
THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1961

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 20th June, 1961.

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

PRESENT

His Honour Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS, (*Speaker*); His Honour Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P., (*Deputy Speaker*); Mr. T. O. BRYAN, (*Chairman of Committees*); Mr. F. C. GODDARD; Hon. F. E. MILLER, (*Minister of Social Services*); Mr. E. ST.A. HOLDER, J.P.; 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.

Mr. T. W. MILLER entered the House and took his seat.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the Meetings held on the 23rd and 24th May, 1961, have been printed and circulated amongst hon. members and unless there be any objections, these Minutes will be now taken as read and confirmed. (*A Pause*)

There being no objection the Minutes of these Meetings are now taken as read and confirmed.

MESSAGE

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I am commanded to lay Message No. 8/1961 notifying the departure of His Excellency the Governor on leave.

PAPERS LAID

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

The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No.2) Order, 1961;

The Public Officers Loan and Travelling Allowances (Scheduled Officers) (No. 3) Regulations, 1961;

Annual report of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the year 1957-58;

Annual report of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the year 1958-59;

Barbados Statistical Service - Selected Monthly Indicators - March, 1961.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On behalf of the Hon. Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour, I am commanded to lay:

The Marine Fuel (Exportation Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1961.

Hon. F. E. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing, I am commanded to lay:

Statement showing the sums advanced to the Postmaster General for the payment of Money Orders, the amounts repaid to the Accountant General and the amounts due by the various Post Offices etc. to 30/4/61;

Also, Annual report of the Harbour and Shipping Master for the year 1959.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice on behalf of the Hon. Premier of a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1961.

Also, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour, the following:-

Resolution to sanction the Regulations entitled "The Marine Fuel (Exportation Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1961;

Resolution to place the sum of \$700,000 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1961-62, Part I - Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1961-62, No. 3, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution;

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On behalf of the Hon. Premier:

Resolution to place the sum of \$500 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1961-62, Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1961-62, No. 4, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution;

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On behalf of myself:

Resolution to place the sum of \$120,720 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1961-62 Part II - Capital, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1961-62, No. 5, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Resolution to place the sum of \$8,048 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1961-62, Part II - Capital, as shown

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in the Supplementary Estimates 1961-62 No. 6, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On behalf of the Hon. Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour:

Resolution to approve under the provisions of subsection (1) of section 18 of the Natural Gas Corporation Act 1950, the borrowing by the Natural Gas Corporation by way of an overdraft at a commercial bank of an amount not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of continuing its programme of renovating and expanding the gas distribution system.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On behalf of the Hon. Premier:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Registration Office.

Hon. F. E. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Bill to amend the Barbados General Hospital Act, 1947.

Hon. L. St. A THORNE: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that the Oral Reply to Question No. 55/1961, asked by the hon. senior member for St. Lucy, regarding the proposed re-employment of a retired Deputy Headmistress by the Governing Body of Queen's College is ready.

Mr. WALCOTT and Mrs. BOURNE entered the House and took their seats.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I want to ask leave of the House later in the day to proceed with two of the Resolutions of which I have just given notice. I refer to the Resolution for \$120,720 and the Resolution for \$8,048. I am giving notice that I wish to deal with them in all their stages.

I beg to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next meeting to deal with the other Money Resolutions of which notice has just been given.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution:

WHEREAS the construction and operation of the new Bridgetown Harbour has increased the numbers of unemployed workers;

AND WHEREAS there is no immediate work programme to provide alternative employment for displaced workers;

BE IT RESOLVED that the House of Assembly request the Government to take urgent and positive action to provide employment as a short time and long term measure for the unemployed;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the short time action should take the form of some slum clearance in the City of Bridgetown and increased expenditure on tenantry roads and public works throughout the Island;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the long term action should be the establishment of a National Committee representing all elements in the community with wide terms of reference to study a programme for industrial and economic expansion with a view to creating greater employment opportunities for the community.
12.25 p.m.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I beg to give notice of the following Resolution:-

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance that steps be taken to develop Barbados industrially at the fastest possible rate, and

WHEREAS the combined markets of Barbados, the Leeward and Windward Islands would be an incentive to potential investors in this area,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of Barbados take the appropriate steps to effect a Customs Union between Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands with the minimum delay.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I also beg to give notice of the following Resolution:-

WHEREAS under the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Act, 1952, there is at present no numerical limitation on Emigrants from the independent countries of this hemisphere to the United States of America, and

WHEREAS after the granting of independence in May, 1962, the West Indies would constitute the sole exception in the area, and

WHEREAS under the provisions of the said Act, the possibility exists that after the granting of independence to the Federation the total U.S. quota for the Federation could be reduced from the 1,000 now granted the ten separate units to 100 for the new combined country,

BE IT RESOLVED that the appropriate steps be taken to solicit the support of the U.S. Congress for the enactment of legislation which would entirely free the West Indies from the quota restrictions, after the granting of their independence and put them in the same category as Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Canal Zone and the other independent countries of Central and South America.

QUESTIONS

Mr. CRAWFORD: (On behalf of the hon. senior member for Christ Church.)

To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing:

Will the Honourable Minister state

(a) How many applications have been made by Postmen for loans in order to purchase Motor Cycles, as a result of the recent amendments to the Public Officers Loans and Travelling Allowances Act, 1948; and

(b) the number of applicants who have been granted loans for the purchase of motor cycles?

2. Is the Minister aware of the misinterpretations which are being wrongly applied to the new provisions of the said Act, and cause a written directive to be sent to the Departments and Officers concerned to clear up all discrepancies?

Mr. CRAWFORD: (On behalf of the hon. senior member for St. Lucy)

To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Education:

Will the Minister state how many staffing vacancies are expected to exist in the grant-aided Secondary Schools as from the end of July 1961?

2. Will he further state what prospects, if any, exist for the filling of these vacancies before September 1961?

Mr. CRAWFORD: (On behalf of the senior member for St. Lucy)

To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Education:

Will the Minister state whether it is true that an applicant for the vacant Headmastership of Combermere School was not interviewed by the Governing Body of that School?

2. If true, will the Minister state why this applicant was not interviewed?

Mr. CRAWFORD: On behalf of the junior member for St. Lucy:

To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing:

Is the Minister aware that residents in the Connell Town, Fustic and other areas of St. Lucy have been put to great inconvenience in getting water through the shutting off of standpipes in these areas?

2. Will the Minister

(a) state the reason for this inconvenience, and

(b) take immediate steps to remedy this situation?

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to move, Mr. Speaker, that a Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Registration Office be now read a first time.

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

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

Hon. F. E. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to amend the Barbados General Hospital Act, 1947, be now read a first time.

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

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

12.35 p.m.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I am asking leave of the House to deal with four Resolutions at today's Sitting of the House. I think that three of them have already been circulated and one is to follow in a short while from now.

One is a Resolution to place the sum of \$8,048 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1961-62, Part II - Capital as shown in the Supplementary Estimate, 1961-62 No. 6 which forms the Schedule to this Resolution.

Also, Resolution to place the sum of \$120,720 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates, 1961-62 Part II - Capital as shown in the Supplementary Estimate, 1961-62 No. 5 which forms the Schedule to this Resolution.

Also, Resolution to place the sum of \$700,000 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1961-62 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1961-62 No. 3 which forms the Schedule to this Resolution.

Also, Resolution to place the sum of \$500 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1961-62 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1961-62 No. 4 which forms the Schedule to this Resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister is asking leave to proceed with four money Resolutions of which he has just made mention and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted.

Mr. GODDARD: If the Hon. Minister would let us know what the Resolution for \$700,000 is for, I would be very grateful, because that is the one which has not been circulated.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I am very sorry about that, but there seems to be a mistake somewhere. The Resolution for \$700,000 in the first instance is for the displaced workers, and we would like to get ahead with it, because I think the General Secretary of the Union is anxious to get along with the Board and we would therefore like to get it passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: There being no objection, leave is granted the Hon. Minister.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, I am asking for four months' leave of absence for the hon. senior member for St. George as from today.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking for four months' leave of absence for the hon. senior member for St. George, and unless there be any objection, such leave will be granted.

There being no objection, such leave is granted the hon. member.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Committee of Supply be the first Order of the Day.

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

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee of Supply and that it be an instruction when in Committee of Supply to deal with the money Resolutions of which notice has just been given.

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

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BRYAN being in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE 1961-62 No. 5

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, this Resolution as hon. members will see is really a revote. Very late last year, I think in the month of March, a Resolution came down to the House for this amount of \$120,720 for the purchase of Sedgepond Plantation and as hon. members are aware, title deeds take some time to search, and before the Crown Solicitor could get through with his searchings and findings the new financial year had dawned upon us; therefore it was impossible for him to proceed with the purchase of this Plantation. All of the searchings have been made and everything is in a satisfactory manner, and everybody is willing to go ahead with the purchase of this Plantation.

Now, in passing, I think I should say that it is very expedient for us at the moment to acquire this place, because a Geologist is here and we expect another one from the United Nations very soon, and this Plantation forms the nucleus of their work for the future. This land has to do with the water development of this country, and I hope that hon. members will again see the wisdom of revoting this money so that the Crown Solicitor can get ahead with this work, and also because the Soil Conservation Officer is eager to carry through his work as well as the Geologist who is at present in the island.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. CRAWFORD: I see, Sir, from the Addendum, that the entire acreage of this Plantation comprises 222 acres in the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Peter. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, it should not be without interest if the Committee were told the area to be involved in the proposed Water-works project: how many acres are going to be used for the water acquisition programme and how many acres will be left for cultivation.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that anybody can answer that question correctly. A lot of work has to be done there and from time to time one would be able to see the progress. For instance, there are 22 acres in St. Peter which I do not think will be touched for that

purpose from what I have seen there, but I do not know what part of the 200 acres will be utilised for water drilling and prospecting of water; I do not think that anybody could answer that question correctly at the moment, not even the Geologist.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Be that as it may, Mr. Chairman, one can readily understand that if the details have not yet been worked out, it would not be easy to answer the question; but my query has still elicited the information that some parts will not be utilised for this purpose. We have been told, for instance, that it is not envisaged that the St. Peter part comprising 22 acres will be used, and presumably there will be a considerable portion of the remainder in St. Andrew which may not also be used for the water extension programme.
12.45 p.m.

