel workers are not better off than some of the domestic workers. Can you not envisage a plan which will bring people into their proper setting? If the Government says that this project is going to employ 500 people, I say O.K. to that; but I ask, how are you going to employ 500 people? What did you ask Mr. Ronald Tree about this? The Barbados Workers Union has put up proposals. Are you prepared to underwrite those proposals as part of your condition of service for these people? What are you prepared to do about these proposals?

3.45 p.m.

We are going to help with industrial development, but let us be factual. Where you put a man out of employment, you must make financial provision for him immediately until such time as he can find a job, because you have not got any unemployment insurance. I would not tell people that I would like to see the Government bring down a plan like that of the Premier who produced to you a modified Beveridge Plan. With so much unemployment, under employment and casual employment, a modified Beveridge Scheme would be a joke. You may have ten thousand permanent workers and ninety thousand casual workers. It is not beyond the capacity of the community to have a proper Plan, but where you have cases where you are not having every worker to benefit from this plan and some persons are left in this plight, some remedial action should be taken in respect of them. If there are a group of people who are not entitled to this sort of treatment, I say that it is the people in the sugar industry. The people in the sugar industry have not got that type of protection which some other people have. If this factory was owned by the Government and the Government had decided to do this, they would have to give some protection. The investors are being assisted by money out of the Public Treasury directly and indirectly; they will be assisted by customs duties concessions and otherwise; but let us be quite sure that we can, in a similar way, benefit as far as to help the people who lose their employment in this project.

The age of *laissez-faire* is over; people will not be satisfied with that type of attitude which was all right in the last century. Today a man will not accept that; he will make a row about it. You cannot make a statement that you will employ 500 people; you cannot say that the factory and plantation were not employing 500 people permanently, but you will do that. The Government say that they are going to employ 500 people in this new hotel project when it is completed. I passed by Sandy Lane some days ago and I must say that I admire the speed with which the private people do things. Now, Sir, we have been talking about the East Coast Road for all of these years. The road down there is going through the factory and I am quite sure that between now and the beginning of the crop that road will be completed. It will be done more quickly than we took to complete the Chamberlain Bridge. Some of us have seen the George Washington Bridge in the United States of America; the hon. senior member for St. Andrew must have seen the George Washington Bridge going up to Jersey. In Barbados, if we had to do that project, it would take us about three hundred years, but I see that the Sandy Lane Road is going through very quickly. You should not make the excuse and say that nobody drew this matter to your attention. If industrialists come with a plan you have the opportunity to say: "Now that you are coming with this plan the position will be such and such." I want to say that all the progress which you have seen made in this world was not made without any struggle. Some people have been

to jail for progress; we did not go to jail for having adult suffrage which is now regarded as a *fait accompli*; similarly we have to make a struggle and let people know things. You have agreed to this plan; let the Minister tell you that the Trade Union said that we did not agree with this report. Where do we come in with the Development Board? Are our interests being protected? Tell me the man who is going to invest one penny without any safeguard. The worker is being thrown out of employment and no safeguard is made to see that we have asked for this or that provision for the worker. The Minister should know that you cannot take an agricultural worker and turn him into a carpenter overnight. I want to say that when you come to a hotel, the very way in which you walk has something to do with it. Some people cannot walk; some people in the United States of America teach you how to step. You cannot ask an agricultural worker, who is accustomed to the use of a heavy fork, to use a light fork; you may as well put him in a drug store and ask him to mix medicine.

I am putting it to the Minister that it is not to say that you have five hundred people to be employed because you have not got any statistics; nobody can tell you that you have five hundred people to be employed; you must tell us what is the loss of employment by this project, what it will mean immediately and that you propose in the interim period to take up the matter.

3.55 p.m.

That is what you should be able to tell us, and I know for a fact that workers are going to come to me and say that there are no jobs for them in 1960. That is going to be the situation.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot look at this thing with equanimity and I hope, too, that the Government in this projected matter will look upon this present situation. It has come at a time when the present situation in the sugar industry is not an easy one. Government should bear in mind that the points which we have put forward have been put forward in the interest of good government and economic progress. We are putting these things forward in the interest of assisting people to have a better way of life, and I say that you cannot start on the basis of putting industrial interest before community interest.

I must compliment the Hon. Leader of the Opposition for raising this matter though it is one I should have raised, but it is always better when other people raise these things, because I do feel that this matter had taken some of us by storm in that I did not know that when Mr. Ronald Tree came to me this matter was so near completion. I really thought that in this project at least the Trade Union would have been told there is a proposal to do (a), (b), (c) or (d) in the sugar industry, and asked whether we thought that this is something with which the Trade Union would agree. You have done something like this and you have not consulted one member. I want to say that I am not saying that you should put a man on the Industrial Board because I want to be on it, but I happen to be General Secretary of the only Trade Union in Barbados, and I have more ideas in my head about certain things than other people. I am not one of those people who kid myself and believe that I do not have anything to contribute. If you have something to contribute, there is no point in fooling yourself that you should let somebody else do it badly while you stay on the outside. We have a right to be on any Industrial Development Board. Despite all the intrigue and subterfuge, I feel that in these matters you might as well see things in the light of 20th Century progress.

The Minister went to England and carried Mr. K. R. Hunte because we know that he suffers from an inferiority complex. But we are not talking about personalities; we are talking about an organisation. You cannot look on tradesmen and say "it is you we are thinking about" or tell somebody that he is not pulling with you. It is a question of the country you live in and what you do because economic progress involves all elements of the community. The Government, employers and workers form economic progress. The twenty-four members of the House do not

mean economic progress; the workers mean it. The \$71 million or \$80 million national income we can talk about is based on every man in Barbados working and not having a few men around the corner waiting for a job.

I feel this should be the last occasion on which I should have to speak on a matter like this in relation to any serious financial matter that affects the community as a whole. If you have not reached that stage of understanding that all elements of the community must be brought into these matters, then you are not fit to govern because you must realise that you are living in an age in which these are the important elements of society. *Laissez-faire* had its day and failed, and therefore Government should set about economic planning to produce the results we want in an under-developed territory.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, may I enquire as to my position? As Minister in whose name this Resolution stands, ...

Mr. SPEAKER: This is a private Resolution.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Perhaps I have put it badly. The motion refers to a statement made by me, and the last hon. member has referred directly to me.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the hon. member driving at?

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I have not yet spoken.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member has the opportunity to speak. I will read Rule 27. It reads as follows:-

"The mover of a motion may reply after all the other members present have had an opportunity of addressing the House and before the question is put," (the hon. senior member for St. Peter was allowed to speak because he did not have an opportunity to speak). "and after such reply no other Member may speak, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this Order."

Paragraph 2 makes this provision:-

"A Minister may conclude a debate on any motion which is critical of the Government, or reflects adversely on or is calculated to bring discredit upon the Government or a Government Officer."

The hon. member, therefore, may be allowed to speak.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I did not intend to speak or reply to hon. members because I believe that while I was away certain members of the Government took opportunity to answer certain criticisms made by the Opposition, but I have sat here and listened to the last hon. member and I do not think I can sit quiet and allow what he has said to go unanswered and will devote more attention to him than to anybody else.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is like a Don Quixote; he beats the air like a windmill but he is not always very logical. He accuses this Government of ignoring Trade Union interest and the workers' interest. That is usual for him.

4.05 p.m.

The hon. member said that we allowed these people to go ahead and divert the road and did not call in the representative of the Trade Union when we were considering the matter. He also went on to say that the Government did not see about making arrangements to provide for the workers to be compensated, etc.. I do believe that the House is apprised of the facts of this whole issue. Of course, the hon. member was not here for a time and he may not be aware of all these facts.

What are these facts? The facts are that we were informed that Sandy Lane Factory was closing down. It was closing down anyhow, whether the road was diverted, whether Mr. Tree came in and started this project or

whoever else started it. Whatever was the alternative, Sandy Lane was closing down and it was closing down as other factories in St. Lucy have closed down. It was closing down. It was closing down just as the Joes River Factory and the Pool Factory in St. John have closed down.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER took the Chair.