I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that in view of the fact that there will be no attempt in our time to provide any sort of land settlement scheme in Barbados, an attempt be made to utilise a portion of this estate for a land settlement scheme.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member will give way, I will just explain this. I think the hon. member is aware that there is a committee operating now under the Chief Medical Officer and they are restricting certain sites because of the possible releasing of water in certain parts of this area. That is the reason why the Government is acquiring this entire property. The hon. member said that there will be no attempt in our time to provide any sort of land settlement scheme in Barbados. I wish to say that if they find water and do what they want to do on this plantation, you will never see a land settlement scheme there. What land is not wanted for the water purposes will be worked agriculturally, but never ever will there be any land settlement scheme there.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, I do not quite follow the Hon. Minister's argument at all. To begin with, he does not seem to understand what I said about land settlement scheme. I said that in the past there has been no land settlement scheme and, therefore, it is high time that we have one. When I speak of land settlement, it seems as if we are at cross purposes, because I am thinking of agriculture. I meant 'land settlement' in the sense that you allow the minimum number of acres to be available to peasant proprietors for agricultural purposes; that is to say, instead of continuing with the remainder of this land to be worked under a plantation system, under private ownership, my proposal is that the Government, when they acquire it, should take off what they want for water purposes and the remainder be allocated to a number of agriculturists under a well defined land settlement scheme for agricultural purposes. The land can be given out leasehold or freehold, whatever the case may be; it does not matter.

It is true that the peasants to whom land would be allocated under a land settlement scheme must have some sort of house to have their own plot, but these will require a very small fractional part of the land. If there is 160 acres of land which is not utilised for water, the area for fifteen people settling there will not require more than 50,000 to 60,000 square feet for their houses. The fact remains that the operation of the remainder under a system of distribution instead of under the plantation system would be one in which a larger number of people would reap the benefits from its operation than would be the case if it is worked as a plantation with a single owner.

Sir, I do not see why my remarks should be interpreted to mean that the land will not remain for agricultural purposes. All I meant to suggest was that agriculturists in that area should be given some opportunity to farm some of this land for themselves under their own rights rather than to perpetuate it for a plantation system.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, unfortunately, I was not in the House when this Resolution was dealt with and I could not speak on it. I would therefore, take this opportunity to say now what I would have said on that occasion. In

so far as the purchase of this estate is concerned, I do not know what arrangements were made when the Government purchased it as regards whether they would continue to provide employment for those people who work on it; therefore, I would like to know what arrangements you are making for the workers concerned.

While agreeing with the sentiments expressed by the hon. senior member for St. Phillip, I have a different view about the utilisation of this land. The Government already owns a plantation known as Dodds and if they are now acquiring this for water development I do not see why the part which would not be wanted for that purpose cannot be used for agricultural purposes. I do not know how many acres will be required for water purposes; but if the land is suitable for agricultural development, it should be developed agriculturally, but not on the pure and simple plantation system. While I do not believe in fragmentation of land in small areas, I believe in the consolidation of people who work on land on a co-operative basis which with training would give better results to the people themselves and to the community. There is no reason why Dodds and this plantation should not form a nucleus of a progressive system of work on land on a co-operative basis. I go further and say that it is a waste of Government's money and time to have a Co-operative Officer when there is no proper co-operative project in which the people can be organised. As a matter of fact, it is an anachronism to have a Co-operative Officer who is an adviser of the Department of Agriculture and then do not have any land to give the people which they can work on a co-operative basis. Charity begins at home. The first endeavour you should have to show the people of Barbados the full benefits to be derived from co-operation is to have Government agricultural projects in which you concentrate the co-operative element in a movement which would give meaning to small scale investment. This is a golden opportunity which you have now and I cannot see why you cannot take the initiative.
12.55 p.m.

I do not believe that the Officers in Barbados are cooperative minded, because we live in such a society that nobody believes that the co-operative movement has any chance of thriving with this iron hold on the part of certain people. The Minister must see that we have enough vision so as to meet this challenge which is before us. If the Minister will look over the whole of the St. Andrew area - I hope that both the representatives of that parish are here, because the Government will have to tell the people in St. Andrew what is operating in their minds as a positive answer for the problem which faces the people in St. Andrew. As the position now stands, if you had to talk about Federation in Barbados, the parishes of St. John, St. Thomas and the other areas would say that they do not want to federate with St. Andrew because that parish is a deficit parish. You can look at the large areas today on which you can see no vegetation. I was down in St. Andrew recently; it is true that we are passing through a drought, but the position looks gloomy; it looks as if there will be a lot more years before we see any vegetation in these areas in St. Andrew.

We have to revamp our thinking about these areas. I would suggest to the Minister that he should give thought to this idea of having a co-operative venture started and have agricultural and co-operative officers. We want to have the cultivation of land on a co-operative basis so as to give people wages which are prevailing, and in the end they will share to a greater extent from the profits which will accrue from a co-operative venture. You want to build up people's mind for national investment; you want to create a different point of view from that which now obtains, giving hope and encouragement and dynamic power for the sort of leadership which you have. That is the challenge which the Minister should accept so that he can utilise this 222 acres of land for more positive planning. I am sure that I would have no difficulty in persuading the people of this district that a co-operative basis is in the interest of themselves and in the interest of posterity. I think that the time has come when we should have fresh thoughts about these things. The old plantation system has reached its limit. I would say, without fear of contradiction, that the plantation system as it is operated in Barbados today, cannot meet the needs of the community and there is no point in be-

believing that that is the system on which we can go on relying. The value of land in Barbados is high, comparatively speaking. You pay a lot of money for 222 acres of land, comparatively speaking, in Barbados; and when it comes to the question of productivity, you have to watch very carefully if what you get from the land can meet your requirements. I think that the Minister should give serious thought to the development of the other portions of land on a positive basis for the improvement of the economy of the people who live and work in that area. That would go to the credit of Barbados; if you start a venture and it succeeds, then success follows success. As the hon. member has said, his idea is to re-site houses, but when you re-site houses and without any kind of development, what are you going to give the people to eat? Just to put up houses on a good area of land does not solve the problem. The other part of the problem is the question of economy because a person has to eat in the house; he cannot eat the house. There are those who believe that we, in Barbados, have an interest in the community in which we live and we want to see it prosper.

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to enquire of the Hon. Minister how much money the Government has spent on Sedgepond in order to develop it before purchasing it. I would be grateful to the hon. member if he would state how much money the Soil Conservationist has spent on that estate in order to develop it before it could be purchased. The expert should say what the estate is worth before he started to develop it.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, the Government has not spent any money on Sedgepond. The owners of the land are responsible for any work which was done there during that time.

Mr. CORBIN: I understand that the Government paid a certain amount of the money and the owners have to pay a certain amount. I would be able to give further instructions either to the Minister of Agriculture or the Soil Conservation Officer if either of them used to interview me when they come into the parish. But neither of them will interview me. I was born and bred in that area and I know the land in every corner. I knew when Sedgepond was sold for £5,000. Between 1945 and 1946 it was sold for \$7,000 and the last owner will now get \$120,720 for this particular estate. If the Government is purchasing this estate in order to provide a water system, well, I would say that they should purchase a portion of this land or allow the people to purchase the land; I am certain that it would produce twice as much as it is producing now. I understand that the Government is developing land throughout the parish of St. Andrew and now I hear that they are going to lease the very land which they have developed. I think that as soon as the Government puts that land in order they should allow people to own it and continue to work it. The Government do not know what they are losing today. They have lost a lot of money in these areas; they have wasted money in these areas; thousands and thousands of dollars have been thrown away because of bad management.

1.05 p.m.

I have been through the whole area and have brought to the Minister's notice where money has been thrown away, but he has given no heed to what I have told him. He has put it in the Budget and let it float in the water. When Government takes \$120,720 to purchase one estate and say they are only buying it to get water, the man from whom the land was purchased should continue to work the land for agricultural purposes, and by so doing, Government would be able to take some of that money and go in other areas like St. Simon's and develop the land. All that money should not be put in one place when people in other areas need help. The Minister himself has seen that St. Simon's Village is in a dangerous state. Why spend so much money in one place when other places are in need of development? I am certain as I have said before that it is only God's mercy that the people in the Scotland Area survive. They reap their canes with tears in their eyes; they cannot get out because the roads are in a dilapidated state. If I were in the position of the Minister of Agriculture, I would create roads with some of the money with which he is buying this estate in

order to help the poor people to get out their canes from the various districts.

Mr. Chairman, let us take the case of a man by the name of Mr. Bayley who reaped 16 tons of canes. I am sure that the price was \$16 a ton, and after paying for reaping and conveying to the factory, he only received \$12 in his hands to pay for manure and cultivation. The reason for that is because there are no roads. Roads are needed to help people in getting out their canes, and you should not therefore concentrate on one place and in helping one man. I am sure that the purchase of Sedgepond Plantation will help the owner more than any other man in Barbados; he is receiving the sweets while the other poor people are suffering. That is not fair. I would rather lease the land and take the water from it and let him continue to work his land, and then you would be able to take that \$120,720 and develop other places where people's houses are sliding and going into the gully. The Government should consider both the poor and the rich. The owner of Sedgepond has recently returned from America and purchased Sedgepond for a few thousand dollars, and now this Government is going to give him \$120,720. He can sit down and rock back now, whereas this money should be circulated in different districts. This is not a fair deal at all to the people in my constituency.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask the Government to look into the matter and try to help these poor people, and I am sure that they would appreciate the Government for so doing. Do not help one man and let thousands die. If you take a look at Greenland and Morgan Lewis, you will see that Morgan Lewis is cultivated and Boscobelle Land is cultivated; those belong to the big people, but what about the small men? These poor people are crying out day after day, and God himself is hearing the cries of the poor. What do you hear as a Minister that you cannot hear their cries? Anyway if Government is deciding to spend this money, I would ask them to make certain that the vast area of land there which can be used for residential and agricultural purposes be given to the people to work and to put their houses, because they would fare a little better. Thousands of people in that area do not have a spot of land, and I do not see the wisdom in Government taking over this portion of land when so many people are willing to work it. The Government has no right buying an estate to work today when there are so many hungry people in this island who need help. They should distribute the land and let the people plant yams, potatoes and eddoes, cassava and beans.