Sir, the closing down of factories in this island especially at this time is a very serious matter. I do not think anybody in his right senses will say at a time like this when there is much unemployment that that is not a very serious matter. None of us with a full sense of our responsibility can look on without much concern about it and, indeed, all of us from time to time have been alarmed at this fact and we have been concerned at the fact that despite the fact that the sugar industry is more productive, the employment in it is less than before. I think the hon. member himself has spoken on the fact on many occasions in this House. Therefore, we are concerned with that fact. But, Sir, on the other hand, we know that it is a factor which faces not only Barbados but many countries throughout the world. You are faced with it in Puerto Rico and Cuba and other countries in this area, as well as other countries which are rationalising industry and indulging in industrial processes trying to advance production. It is not anything that is peculiar to Barbados; it is a worldwide fact. It is happening throughout the world today; therefore, it is only part of a worldwide project.

Is Sandy Lane any different? I am not talking of the road diversion; I am talking of the closing of the factory. Is it any different from the closing down of Joes River or the Pool or Bruce Vale or any other factory? (Mr. WALCOTT: It is different.) It is not different.

The hon. senior member for St. Peter has spoken about the big amount of money that can be made out of agriculture.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The hon. member was not in the House when I was making my speech. He did not hear my whole speech, so that what he is saying now he may be taking it differently from what I was pointing out. Perhaps what I said may be illogical to him because he did not hear my whole speech. Surely, Sandy Lane must be different from the other factories and plantations that have been sold out. No other factory and plantation as a unit which has been sold out has been abandoned as an agricultural unit in the same way as the Sandy Lane plantation will be abandoned as an agricultural unit. I said that I was not opposed to Sandy Lane being turned into a hotel project as an industry, but I said that I was opposed to it within the context that we should be consulted in order to see what type of planning you are doing.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I have been told that other factories have been abandoned along that line. Joes River has been closed down. At any rate, my whole point is this. The whole gist of the hon. member's argument is this. He is saying that Sandy Lane has been closed down as a factory, but before Government had agreed to that, that we should have approached the Union and asked them their views.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I rise again on a point of order. As I have said, the hon. member was not here during my whole speech. You have a Tourist Board and a Development Board. The Development Board is going to lend these people money. Then within that context of what you are doing as regards this project, I said that you have given approval to this project. You did not call in a workers' representative to ask anything about it when you were discussing the matter with Mr. Ronald Tree. Mr. Ronald Tree came to me and told me of the project. He did not tell me that he had bought over Sandy Lane Plantation to be used as a hotel and that he would use the plantation later. That is a different thing.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. member is going on to make another speech.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: The hon. member said that the Development Board is lending them money.

Mr. WALCOTT: The people in the hotel industry are eligible for money whether the Development Board lends them money or not. We have agreed to that in principle. Mr. Ronald Tree said that he is borrowing money in New York. I say that as a hotel, it is entitled to money from the Development Board because we have agreed that you can borrow money to enlarge your hotel.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was not here when the hon. member was speaking, but I understand that he has said that in matters of this sort some provision should have been made for these workers by the Government. As far as what I heard during his speech, he did infer that the Government should have seen to it that some provision should be made for the workers.

The whole point is this. Whether Sandy Lane is closing as an economic unit or not, how is it different from that of Bruce Vale? They say that they are closing down the factory and I understand that they have got a good price for the land.

Mr. WALCOTT: The Hon. Minister knows that we could not have gone. They came to him. What the Hon. Minister is saying is all right in the normal circumstances. How could we have gone to them? How could we know that they were going to sell out? I never knew anything of the matter until Mr. Ronald Tree came to me, but they went to the Government and told them of the project. That is why I say that the Government should have had consultation with a representative of labour on the matter. I see nothing wrong in consulting us.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: The hon. member is adding more than putting his point of order to this House. Sir, let me put it in this way. The Government only came into the matter because they wanted the road diverted. If they did not want the road diverted, it would be nothing more than a commercial project. Of course, if there is any major development taking place now, we have to know about it, but this project took place before the Bill for that purpose was passed. This was a commercial transaction as any other commercial transaction and the hon. member knows that.

4.15 p.m.

Suppose this project was in some other part of the island; would the hon. member expect the Government to say that we understand that a commercial undertaking is taking place and that we think that you, as a Union, should see that they do not cut off the workers? Surely he would regard it as an industrial matter. We only came into the matter because they wanted to divert the road (Mr. WALCOTT: That is not the only reason.) I repeat that if they did not want to divert the road, the Government would not have come in. Before this Bill was passed providing for this legislation what would have happened? They would not have had any diversion of the road down there and there would be nobody to stop them.