The Government said in the past that they would buy some of the estates and distribute the land among the poor people so that they can move their houses from the hills and bring them into the flat areas, but up to today they have not done that, and I am bringing to the Minister's attention that this land should be distributed among the poor people for their benefit. I do not believe that some of the people in Barbados know how difficult it is in certain parts of St. Andrew and St. Joseph. Sometimes you have to walk like a crab to get in and out, and there is a place called Monkey Hill where only monkeys can go. These places need cultivating before they get into a worse state so that the people can get out their canes from the backroads. People have to head canes some three miles before they get to the main road for the lorries to take them to the factories. There is another road by the name of Heywoods in Hillaby which needs repairing in order to help these people. The people in St. Andrew are asking what Government is doing for them and whether Government will send the Soil Conservation Officer in that area to help them. A man without understanding is like a beast that perisheth. I am asking the Minister to direct the Soil Conservation Officer to go into these areas and erect roads and level the land so that these people can get in and out. I am sure that this land would make thousands of tons of sugar more, because the people would have a desire to plant more canes and by so doing increase the revenue from time to time. I hope that the Minister will take heed and do his duty as we desire him to do it.

1.15 p.m.

Mrs. BOURNE: Mr. Chairman, as regards the price for this estate of Sedgepond, I am not concerned with what

it cost the former owner. What I would like to find out is this. Is the plantation really worth the price which we are paying here today? In my opinion, for what the Soil Conservation Officer has said that he is going to do with it, that alone will be an asset to the area to which my colleague and I belong - and not only to that area, but it will be an asset also to the island. Just a few months ago, we had a shortage of water in this island and thousand of gallons of water could be seen flowing away from there. All of us are aware that things in general were cheaper a few years ago and today prices have risen tremendously. If you think for a moment, you will see that a few years ago, the cost around St. James was worth just a couple of dollars per acre, but today that same land is sold for thousands of pounds.

What I think the Government should be commended for in buying this plantation is in securing the flow of water there. I was hoping that part of that plantation would have been used to house people for land settlement, especially for those people who are taken from such areas as in St. Simons area and even those people from the Hillaby area. I know Sedgepond estate but I will not say that I know it thoroughly. From what I know of it, there are certain parts of it which cannot be used for agricultural purposes and I think that those parts should be used for housing these people.

Mr. Chairman, I know that people in that area are expecting to have plots of land from that estate. I am not in a position like my colleague to say that the Government told them that.

As regards the work which is being done at Sedgepond by the Soil Conservation Officer, it has been said that it is only done for the big man who has his plantation. I say that the big man has his plantation and the small peasant proprietors have their small plots and they will also get benefits from that work. My colleague slipped up a bit when he made that remark because I think he knows that the Minister of Agriculture and myself went through that area sometime ago and tried to soothe the feelings of the peasants in that area and to point out to them and show them that in the future they will also benefit as a result of the work done after a period of years. I must therefore disagree with him when he says that the soil conservation work which is done in St. Andrew is only being done for the big man.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think my colleague really meant that all the land at Boscobelle is arable land because I have about 65 acres there of which only about 15 acres are arable. The remainder is rab land. I do not think he really meant that all the land there is cultivated because that is an incorrect statement. I cannot allow him to say these things just for the sake of getting into the newspapers or into the records. I must correct them. No one individual was selected to have this work done. What happened was that this work was started at Morgan Lewis and it is just the same way as if you begin to repair the chairs around this table. You start with the chair at the top of the table and after you have repaired that, you go to the next and then to the next until you get to the chair at the end of the table. As I have said, the work started at Morgan Lewis and then they went to Nicholas. The same thing happened at Sedgepond Estate. They started work at Sedgepond, then they went to the Hill Plantation and then they will come to the land of the small holders. That is the true position and we have to face this fact. It is useless if you are suffering from a pain in the head and the cause comes from your foot to put some remedy in the head. You must treat your foot first and I am sure that after treating your foot, you will get rid of the pain in your head.

The hon. senior member for St. Peter said that he passed through the parish and it looked rather forlorn. What he said is partly true because when you look around the parish you will see quite a number of acres of the land without vegetation; but I would like him to come in St. Andrew and call on me and let me show him around the parish. He will see what he does not know. The hon. member must bear in mind that the whole island at present is faced with a drought: but despite that, the parish of St. An-

drew has given a better return than even Christ Church. The hon. member made the remark that if the parishes had to federate, they would not want to take St. Andrew with them. The point which he actually went on to make was everything looked barren and dry. The route from which he actually came to St. Andrew is an excellent view of the parish. Let us look at it from that point. Looking at Walkers from Cherry Tree Hill, Walkers does look forelorn; but do you know the amount of money which the peasants there have earned from cashews, grapes and fatporks what is known as the "Bajan" English apples? Let me tell the hon. member that soon from now the parish of St. Andrew is going to be the Platinum Coast of this island just as you say that St. James is the Gold Coast of the island. There are a lot of things growing in St. Andrew which the hon. member does not know of. I do not blame him for it. What I can tell him is that recently they have tested parts of the soil in that parish and from the test it has been proved that in the very near future we will have good results from certain areas. The hon. senior member for St. Peter has only seen one part of it. We know that we should be worried about the land in St. Andrew and that is why we are spending this amount of money on soil conservation. I say again: let the hon. member go to Walkers and he will see things which he did not expect to see. It did look like a forelorn place before. I invite all hon. members to come to St. Andrew and I will take them around and show them what the area looks like now.

What is facing the people in St. Andrew is facing the people in the island of Barbados. As it stands today, we have a severe drought existing throughout the whole area. There are a few places which are not suffering from the drought such as the places in the high areas. I wonder if the hon. member passed by Springvale. You will not think that a drought exists if you pass there - and there are certain sections like that. Even at Boscobelle you will think that the rain is falling every day. However, there are other places where the soil is not fertile and where it will take some time to come back to proper cultivation. In such places, you have to put some green dressing and farm yard manure to bring them to a standard again.

What is being done is this. It is not land which they are bringing back into cultivation. It is land which they are reforming. The land started to slip - what they call soil erosion - and they are trying to prevent it from going further. They are working on it and trying to preserve it and in trying to preserve it, they are trying to preserve the interest of Barbados.

1.25 p.m.

It is not in the interest of any one man. I can assure my colleagues that if the matter were left to the individuals themselves, they would not want to have it done. They would say that they used to get this and that from this land and now what are they getting? You are not getting any sixty tons to the acre. As regards giving the impression that this Government is doing nothing to assist in trying to improve the roads and that sort of thing, or to assist peasants in getting out their crops, the hon. member could not be further wrong. Because of the geographical position of the area in which the people live down there, it is difficult to have roads built in certain sections. The hon. member referred to some person who had to head canes for three miles. Mr. Chairman, let me tell you something; I said on the floor of this House that the Minister of Communications, Works and Housing and the Director of Highways and Transport went into the area sometime ago and this is the position; as the land runs, you get a little section belonging to a small holder jamming into the land of a large plantation and you cannot say that you will help the small man and go into the big man's land. We cannot go into any estate land so as to build roads. Bayley's property is hemmed in by Cambridge plantation. We have tried to assist this gentleman - and there are others too; but the position is that we cannot take public funds for the purpose of erecting a road on a large private plantation.

Mr. CORBIN: On a point of order. The road of which I was speaking at Cambridge belongs to the Government. Mrs. Rock purchased the estate and she said that the land belongs to the Government. This is the road I was talking

about, I am saying that the land belongs to the Government and it is not jammed in anywhere.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Before the hon. senior member for St. Andrew continues to speak, I would like to say this: I was on the verge of stopping the hon. junior member for St. Andrew when he began to deal with the roads. I would not like the hon. senior member for St. Andrew to take this debate into a full-dress debate on roads. The hon. member is perfectly in order, however, to reply to the hon. junior member for St. Andrew.

Mrs. BOURNE: Mr. Chairman, I am not going into any full-dress debate on the roads but I shall reply to the hon. member.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I said that I allowed the hon. member to reply to the hon. junior member for St. Andrew, but I was on the verge of stopping him when he dealt with the question of roads.

Mrs. BOURNE: In conclusion, I would say this: for the simple reason that the hon. member alleges that Mrs. Rock does not say that it is a Government road, proves that the land is here. If it were a Government road, then it would have to be shown on her plot. I hope that what I have said will convince the hon. member. It is part of the plantation. I could cut out a track on any part of my property that I like, but it is not a road.