Mr. WALCOTT: On a point of explanation, Mr. Deputy Speaker, this impatience which I see exhibited in this Chamber is something which is intolerable. I can see on your face the mark of this intolerance. You should be the first person to have order..

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. member cannot look at one's face and imagine what is happening within his mind. I am here to listen to the debates and to see that they are carried out in the way in which they should be carried out. The hon. member must not be getting up and launching any attack on the Chair; that is unfair to the Chair. The hon. member will have his chance to move whenever he cares to move and to speak whenever he cares to speak so long as he is in order.

Mr. WALCOTT: I rose to a point of explanation and before the words can come out of my mouth I saw an air of intolerance in your face.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the hon. member is speaking on a point of explanation, let him make his explanation.

Mr. WALCOTT: The Hon. Minister is labouring on the hypothetical case but I am stating a fact, that they did come to the Government with this project. The hon. member must know that I was not quoting any person. I read paragraph two of the Statement; the hon. member was not in his place when I read it; otherwise he would not have said what he said. Paragraph 2 of the Statement reads as follows:-

"In arriving at its decision the Government has given special consideration to the benefits likely to accrue to the economy of the Island with special reference to the tourist industry. Among the benefits are improved opportunities for all-the-year-round employment of personnel presently employed on agricultural land, which will form a part of the project. Indeed, it is envisaged that the Project will offer direct employment to some 500 people when it is completed."

I want to be kind to the Hon. Minister. You cannot read that Statement in isolation as if this was a plantation which was being closed down and you ask what would happen. If the plantation was being closed down you would not have had anything to do with it, but in this context it was a different matter.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Deputy Speaker, all that that Statement was intended to convey is that this is one of the considerations which prompted us to allow the road to be diverted. We took that factor into consideration when we agreed to allow this road to be diverted. I repeat that if it had not been that they wanted permission to divert the road, the position would be the same as in the case of other hotels which are being erected. Hotels are being erected in Christ Church and the owners never had to come to the Government and ask for any permission of this sort. We were informed that this factory was being closed down anyhow; we were informed as to the facts of the situation, what it would mean in terms of employment, of money coming into the island, of the promotion of tourism and in terms of attracting intended industrialists to the island, people who would judge the possibility of tourism. All of these things we were told before we arrived at the decision to divert the road. I repeat; we were told that this factory was being closed down anyhow and that this project would allow people to find alternative employment. We did not say that everyone would find employment in the project, because everybody would not fit into this job. But here you have 85 workers, I think, employed in the sugar industry and these people are losing work anyhow; the whole business would have to be shut down. Therefore the hon. member would surely agree that the cane would not be worth, in terms of economics, as much as the factory would be worth. Here you have something which is worth less than one million dollars, let us put it as high as that, and at the same time you have a project which is worth two million dollars or more.

4.25 p.m.

You are told, Mr. Deputy Speaker, as the Government was told, that it will provide permanent employment - we are not talking about diverting the road, levelling out trees and so on - for about 500 people based on what the hotel would employ plus the golf course, cottages and what not. What are we as a Government to do? You balance one factor as against the other. The factory itself is the biggest part of the economic unit; let us think of it in that term. The factory is the biggest unit and is worth most in that economic unit. That factory is closing down. What are we to do but balance the economic gains of this new project against the economic loss of the factory which is closing down? We came to the conclusion that in order to assist the worker who would be losing work anyhow due to the factory closing down we should encourage this project, and I say again that there was no point about calling in the Union, because I certainly felt that if the factory was closing down it was the business of the Union, if it is a Union and if it is a dynamic Union, to know that Sandy Lane Factory was closing down and go down there and

do its job. I thought the Union would have met the employers about severance pay, what would be given to the people pensions and everything. The hon. member has admitted that he would not expect Government to do it because it was all involved in tourism.

The hon. member probably loses himself in his zeal with these pin-pricks, when in his conscience he knows that in this particular issue Government did everything for the workers of this island. It is pin-pricking at the Government and he is doing it in a very serious issue because we are seeing that the sugar industry from year to year is not employing more workers, but less. How can we find alternative employment except by attracting additional revenue from abroad? Let us put it on that broad overall basis. It is a serious matter and that is the level from which we are approaching it.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise on a point of explanation. I never said

RESUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It now being 4.30 p.m. o'clock, this House will now revert to Government business.