As far as this Resolution is concerned, I know that the people in the area are happy to know that the Government is purchasing this plantation. There is only one other thing I would mention, which has been drawn to my attention, and it is this; there is a section of the same Sedgepond Plantation some twenty or twenty-two acres which was given over to the former owners; I know that this Resolution cannot be changed today, but it would be in the interest of the Government to take in this little plot of land which would include the whole area of Sedgepond Plantation. However, I wish the Government every success in what they are undertaking today, and if there is any rab land which can be given any consideration, whether it be the residents in St. Simons or other areas, I hope they will be able to make use of it in some way or other. I would invite the hon. senior member for St. Peter to come out when there is a heavy rainfall and he will see that grass is growing in that area. I hope that the Government will undertake to plant some pangola grass down there. In the parish of St. Andrew we supply about 60% of the animals for market purposes, for the purpose of feeding the people of this island. These animals feed on these hills, on the very land which seems to have no vegetation on it at all, and I am asking the Government to plant some pangola grass up there and when they talk about erecting a milk pasteurisation plant, the parish of St. Andrew is the place to put these animals.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, before the question is put, I would like to enquire one or two things of the Minister. This is a re-vote with which we are dealing; this Resolution has been agreed to already; therefore I should not be lengthy in speaking on it. The principle has been agreed to, but the legal part has not yet been dealt with. That is why this Resolution is before us today. I did not hear all the speeches made by hon. members and the Resolution was only handed to us earlier today. However, I would like the Hon. Minister to state whether in arriving at the price for this estate, he has taken into account that while it is comprised of 222 acres of land, all of it is not arable. Do not let us be misled into thinking that all of these 222 acres of land are arable. Many of these acres consist of reclaimed land as a result of the Soil Conservation Scheme. I would like the Minister to let this Committee know, whether, in computing the price of this land, account was taken of the amount of money which the Government has expended on the Soil Conservation Scheme. In other words, I want to know if the plantation owner has repaid the Government the money which has been spent on the Soil Conservation Scheme before arriving at this price of \$120,720.
1.35 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, I asked these questions on the last occasion; so I hope that the Minister is in possession of

the facts, in that in computing the price the Government must of necessity be informed as to whether or not money has been expended in the Soil Conservation Scheme on that particular plantation. If that is so, then a *pro ratio* reduction would have to take place in computing the price. I want to know if that has been done or whether in the wild rush to acquire the parcel of land which has potentialities as far as water supplies are concerned the Government has closed its eyes to these factors and have agreed on this price without going into the matter thoroughly.

I remember, Mr. Chairman, that the policy of the Government in the years when I was associated as a Minister was not necessarily to acquire the whole plantation in order to establish wells for water purposes. I remember quite well that in Sweet Bottom, St. George, about two acres of land were acquired for that purpose and a few wells were sunk, and at the time the Engineer said that they had struck the biggest underground supply of water in the island. At Newcastle, two or three acres of land were bought for this purpose and indeed in many parts of the island the policy has always been to acquire two, three or five acres of land and not an entire plantation of 222 acres in order to establish and improve the water supply of this island. If it is a question of improving the water supply, why throw money down the drain, so to speak, if you know fully well that this plantation operates at a loss? Is it that the Government in order to experiment in the area is regarding this as a means of opening up new water courses and that in reclaiming this land other benefits will be derived and accrue to adjoining owners in the neighbourhood? If that is the case, that would be some sort of explanation. If this is in a vital spot so that reclaiming and protecting these 222 acres will bring benefits in its trail to adjoining neighbours in the area, that along with improving the water supply would be an explanation; but again I see no reason for Government acquiring 222 acres merely to establish a few wells to improve the water supply in this island.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, I can remember more correctly the questions asked by the last hon. member who has spoken and I will therefore attempt to answer those first. The Government was asked by the Soil Conservation Officer and the Geologist to acquire this property, not as a land settlement scheme or any such thing. They have nothing to do with agriculture; they are concerned with water movement in the area which causes slipping and so on, and they are interested in getting water from that high altitude which can be run into other areas without the need for special pumps due to its height. These are technical people advising the Government and saying that this should be done; therefore plans for the agricultural section of it have not come into being yet. In fact, the place has not been bought; therefore we could not formulate plans for what we have not got. They want us to acquire this place in order that they can do research work on it, because they say that millions and millions of gallons of water are being wasted and run through certain pores, causing terrific land slippage.

After acquiring this land, they would not know where these people are; so if we establish peasants or a land settlement scheme, or if we leased land to a farmer today and five months hence the Soil Conservation Officer or the Geologist comes along and says he thinks he has to do some work there, that would upset all the calculations. You have got to allow this thing to work for some time because these are technicians, people who ought to know what they are talking about because they were trained in this kind of work. We are guided by them and therefore I beg you not to mix up the Soil Conservation work or the work of the Geologist with a land settlement scheme. I cannot as a Minister promise you that we can bring in a quick scheme in this area, because what we are really more or less concentrating on at the moment is that we are faced with a rising population and better houses are going up. Where at one time you had a few backyard latrines, night-soil and that sort of thing, you now have decent people building houses with water-borne systems; and therefore if you used two million gallons of water at that time, today with better living conditions it is demanding twelve million gallons. Where is this water to come from?

Mr. Chairman, a lot of people think that water is cheap, but it costs the Government at least \$400,000 a year to pay for electricity to pump this water from under the earth. That is a fact; and therefore if we can get some of this water running from the hills in a natural manner, certainly instead of pumping water in St. Andrew when it is there, they say: let us try out this thing. The Geologist has dug several wells there and has found water galore; everywhere they dig they find water. They say it is a natural place for this water, and they are specialists. They have invited us after long discussions and long meetings to buy this plantation. The owner would not sell a part of this plantation, because that was also thought of.

That brings me to the point, Mr. Chairman, where I can answer another question asked by the hon. member. The Soil Conservation Act provides for repayment of work done after a period of ten years. Due to the fact that when you interrupt the top soil the soil under that does not always have good fertility especially in that area, it takes a period of years before that land can produce in a proper or in an economic manner; therefore we have during the course of our explorations there interfered or destroyed the structure in some form or fashion of a lot of this man's crop. Acres and acres of his canes had to be destroyed in order to carry out experimental work which we are doing there; hence when the price which he would have been compensated for at any cost was taken into account along with the work which he did, we arrived at this figure. For the benefit of the House and for the hon. member who has spoken to the effect that he knew when the place was sold for \$7,000, I have no doubt about that. I do not know his age, but things turn swiftly.
1.45 p.m.

Quite recently, I know for sure that a piece of land in St. Philip - an acre and not quite two roods - was sold for \$5,800. That same piece of land was bought for \$254 a good many years ago. I do not doubt that this estate was once sold for \$7,000, but this is what I got from the Crown Solicitor and this is what I have here in the file: "In 1954, this land was bought for \$118,400."

As regards the co-operative effort, I believe in co-operation. Since I have been in this Ministry, I have given every facility to the co-operative section and it is there to be seen. However, when hon. members speak about co-operatives, do they know that it is a voluntary thing and you cannot force people into it? Do they realise that co-operation comes from a desire to do so? You cannot force people to come together co-operatively; it must come from their will. Therefore, we have a campaign on to educate them along co-operative lines and in doing so, we have a Co-operative Officer. More than that, my chief Co-operative Officer is now undergoing a training course in London. There might be a few people around here who might be able to say a few things and ask people to do a few things as regards co-operation; but you must have somebody who is properly trained to be able to put this effort over to people. You have to prove to people conclusively that they will do better under a co-operative system than under a capitalist system. As I have said, I have been preaching the good of co-operation ever since I have been in the Ministry, but you cannot force people into it; and if you ever try to force people in a co-operative movement, it is doomed. We are moving along those lines, but it is an educational process.

I hate it to be said that we are blowing our own trumpet but we must repeat the work which we are doing for the people. I want to say emphatically that in Barbados you cannot expect too much from the co-operative movement because the Government provides for the people a lot of the service which ordinarily comes from a co-operative movement. Take the Agricultural Bank. In other countries the people blend themselves together to get the help which people in Barbados get from that Bank. You hear the people in Barbados saying: "I can get money from this Bank for this and for that; therefore, there is no need for me to join with anybody." There is no need for that co-operative spirit to let them team up together to get those things. Because of that, you cannot say that co-operation in Barbados

will move on as quickly as in a place where services such as what the Agricultural Bank gives do not exist.

Sir, I am not going to belabour the question because as the hon. senior member for Christ Church has said, it has nothing to do with a land settlement scheme at all. It is purely one of water and soil conservation work. We are getting a Forester in Barbados soon. We have had the best brains in Europe giving us advice in respect of that area and they have told us that we have planted the wrong crops there. They have told us that we can plant pangola grass there to feed cattle and by it you can stop imports of much of your beef. However, you cannot do all these things overnight. We have started bit by bit. We know where we are going but we cannot jump to all of them. So far as the hon. junior member for St. Andrew has said, I have great sympathy for some of his views, but he must realise that there are certain things which must be done instead of giving people money. While on this point, I would just like to tell him that every time I visit the Scotland area, I cannot invite him and other members to come along with me. I do not have all that time. I have invited him before and he will bear witness that on one occasion when I invited him, I told people in that area what we were doing for them was a good thing.

Sir, what I mainly wanted to say in reply is that we have been really asked by the Soil Conservation Officer - a specialist in the field - and a Geologist to buy this estate so that they can get ahead with the work there.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE, 1961-62 No. 3

DISPLACED WORKERS ALLOWANCE BOARD

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, this Resolution as hon. members will see is for the sum of \$700,000 for funds to set up the Displaced Workers Allowances Board. I shall read the Addendum in order to give members an idea.

Section 6 of the Displaced Workers Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) Act, 1961, provides that the funds of the Displaced Workers Allowances Board shall consist of:-

- (a) such sums as may be provided from time to time for the purposes of the Act by the Legislature;
- (b) such sums as may from time to time be paid out of the Price Stabilization Reserve Fund in accordance with regulations made under the Sugar (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947, for the purposes of the Displaced Workers Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) Act, 1961; and
- (c) such other sums as may from time to time be paid the Board.

This Resolution seeks to provide the sum of \$700,000 to be used during the current financial year for the purpose of making payments to displaced workers in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Regulations are being made under the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947 to authorise the use of a further amount not exceeding \$500,000 from the Price Stabilization Fund towards the cost of payments to displaced sugar workers.

The total cost of the scheme which will depend on the actual earnings of all those workers who have been displaced has been estimated to be of the order of \$1.6 million.
1.55 p.m.

The Addendum to the Resolution goes on to state this:

Regulations are being made under the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947, to authorise the use of a further amount not exceeding \$500,000 from the Price Stabilization Fund towards the cost of payments to displaced sugar workers."

Mr. Chairman, I do not think we need to discuss this question for much longer; the sooner this Resolution is passed and the Committee can get on with the work of this Board, the better it will be for all concerned. I think that the General Secretary of the Barbados Workers' Union having regard to the last occasion, is only too glad to get on with this work; and I hope that he has done everything in order to facilitate the getting together of this Board so that no lapse of time, as the hon. member feared, will take place between the closing of the Port and the dispensation of this money. This money will be utilised for the benefit of those persons who were engaged in Port work but who were displaced because of the construction of the Deep Water Harbour, and the Government is doing its best to see that these people are not left to go hungry. They will get some sort of help - I would not call it a dole - to tide them over during the period.

I quite agree with those members of the Board who think that this money should not be granted in a lump sum, but that it should be administered; I think that that would be in the interest of all of us. If we love our country and we want to save money, when we have a vacant job we would give relief work or even permanent work to some of these displaced people so that some of this money will not be expended. We all know the resources of Barbados and we know what is likely to happen. It is all right for anybody to talk glibly; but when you are talking economics, when you are talking from statistics, when you are talking facts and not fiction, then it is a different matter. Politicians will come in here and make their wild speeches. That is all right for politicians; but when you get around a table, when the question of pounds, shillings and pence is the order of the day, then that is a different matter. In trying to get work for these people I hope that some of this money will be saved for use later on. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the hon. member means that this Resolution should be passed in that way.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: For the benefit of the hon. member, it is now 2 o'clock p.m., time for the suspension of the sitting.

At this stage, it now being 2 p.m. of the clock, Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER: It now being 2 p.m. of the clock, this sitting now stands suspended until 2.30 p.m. of the clock. This sitting now stands suspended.

On re-assembling,

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I observe that there is no quorum present and I ask that the bell be rung.

On the bell being rung a quorum was obtained.

QUESTION TIME

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now Question Time. Question No. 54 stands in the name of the hon. senior member for Christ Church. I observe that the hon. member is not now in his place.

SUSPENSION OF TRACTOR SERVICE AT TENT BAY

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 43, standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Joseph, is ready to be dealt with.

Mr. SMITH: To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries:

Is the Minister aware that a notice has been affixed to the door of the garage at Tent Bay, Bathsheba, where the Government tractor is housed, stating that the tractor driver is ill, and that the tractor service would therefore be temporarily suspended?

2. If the answer is "yes", will the Minister state whether he authorised or was aware of, such notice before same was affixed?

3. In view of the financial losses which fishermen at Tent Bay must have of necessity sustained during the period of calm weather when the said tractor service was suspended, will Government take steps to provide such fishermen with *ex gratia* payments to relieve their plight?

4. Will the Minister instruct the Fisheries Officer that it is his duty to supply an alternative tractor driver immediately on every occasion when the holder of the office is unable to perform his duty?

5. Is it true that the supply of electricity available for the tractor garage and the illumination of the beach has been disconnected?

6. If the answer to question (5) is "yes", will the Minister state the reasons therefor?
2.35 p.m.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, the Reply to Question No. 43 is as follows:-

"1. Yes, Sir.

2. The notice was not authorised by the Minister nor was he aware of such notice prior to its publication.

3. The Minister is not aware that fishermen suffered losses during the period when the tractor service of hauling up fishing boats was not in operation. The question does not therefore arise. The circumstances surrounding the incident are as follows -

As a result of the illness of the tractor driver which was reported to the Fishery Officer at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st February, 1961, and which necessitated the driver's absence from duty until the 28th February, 1961, the Fishery Officer published a notice at Tent Bay on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1961, to the effect that the tractor service for hauling up fishing boats was suspended until the 28th February, 1961. The terms of the notice were as follows:

"Boat owners and fishermen and hereby notified that the tractor service at Tent Bay will be suspended until the 28th February, 1961, on account of the tractor driver being given seven days' sick leave.

2. Efforts are being made to engage another tractor driver and if successful owners and fishermen will be notified."

The matter was brought to the attention of the Ministry on the morning of Friday, the 24th February and action was immediately initiated to have the service in operation again. A replacement was sent to Tent Bay on the same afternoon and the service was resumed.

In spite of his illness the tractor driver continued his work up to Wednesday the 22nd February, 1961. The only day therefore on which no service was available was on Thursday, the 23rd February. Incidentally this was a public holiday (Federation Day) and no fishing is normally done on such days. It has also been understood that there were high winds and seas prevailing in the area and around the island from Saturday, 18th February to Wednesday, 22nd and only two fishing boats ventured out on the 22nd. These were hauled up by the tractor service.

4. The Minister has taken the appropriate action to ensure that the service for hauling up fishing boats is kept in operation at all times. There is not likely to be a recurrence of the incident.

5. Yes, Sir.

6. The electrical service in the tractor garage was disconnected on the advice of the Government Electrical

Engineer after it was found to be in a dangerous condition. Rewiring has been completed and the service reconnected on the 3rd March, 1961. The illumination of the beach has thus been restored."

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, as a supplementary, since the Minister is not aware or does not know anything about the notice which was stuck on the garage door, I would like to know from the Minister what steps by way of discipline or punishment or whatever you may care to call it will be taken against the officer who was responsible for the suspension.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I can only tell the hon. member at this point that I asked for a Report, which I have received from the officer, and I am convinced that nothing was done in a spirit contrary to what he as administrator in a Department would have done under the circumstances. It is true that he did not seek the advice of the Minister or the Ministry before he issued the notice, but I think that some people when they get into a little crisis or some emergency do not always think correctly. I think therefore that you can overlook that as an oversight. I have had a report on it and I have given very strong directives that there should never be a recurrence of the incident.

Mr. SMITH: The assurance of the Minister sounds very nicely here now, but I would still like to find out from the Minister how he really feels in the matter, and if he does not think that something should be done to the officer for taking upon himself to try to starve fishermen, if I may put it that way; or to take it upon himself without referring the matter to the Minister to do such a thing without the Minister's knowledge and by so doing causing many families to be starved.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I do not know if it caused many families to be starved, but we did not like the method which was used by the Fisheries Officer and I asked for a Report on it. He has since been more or less sorry about the method he used and we accepted it in good faith. There are certain things which you do not push too far, because if you do, the only thing you would do for the officer is to give him promotion. You do not "fire" people in Government like that; if you want to "fire" them you have to look for promotion for them. That is a fact whether or not you like it; so therefore we have accepted his comments and apology and we have given instructions that it must never recur.

Mr. SMITH: That may be so, Sir, but I view this matter more seriously than that. I would like to find out from the Minister if he would circularise the Report, because I would like to see the Report which has been made by the Officer. I would like to know if the Minister would give the assurance of letting me see the Report or bringing it to the House.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I will not promise the hon. member to bring it to the House, but I would tell him that if he wants me to bring it to him I would do so, or if he cares to come to my office I will show it to him and we can discuss the matter further; but when a Minister gets a Report from the working of his Department, unless he wants to publicise certain things, it is not done that way. If you wish further details of the Report, I will come to you, or if you care to you can come to my office. I am not against allowing a member to see the Report.

Mr. SMITH: I am asking the Minister to let me see the Report, but at the same time I do not want to put myself so high up as to expect the Minister to come to me; I will take my seat much lower and come and see that Report. 2.45 p.m.
I do not want the Minister to come to me; I will go to the Minister.

Mr. STRAUGHN: Mr. Speaker, are we to understand from what the Hon. Minister has said that this Officer was reprimanded?

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Yes, Sir, by me; but not officially from the Establishment.

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME IN ST. ANDREW

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 54.

Mr. C. E. TALMA: To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries:

1. Will the Minister make a statement at an early date, on the soil conservation scheme in the parish of St. Andrew?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not Question No. 54.

Mr. TALMA: To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing:

1. Is the Minister aware that a former employee of the Public Works Department -

Hon. D. D. GARNER: There is some mistake. I thought the question was something dealing with the reply which I have here. Question No. 54 is a question asked by the hon. member to me.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not on the Order Paper in that way.

Mr. TALMA: I think that I can clear up the discrepancy. The reply which the Hon. Minister has is a reply to a question which was asked by me during the last session and which I brought back in during this session. It is now put as Question No. 11 on the Order Paper and that is the question which I attempted reading when I first started. What really happened is that it was Question No. 54 on the last occasion but now on this occasion it is Question No. 11.

Mr. SPEAKER: I see the reason. The same reply was made by the Minister.

Mr. TALMA: I will read Question No. 11.

To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries:

1. Will the Minister make a statement, at an early date, on the Soil Conservation Scheme in the parish of St. Andrew?

2. Will the Minister supply the following information for the benefit of the House:-

- (a) the total expenditure of the Soil Conservation Scheme to date;
- (b) The number of acres reclaimed to date;
- (c) Average yield in tons per acre of canes produced on such land since reclamation;
- (d) Net yield (in Dollars) of reclaimed land cultivated otherwise than under sugar cane; and
- (e) Number of acres yet to be reclaimed?

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, in reply to No. 11, the answer is as follows:-

1. Yes, Sir. A report will be tabled indicating what are the problems of the area, what steps are being taken to overcome them, and the results so far achieved.

2. (a) The total expenditure on the Soil Conservation Scheme from its commencement in 1956-57 up to the 31st December, 1960, from provisions in the Capital Estimates was \$858,040. This figure includes capital expenditure on equipment, buildings and all furniture as well as on resettlement of villagers, on experimental work on the pilot Scheme at Morgan Lewis and overseas visits by the Senior Soil Conservation Officer in relation to the experimental work.

(b) Up to the 31st December, 1960, a total of 480 acres of land have been reformed. Of this land approximately 446 acres are under sugar cane or food crops. The total area reformed includes 225.64 acres which supported

little or no vegetation and on which crops could not be economically grown. Of this 225.64 acres, 191.64 acres are under sugar cane and vegetable crops and 34 acres are being planted in pangola grass and trees including fruit trees.

(c) The average yield in tons per acre of cane produced on reclaimed land i.e. land which previously produced nothing is 9.29 tons for 1959 and 13.83 tons for 1960. These figures include the average yield of 6 tons for 1959 and 6.71 tons for 1960 in respect of land on the pilot scheme at Morgan Lewis which has been handicapped by soil salinity problems. If this area is excluded the average yield for the other areas was 24.4 tons for 1959 and 31.18 tons for 1960.