HOUSE RESUMES COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair and the House resumed Committee of Supply, Mr. BRYAN being in the Chair.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: On the suspension the hon. senior member for St. Peter was speaking.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I made the point that we are not against Government helping organisations like these, but I would like to say that I do not think that the Football Association is in the same position as the Pan American Games because these Games are of a different nature, as West Indians in the context of athletes should be sent. As I said earlier, there is a temptation nowadays, whenever you have these International Games it is expected that Government should put up money. It would make a difference if these were going to happen in Barbados. We are going to have international business later on this week, but it does not mean that we should ask Government to lend us money to put up a building and buy flags or send delegates somewhere; we feel that if you are going to do something as a private organisation, you should do what you can afford. I feel that we should garner every penny for our own economic benefit. We are passing through very serious times and I feel that we want money to use for the purposes in which we can provide employment for people. That is how I look at these things. We have to watch the pennies we spend in these things. Private organisations must keep dances, organise fairs, and raffles to raise money and not depend on the Treasury.

The question that Head XXVIII - Subsidies and Grants - stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. M. E. COX, the Resolution for the sum of \$4,145 was passed.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. M. E. COX, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of the Resolution in Committee and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the separate motions of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, seconded in each case by Hon. M. E. COX, the Resolution was read a first and second time and agreed to.

4.35 p.m.

MOTOR VEHICLE AND ROAD TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Minister for Communications: to move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1937.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Bill is a simple one and its objects are fully set out in the Objects and Reasons. The Objects and Reasons state:-

"This Bill seeks to amend the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1937. Its object is to enable Orders to be made under the Act for the purpose of giving effect to the different Conventions which have as their object the facilitation of the international circulation of vehicles. Accordingly the third clause of the Bill seeks to provide for the grant and authentication of passes, certificates and other documents relating to vehicles or the drivers of vehicles which may be required for the purposes of travel abroad by persons resident in this Island. It also seeks to provide for any necessary legal provisions which would have to be made in order to conform to the terms of the conventions in relation to vehicles brought temporarily into the Island by persons resident abroad and intending to make only a temporary stay in the Island or temporarily in this Island. Provision is also made for extending any privilege conferred by an Order to persons resident outside Barbados who are temporarily in Barbados but are not entitled thereto by virtue of any convention and in relation to vehicles brought temporarily into Barbados by such persons."

"The other provisions of the Bill relate to incidental matters."

I think hon. members will remember that in 1955 we passed a Bill making provision for the carrying into effect of all these facts as set out here. These are the results of a convention of 1949 on road and motor traffic which were passed in Geneva. We adhere to that convention and the Government brought down a Bill to alter the Act - the Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Act - so as to carry out the convention. It was found that certain administrative defects arose and it was felt that we should come down with a different Bill. It was felt that we should pass a Bill of this nature instead of going on with the previous Bill, that is to say, this Bill will allow orders to be made, which is a simple matter in order to carry out the convention.

The previous Bill also had in an amendment to the Act dealing with cars, but what we have done is to separate the two and that will be the subject of another Bill. I think the House is aware of that. This Bill is to allow residents here the opportunity of getting international driving licenses so that when they go abroad they would be able to use their vehicles and licenses.

Provision will be made for special plates to be fixed behind. We had agreed in 1955 to have distinctive letters to be used abroad for this purpose and those distinctive letters were B. D. S. We will still adhere to those letters so that if any person go abroad and they want to carry their vehicles with them, they can use them, affixing the letters, B.D.S.

It also allows visitors coming in for temporary stay to use their vehicles in a similar way as well as their international licences and to simplify the formality and other procedures which they have to observe.

Sir, having agreed in 1955 to a Bill along the same lines as this, I have no doubt that this House will agree to this.

I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I cannot put my hand on the Act of 1955 but I would like the Hon. Minister to refer to the file on the matter and tell me if anywhere

in the Act of 1955, the word "convention" is defined. I think it is essential that the meaning of that word be made lucidly clear because it is proposed in this Bill to pass a section - Part IVA(1) - which reads as follows:-

"The Governor may by Order in Executive Committee for the purpose of giving effect to any convention for facilitating the international circulation of vehicles -"

Because its meaning is to be so wide in this Bill which is now receiving our consideration, I think it would be very wise if there be a definition in this Act of the word "convention" as applied to the subject matter with which we are now dealing.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think the hon. member will find that the word "convention" is defined in the Order. When it comes to the actual order, you will find that the word "convention" is defined.