(d) No information is available on the total net yield (in dollars) from reclaimed land planted in crops other than sugar cane. It has however been ascertained that the profit per acre for some crops of yams has been approximately \$74. A large number of banana stools have been planted along water-courses. The plants are doing well but no information has been collected on yields.

(e) The Scotland District contains approximately 14,000 acres of land of which it is estimated that about 5,000 acres are unproductive. The reclaiming of this unproductive land involves carrying out work on other lands; several acres which are still productive will have to be reformed if the rapid deterioration and erosion now taking place are to be checked.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I will like to ask the Hon. Minister a supplementary. While thanking him for the information - it must have taken him sometime to gather - in paragraph 2 (b), he replies that a total of 480 acres of land have been reformed. Does it mean reclaimed? I want to know if scientifically "reformed" means "reclaimed". Is it used in the same sense as "reclaimed".

Hon. D. D. GARNER: All I can tell the hon. member is that it means that where you had mounds and they are levelled off and where you had certain ditches and they are filled in, then it is said that that land is reformed. 2.55 p.m.

Reclaimed land is land which was not in use before the Soil Conservation work started. It is land which did not produce anything but which was just brought back into production. I hope the hon. member understands that.

Mr. TALMA: The question has not been thoroughly answered yet. The question was: what was the number of acres reclaimed to date? Reclaimed land is an entirely different thing from reforming land. On the face of it, the question remains unanswered; the number of acres reclaimed is yet unknown as far as this House is concerned. The Minister has just confirmed my views and the views of hon. members, generally speaking, that reforming land is an entirely different thing than from reclaiming it.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member might ask that question as a direct one at this stage and not as a supplementary.

Mr. TALMA: I would like to ask the Minister how many acres of land have been reclaimed and not reformed.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: That looks to me to be a very simple matter. All you need to do is a little subtraction. The whole is so much, the amount reformed is so much, and you can take one from the other. Apart from that, I cannot give the information because my men have not been able to get that information yet.

Mr. SPEAKER: Would the Hon. Minister risk giving that as his answer?

Hon. D. D. GARNER: No, Sir, I would not give that as an official answer.

Mr. TALMA: Of this number of acres which have been reformed and not reclaimed, what percentage represents peasants' land as distinct from plantation land?

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I have not got the slightest idea.

Mr. SPEAKER: If I might intervene at this stage, I know that the Minister would like to give the information required. I think I should suspend the answer to this question and any supplementary question because, actually, the question has not been officially answered. I think that this question should be suspended in order that the Minister might more accurately answer it. I feel that the Minister will agree with me that this question should be suspended at this stage.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my gratitude to you for intervening at this stage, and I hope that the Minister would be able to procure the precise information in keeping with this question.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I have the precise answer.

Mr. SPEAKER: If that is so, then the Minister can give the answer.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: The total area of reclaimed land to date is 225 acres. That is the official answer.

Mr. TALMA: Can the Minister state how much of this 225 acres represents peasant holdings? He referred to these holdings a few minutes ago, and to the difficulty in convincing the peasant holders as to the benefits to be derived from soil conservation.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: That question was not originally asked and I do not know the answer.

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it that the whole purpose of asking oral questions is that supplementary questions may be put.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I realise that, but I have not got that information. I may say that I had to go and almost coerce peasants to allow these Conservation people to trespass on their lands. I do not know if the hon. member would accept that as a reply; otherwise I have not got the information.

start here. RE-EMPLOYMENT OF A RETIRED DEPUTY HEADMISTRESS

Mr. SPEAKER: The next question ready to be dealt with is question No. 55, standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Lucy.

Mr. TUDOR: To enquire of the Honourable Minister of Education:-

1. Has the Minister been informed that the Governing Body of Queen's College propose to re-employ a retired Deputy Headmistress as from next term in some capacity or other?
2. If the Minister has been informed, will he state the reason for this step and the probable duration of the appointment?
3. If he has not been informed, will he take steps to request the Governing Body to submit to himself the reasons for this step?

The Hon. Minister will notice that notice of this Question was given on 25th April, before the current academic term began, and therefore the word "this" should be used instead of the word "next" appearing in the first part of this question.

Hon. L. StA. THORNE: The replies to the hon. member's questions are as follows:

1. There is no person employed on the staff of Queen's College this term who can be described as a retired Deputy Headmistress.
2. Does not arise.

3. Does not arise.

Mr. TUDOR: Since the Minister says that there is no person on the staff of Queen's College who can be described as a retired Deputy Headmistress, may I ask whether the Deputy Headmistress who was away from her duties was on leave from the Governing Body?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: The Deputy Headmistress was on leave and she would be entitled to resume her work at any time.
3.05 p.m.

Mr. TUDOR: Is the Minister in a position to say what was the duration of the leave?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to say what was the duration of the leave.

Mr. TUDOR: Could the Minister say then what maximum leave is allowed for officers in that situation or in a similar position?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: As far as my knowledge goes, I would be prepared to say that the leave would vary from over five months.

Mr. TUDOR: Would the Minister say then whether this Officer when on leave was paid during the time of leave by the Governing Body?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: Mr. Speaker, I cannot say. I did not know the member wanted all that information, but I can get it for him if he wants it.

Mr. TUDOR: I thank the hon. member. If he proposes then to give me these answers, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the House's permission to postpone further supplementaries.

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: Mr. Speaker, I am wondering whether the hon. member is in his rights, because he has asked questions concerning a retired Deputy Headmistress, and I gave him to understand that there is no person on the Staff at Queen's College that is a retired Deputy Headmistress; so something new arises.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member for St. Lucy is now asking what is the maximum leave for a retired Deputy Headmistress.

Mr. TUDOR: I am asking what is the maximum leave for a Deputy Headmistress who is given leave by the Governing Body.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a Rule which says that a Minister is not supposed to give information which can be had by seeking it from the Department. That is not the sort of information that may come within the policy or knowledge of a Minister and not anybody else. That is information which any member of the public may seek from the Department; so the hon. member need not ask that of the Minister in a House of Parliament. The hon. member can get that information from the Department, and there is a Regulation which says that the Minister need not answer and the Speaker need not allow such questions because such information can be readily had by seeking it from the Department. So I do not think that the question about the maximum leave that was granted to any particular officer is anything that need hold off further supplementary questions. That is not the sort of question that comes after any answer the Minister has given; it can be had much easier than that.

Mr. TUDOR: I bow to Your Honour, but you will remember that the burden of my question was not so much the leave as to ask the Minister about the remuneration during leave. If the Minister argues that it is Departmental, I would like the assurance that if I enquire from the Department, they would give that information to me without hesitation.

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: I would have no objection to your getting anything you want. You may ask the Department and I will expect them to accede to your request.

Mr. TUDOR: I thank you.

TREATMENT AT DENTAL CLINIC AT SPEIGHTSTOWN HEALTH CENTRE

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 44 stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Joseph.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, the Question is as follows:-

To enquire of the Minister of Education:

Is the Minister aware that harsh and cruel treatment has been meted out to school children of the primary Schools in the parish of St. Peter on attendance at the Dental Clinic at the Speightstown Health Centre?

2. Is the Minister aware that complaints against such treatment have been laid before certain Head Teachers of these schools?

3. Is the Minister aware that some parents have been advised to accompany their children to the Dental Clinic at the Speightstown Health Centre for dental treatment there?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: On a point of explanation, I very much regret that I have not got the answers to these Questions here today. I brought them to the House on previous occasions, but the hon. member was not in his place. I do not know.....

Mr. SMITH: On a point of order, I was in my place on the last occasion when this House met, but I think the time for Questions had expired.

Mr. SPEAKER: Anyway, I think copies of the answers are here.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, is it just possible that the answers might have been printed?

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the hon. member finished?

Mr. SMITH: I was not finished, I was interrupted, so I will have to start fresh. The Question is as follows:-

To enquire of the Minister of Education:

Is the Minister aware that harsh and cruel treatment has been meted out to school children of the primary Schools in the parish of St. Peter on attendance at the Dental Clinic at the Speightstown Health Centre?

2. Is the Minister aware that complaints against such treatment have been laid before certain Head Teachers of these schools?

3. Is the Minister aware that some parents have been advised to accompany their children to the Dental Clinic at the Speightstown Health Centre for dental treatment there?

4. If the answers to Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are in the affirmative, will the Minister make the necessary investigation with a view to remedying this state of affairs?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: Mr. Speaker, the answer to the Question is as follows:-

"1. Two schools have reported dissatisfaction over dental treatment at the Speightstown Clinic.

2. Yes, Sir.

3. Yes, Sir.

4. I am investigating the matter."

Mr. SMITH: How soon will the Minister be able to render his findings after investigating this matter?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: Mr. Speaker, I shall promise the hon. member to do so immediately after I have got the Report on the investigation, 3.15 p.m.

Mr. TUDOR: Will the Minister say whether the Dental Officer who is employed for this purpose is the person responsible for it? Who is the person responsible for it?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: Mr. Speaker, I am wondering if that question is a supplementary.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not think it is a supplementary in the manner in which it was framed.

Mr. TUDOR: Is the person performing dental treatment at the Speightstown Clinic a duly qualified dental practitioner? And, if he is, is he employed by the Ministry of Health or by the Ministry of Education?

Hon. L. St.A. THORNE: He is employed by the Ministry of Health and he is a qualified dental practitioner.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, can I put a supplementary to the Hon. Minister of Health?

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not think so. You cannot have two Ministers answering.

Mr. SMITH EXCUSED

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, before you call Private Members' Business, I am going to ask leave to be excused for the remainder of today's sitting because my leg is causing me some great pain. When I was coming through the door earlier today, the oil on the floor caused me to slip and if the Chairman of Committees was not near me, it may not only have been my leg but my neck may have been broken. I am going off to see a doctor about it.

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it that you are asking leave to be excused from the balance of today's meeting.

Mr. SMITH: Yes, Sir.

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

THE BARBADOS NATIONAL TRUST BILL

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave that Order No. 5 of Private Members' Business be the first Order.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Sir, there is no objection on my part because Order No. 1, which stands in my name has reached the point where the hon. senior member for St. Michael was speaking on the last occasion and he is not now in his place.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order No. 5 stands in the name of the hon. junior member for Christ Church. Second reading of a Bill to incorporate the Barbados National Trust.

Mr. GODDARD: This Bill is to incorporate the Barbados National Trust in this Island with limited liability. The Bill was circulated quite a number of months now and we are quite anxious to deal with it as quickly as possible. The reason is that since the trust has been incorporated, Welchman Hall Gully has been acquired, but the title deeds have not been passed over because they are waiting for them to be done in the name of the Corporation.

I do not think I need say much more on this Bill because this matter has been the subject of discussion in this House already. I, therefore, move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. CORBIN: I beg to second that.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, before you put the question, I just want to say that I am not offering any opposition to

the Bill. As a matter of fact, I commend the members of the Barbados National Trust for the work which they are doing and I am aware of the benefits which this Island will derive as a result of its work. However, Sir, the Barbados National Trust is a public trust and not a private trust because it is incorporated by an Act of the Colony; and, in such legislation, the objects of the trust should have been incorporated in the Bill itself and not left to be imagined or brought out from another source. In the drafting of this Bill, the general intention of the Barbados National Trust should have been set out and it is a great pity that it has not been done by the draftsman.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have appointed the following hon. members to serve on a Select Committee to consider the Bill.

The hon. junior member for St. George (Hon. F. E. MILLER); the hon. junior member for St. John (Mr. BARROW); the hon. junior member for St. Joseph (Mr. STRAUGHN); the hon. senior member for St. Lucy (Mr. TUDOR); the hon. senior member for Christ Church (Mr. TALMA); and the hon. junior member for Christ Church (Mr. GODDARD).
3.25 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order No. 1, Order No. 2. Are there any other items under Private Members' Business to be considered? *(After a pause).* As there is no answer, the House now reverts to the consideration of Government Business.

RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. SPEAKER: On the last occasion of Government Business, the House was in Committee of Supply.

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

RESOLUTION re DISPLACED WORKERS ALLOWANCES BOARD

Mr. CHAIRMAN: On the suspension of the sitting for lunch, the Committee was dealing with a Resolution for \$700,000 relative to the Displaced Workers Allowances Board. The hon. senior member for St. Peter had intimated his desire to speak.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to be as complacent as the Hon. Minister of Agriculture was when he was introducing this Resolution, because I happen to know a little more about this matter. I should know more about it, but the hon. member is taking these things very lightly. This Resolution is for the purpose of providing money in accordance with Section 6 of the Displaced Workers Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) Act, 1961 and it states that we are going to provide this \$700,000 and not \$500,000 from the Price Stabilization Reserve Fund. That is the Government's method of dealing with these things. In so far as any discussion with the Union is concerned, the manipulations as to how the Government would utilise this money was not made known to us. We knew that it was from the Price Stabilization Fund; anyhow, out of whichever pocket the money comes, it does not matter in so far as the Union is concerned.

I am sorry that the Hon. Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour is not here instead of having a holiday in Geneva so that we can discuss these serious matters. The Government does not seem to be aware of what is going on in Barbados. The Minister made an appeal to employers to help these displaced workers; that is the most shocking statement which has been made on any major issue for some time. And the Minister is not alone; the whole Government is with him. I say that the Government is completely and totally unaware as to what to do with this problem. I asked a Minister what he is going to do about this situation and he replied: "What can we do?" It is no wonder that on the ba-

sis of Federation, Dr. Williams says: "You are not dumping Barbadians in this place."

I will recite the facts so that the Minister can know that in what he says he is making a serious statement. They say that the total will be \$6,000,000. The amount of money which people earned on the Waterfront was \$2.4 million in a year; and as to the number of people who will remain on the Waterfront - with the Union alone, we had 1,295 people, and that number did not include people who are in Hospital. The subsequent registration went over 1,300. What is the number of jobs you are getting today? - 400. To be precise, the number is 467. There are 220 stevedores, 150 longshoremen, 36 forklift truck drivers, 10 coopers, 1 mechanical sweeper, 20 tally clerks, 18 ships' watchmen, 6 attendants and 6 coopers who work aboard ships. That is a matter of 467 out of a total of 1,300 people. The Union is not opposed to the construction of the Deep Water Harbour, but we are opposed to the fact that the Government does not know what to do in consequence of the building of the Deep Water Harbour; they are asking the employers to look for a \$10 or \$12 a week job as a substitute, which is a problem of the Government. I want to say that there is no anxiety on my part to have the displaced Workers Allowances Board started. I am saying that the Government could have started the operation of the Port whenever they liked to start it, but we were not going down there until every bit of the machinery was put straight. If the Government is going to fool the people, the Union will not fool the workers whom we represent. I want to say that the biggest demonstration will take place if you cannot meet me with an answer today as to what you intend to do. You will get a rude awakening and I will be in the forefront of it. This will be a shock so as to let you know that this nonsense must be stopped.

You cannot tell people that this is a situation about which nobody can do anything; in that way you are talking as if you are an ordinary man in the street or as an ordinary person who has just left school and does not know what to do. What we have before us now is only a palliative and we had to fight for it. The Government offered one week's pay for every year of service and we had to negotiate in order to get that amount raised; now the Government is talking as if this money is something to be put down until workers get displaced. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that hundreds of these workers will not even get one penny of this money. The Government wanted us to go back for nearly six years before they recognized the men who were working there. It means that a man who has been working since 1956 and who is now displaced will not get anything. He has not got any job and the Government say that they do not know what they are going to do.

A man wrote me a letter today. I can call his name; his name is Joseph Went. He is only complaining. 3.35 p.m.

This is what he said in the letter:-

"Dear Sir,

I am asking you to spare me a moment to read this letter. I have overheard some men in the Square saying that ex-Superintendent Simmons is picking all ex-Policemen for the watchmen jobs at the Deep Water Harbour. When asked what about the Union, he said he knows his job. He and all the police down there have resigned and are over 60 years, got their pension and gratuity and are putting all the displaced workers out of jobs. I heard that they are not carrying men who are over 58 years who have spent all their mornings down there, and yet they can take Simmons and his men who are over 60 years. Simmons begged for two years after he was 60 and was refused. He and his men are not security police. Captain Farmer is in charge of the security Police, so they are only watchmen and are robbing those poor displaced workers of a job, and they do not belong to the Union. I feel that you can get men from the Union who are not so old who watched all during the War and nothing has happened. The men are saying it is unfair and want to know something of the Labour Office and the Union on this matter

if this is allowed. Simmons and his squad never paid one cent to the Union. I beg you not to mention my name."

That letter was written to me as Secretary of the Union; and it is only a symptom. I do not necessarily agree with this man when it comes to the question of security, because the Union agrees that in a place like that you must have security arrangements, and it is a matter for the authorities to use whomever they care to use. These are men writing you letters and we cannot go into this question with our eyes blind-folded. This was placed before the Deep Water Harbour Committee and the Committee took that into consideration; so it is not to say that nobody knew anything about that.

What is appalling, Mr. Chairman, is to hear the Minister of Agriculture acting on behalf of the Government asking what are they to do. What are you really telling the people of Barbados? Are you telling them that you do not know what to do when a problem like this arises? You talk about the question of dollars and cents, and pounds, shillings and pence; what do you think I do for a living every day? I have to sit down around a table and work out these things. If you do not realise that this is an unprecedented situation in which you find yourselves and see that it needs unprecedented action, you are not capable of having the reins of Government in your hands.

In the last paper which I received from the United States of America, George Meaney is asking the people to undertake works in a place where the unemployment is only 6%. Some idiot of the Labour Party talked about three million in the United States unemployed, but the blistering idiot does not know you do not talk about unemployment in terms of figures, because if you have three million people unemployed in the United States and the whole population of the West Indies is only three million, therefore you would be saying that the relative position between the United States' unemployment and Barbados' unemployment is that the United States is worse than Barbados, because it has three million people unemployed! Some of them want going to school. I have heard it said that easy lessons are good for dunces and easy politics are good for political clowns. You have this sort of stupidity being talked when the situation in the United States is that you have a work force running into millions of people.

Mr. Chairman, if there were 20% of the total population or 25% of the working population in the United States of America unemployed, there would be a revolution. In Barbados, what we are lucky about is that the people have been accustomed to low standards of living, thus lowering the type of politics, because you find that members of the Government can come in a House of Assembly like this week after week and day after day and say they do not know what to do, and people still go on in this sort of tranquillity. We are living in a community in which the people are not aware of their own plight.

You have provided places for 467 men, but do you realise that the total labour force of the lightermen alone is nearly that? We have over 400 lightermen registered and nearly 300 stevedores and produce porters for whom we have to look for jobs. There is some money which has accumulated from sugar being shipped ex-wharf which can be distributed to these produce porters, and I can take personal credit for that. You are passing this Resolution for \$700,000 for displaced workers, but do you realise that there are some men who have not worked for the year - people like produce porters who have been accustomed to working for the last twenty-five years? There are also men from the factories who are not entitled to any of this money.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that members of this House must have had representation made to them by people from factories to the effect that they have been laid off and have not worked for one penny from the beginning of January. Members did not realise when we said we were not going to open the Port what it meant. There are men who have not worked for one penny since the beginning of the year, and they are waiting to get whatever the pittance is going to be; but do you think this can take the place of work? I see from

a newspaper report that some of these men will get \$3,500 but we should not take the maximum because for a man to get \$3,500, his average earning would have to be \$50 a week. You can see therefore that if a man's average earnings are \$50 a week, in two years he would work for more money than he is going to get; therefore you can see his loss.

What I am worried about is to hear the Minister in this year of grace saying, as a bit of chastisement, that we are only politicians and it is easy for us to come here and say these things, but when it comes to putting them down on paper and working them out, it is something we cannot do. To whom do you think you are talking?

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On a point of order, I do not think I made those remarks in this debate. It is true I said that, but it was during the course of another debate, in reply to the hon. junior member for St. Andrew when he was speaking on the Soil Conservation work.