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

On the motion of Hon. R. G. MAPP, seconded by Hon. D. D. GARNER, Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. BRYAN in the Chair.

Clauses 1 and 2 were called and passed.

Clause 3 was called.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to make an amendment to this Clause. Instead of the words "The Governor may by order in Executive Committee for the purpose of giving effect to any convention for facilitating the international circulation of vehicles -" appearing in subsection (1) it should read, "The Governor-in-Executive Committee." Then in subsection (2) paragraph (a) where the word "Governor" appears, it should read "Governor-in-Executive Committee". The same amendment is to apply to paragraph (c) where the word "Governor" appears.

I beg to move that Clause 3 as amended stand part.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

4.45 p.m.

Clauses 4 to 7 inclusive were called and passed.

On the motion of Hon. R. G. MAPP, seconded by Hon. D. D. GARNER, the CHAIRMAN reported to the Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER the passing of the Bill in Committee with amendments.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Hon. R. G. MAPP, seconded by Hon. D. D. GARNER in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (GENERAL) (AMENDMENT) (No.18) ORDER

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Honourable Premier:- To move the passing of the following Resolution: Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 18) Order, 1959.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is a Resolution to approve the Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 18) Order, 1959. Hon. members will remember that not so long ago there was an upgrading of certain posts in the Police Department and

included in these posts was the post of Inspector. The post of Inspector of the Harbour Police was unfortunately omitted and this Order seeks to correct that omission. It seeks to upgrade the salary of the Inspector of the Harbour Police on the same terms as the Inspectors of the Land Police. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. M. E. COX: I beg to second that.

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

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (GENERAL) (AMENDMENT) (No.19) ORDER

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the passing of the following Resolution: Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 19) Order, 1959."

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Resolution to approve this Order relates to the Department of Inland Revenue. Quite recently the Department has undertaken a greater amount of work in connection with the establishment of the Councils. In consequence of that increase of work, there is the necessity for the services of another Stenographer in that Department. At the same time the opportunity is being taken, or rather asked for, to replace the two posts of Machine Operator in the Treasury by two posts of Abstractor on a higher salary.

When this machine operation was started in the Treasury no one was quite aware of the amount of work which would be involved by the holders of these posts; as a matter of fact it was just a trial. These posts were upgraded on the same salary as Telephone Operators, but experience has shown that the duties of these officers are greater than those of Telephone Operators and they also require greater skill. Hence the request is being made to replace these two posts of Machine Operator in the Treasury which are on a salary of (\$912 - 1,392) by two posts of Abstractor with the salary at (\$1,020 - \$2,016). I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: I beg to second that.

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

ORDER WITHDRAWN

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day also stands in the name of the Honourable Premier:-

To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Executive Committee Act, 1891.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, with regard to this Order, the Government is asking that it be removed from the Order Paper in consequence of some proposed amendments, which will come before the House at a later date, relative to changes in the Constitution. It will therefore be no longer necessary to go on with this Order and we are therefore asking leave to withdraw it from the order paper.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Premier is asking leave to withdraw this Order from the Order Paper and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted. *(After a pause).* There being no objection, leave is granted the Hon. Premier to withdraw the Order.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO Mr. SPEAKER

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have concluded the Business on the Order Paper under Government Business and before we adjourn I want to take this opportunity to ask for leave of absence for three months on behalf of His Honour the Speaker as from next Tuesday.

There being no objection the leave asked for was granted.

THE ADJOURNMENT

The Order Paper having been fixed,

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next, 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: I beg to second that

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, in view of the fact that the Government has not got any more business on the Order Paper to be dealt with today, there is nothing hanging over. Sometimes you get these matters fairly late and I do think that it would be better for us to adjourn until a date which will give hon. members enough time to deal with these matters because there is no particular urgency with them. Next week we may really get something with which we will have to deal, but it is a matter of giving us an opportunity so that we can study these things thoroughly.

The question that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next, the 22nd instant at 12 o'clock (noon), was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

4.44 p.m.