Mr. WALCOTT: I do not want the hon. member to be worried, but he made a very quick and short speech on this matter, and I remember he said that it was a matter for the Government to try and do their best, that Government had provided this money, that when it comes to the question of unemployment we know what it is, and that they went so far as to appeal to people that when it comes to giving a job they should look around and give it to a displaced worker. I am not quarrelling with the hon. member; but if that is the policy of your Government which you are enunciating, it is out of consonance with what is practical and understandable in 1961, and therefore we have to make it quite clear that we cannot support it. We are considering this measure today to give immediate monetary relief to these displaced workers, some of whom have not worked for the last six months as a result of the construction of the Deep Water Harbour to which we all agreed, so do not let us say we are not worried about that.

We are not splitting any hairs over the construction of the Deep Water Harbour; all we are saying is that Government must be prepared for any eventuality that arises now that you have it. There is no point sending a child to school and you as a parent not realising that you have to provide it with school books and pencils, and wait until the morning the child is going to school to realise that you have to look for books and pencils. Before the construction of the Deep Water Harbour, a Committee was set up to advise the Government. Do you know what is wrong with this Government, Mr. Chairman? They so want to take credit for every single action that takes place that they have this idea of punishing the community by delaying something that is worthwhile for a long enough time, so that when it is done you only begin to associate it with them. In this same displacement matter, a long time ago we put things to them, but they kept them back so that now everything is going to happen this year, and somebody at election time can say that they had money put down for the workers. They can go into Queen's Park and say that everybody agreed to build a Deep Water Harbour, but we are giving you money now that you are out of work.

3.45 p.m.

What I am worried about and what any honest citizen must be worried about is this idea of people walking about talking of what we have of Barbados. That is for the ordinary man walking about in the streets to do. Leadership is not with him; it is with us. We have to provide the leadership; the people should not provide the leadership for us.

You had a national committee which went into the Deep Water Harbour and advised you. The Harbour is completed and you have some people of the monied interests who only want you to open it; they do not matter what happens to the working masses. What is the analysis of the next job which you are getting for the working masses? Men are coming to me daily. They are not coming to me for me to give them money. Come up at the Union Headquarters tomorrow morning; come to me without any notice and you will see the number of people who are waiting on me. What are they waiting on me for? They are waiting on me just to find work for them. If you cannot do anything to help them, get out and let the people who can do something get over there. You

want to run the country without having a single idea. As the Hon. Minister said the other day "I am going to stun you." You are going to stun us. You stunned me today when you said "what can you do." What do you mean? What is the amount of money which you intend to spend now to provide immediate measures to deal with this? This is an unprecedented situation. You have to come down with large sums of money to deal with this situation.

I was not aware that this Resolution was coming here today. I came in here with a Resolution with reference to this matter. You can see from that Resolution that there are those of us over here who are not lacking in ideas. The Government must spend money in a Public Works programme in order to stimulate employment so that some of these people would be employed and so that the spending power of the people would not be reduced to a low ebb. Do you realise what is the outcome when you have low spending? You only increase the population rate, because the average man with nothing to do will only take to propagating the race as a natural consequence.

In the next ten years the average non-manual workers will only find jobs such as cleaning out pits because of the mechanisation situation. There will be no job for the non-skilled worker. You must be able to do some skilled job in order to get work because the days for the horse and buggy type of economy and man-power are over. The man-power requirements today are different from what they were 15 years ago.

Sir, I wish to give this honourable Committee a practical idea of what I have in mind as to what the Government can set out to do in order to help the people. Let us take the City of Bridgetown first. Go to Nelson Street, Chapman's Lane, Suttle Street and Cats Castle. These are places which are right under your noses. Go there, dig down the slums and build fine buildings. Are you going to sit down and say that you are in power and you can find nothing for them to do that you are in power and you can find nothing for them to do? Why can't you do something as regards cleaning up these slums? Let us take the Constitution River - that dirty, nasty river. Do you think in these modern days that you have any right with that sort of thing right in the heart of the City? Do you believe any City has any right with that nasty thing in it? Do something about it. You talk about your beaches: but you do not have one single beach where a man can take his wife and children and allow them to undress in privacy. Call one public beach with facilities with what you see when you go to Jones' Beach in the U.S.A. You can do something as regards this so as to provide employment for some of these people.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the people in Barbados are very kind and are long suffering. In a case like this, one should not have to come to Government and tell them anything like this. It is the Government's business to initiate things. In the last ten years, the Government has not done anything which you can say that they have initiated. Are you going to wait until you have a revolution in a situation like this and then you get more guns and bullets? You see poverty right at your doorstep now. When you had the change-over from the sugar mills to the sugar factories it was a gradual process. It was also so when you changed from the jack-ass carts to the motor cars. You did not kill all your jack-asses at one time. What is the situation with the Deep Water Harbour? From the 3rd July, instead of there being 1,265 waterfront workers, there are going to be 475. All the others will be out of work. It is not going to be a gradual process of unemployment. That is why I say that we should not start with the Deep Water Harbour until we got all the machinery right. Do you think that this is the time that people should tell us "What can they do?" Simultaneously with this Bill, there should be a work programme to be started in order to help these people. Instead of that, you are going to get one of the Ministers who is at present away coming back and saying that you are going to get people to emigrate to Germany. You are going to hear that talk and you will also hear them repeating that we are the only Government which pays to send people away. Just last week Dr. Stoby said that we are treated as second-class citizens in England. That was what the hon. junior member

for St. John said, You are only second-class citizens because you are going to do jobs which the people there are not going to do. When the hon. junior member for St. John said so, members of the Government wanted to make out that he said that you are going there as second-class citizens.

3.55 p.m.

When you talk about people being respectable in a community, what is the connotation? Do you believe that a respectable person wants to go to a soup kitchen? It is a question of the economics around you and we have to watch these things. What are you suggesting for this country? What is worrying me is to hear the Minister appealing to the people of Barbados to look for employment for others. It is not the job of the average citizen to look into the unemployment problem. Take the hon. junior member for Christ Church; he is a businessman but he does not run his business as an employment bureau. I look to the hon. member to get more money out of the people who can pay. I am not begging for any little "nay-nay" job. It is the business of the Government to create a climate so that the hon. junior member for Christ Church can invest his money here. I know that the members of the Opposition say that you should not give the Government any ideas, but I say that we live in Barbados. Your business is that you should set up a National Committee; you initiate your ideas. Mr. McLaughlin from Canada can write up a blue-print for the whole of Barbados. Mr. McLaughlin will say that this is a plan for Barbados. In order to have a baby you have to wait for nine months; you cannot do anything with that; you just have to wait.

Let us take the Deep Water Harbour. You took five years to build the Deep Water Harbour and now you are taking another five years to consider what is to be done. The Minister could not at all be serious when he talks about the Government looking into this matter. This is a question for positive action; today you must say what you will do for the unemployed because many of the unemployed will not get any money as a result of this Resolution.

The Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries is acting for the Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour. Let the Minister look at the files and see if the Barbados Workers' Union did not submit to the Ministry that they should look into this matter. As to the bulk installation, we have said that that has to make a contribution in relation to the establishment of a Provident Fund. Everybody did everything so as to prop up the sugar industry. You have the bulk installation and Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Jason Jones & Co. and all of them are still shipping sugar from the bulk installation, and the man who has money invested is not hit in the same way as other people. The man who used to work at Messrs. Da Costa & Co., is a memory; but Da Costa & Co. are still shipping sugar from the bulk installation.

Mr. Chairman, we have the means of stimulating a different type of economy in Barbados. The Hon. Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour has said that he will bring down a comprehensive Workmen's Compensation Bill. I want to say that the insurance of people in Barbados is a "must". Whom are you going to ask to carry an insurance premium for domestic servants? All of these things you will have to deal with by means of a National Committee, people who have given study to these things. Anything which is wasteful is evil because it militates against the progress of a country. I want to see the road workers undertake a different outlook about life and therefore I want to see that you give them some hope.

However, one half of the people who work in the road regard that as a thing of a few hours. The Government is responsible for it, but they cannot tell these people anything. They cannot tell them anything because they feel that they will lose votes if they do so; but if you tell them you want productivity you will get more votes. Those workers who want to make progress are those who will get up and work.

Some years ago the Minister, who was not then a Minister of the Government, came down here with a Resolution,

and I notice that he spoke about the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. He suggested that we should embark on a project of repairing tenantry roads as a means of giving employment to people. I want to say that the building of tenantry roads is a good thing; it not only provides service for people but it also creates employment. You can employ people in building roads in all of the constituencies. In my constituency, for instance, you could go through Indian Ground, Roebuck Street, which is in St. Peter, and in other areas.

4.05 p.m.

There is plenty of work to be done, and I invited the hon. senior member for St. Andrew to come and look over Cherry Tree Hill and see whether she did not see work for the next hundred years. St. Andrew needs a special survey and you can take St. Andrew as a parish by itself and place a survey team there. You need to revamp the roads and bring people from the various districts.

I cannot understand how in a civilised community anybody would want to live where people live in the country. Nobody would want to live there except in the first days of slavery when the slaves who did not want to work ran and hid. Some of the slaves did not work, you know, Mr. Chairman; the ferocious fellows went through the eddoes. In Barbados they did not have much to gain as in Jamaica and Grenada; so when you see the inaccessible places where people lived in Barbados under the plantation system during the days of slavery, you can very well understand that if you do not see the light, you do not understand the difference between darkness and light. When anybody comes into town therefore, the lights attract him and he is not going back in the darkness and there is more municipal spending. It is true that the Local Government does not have much money nor does it have much authority.

The Chairman of the Northern District Council is the junior member for St. Joseph. I heard that the other day they carried away his money. The reason for that is because you have a "nay-nay" building by the Church and you have carried the Northern District Council Headquarters in St. James where there are no lights. I went to Silver Beach about three Saturday nights ago, and the only light in that area is in the gap by Captain Simmons leading to Silver Beach. There is not a light in the whole of St. James. Four of the members of the Northern District Council live in St. James and two live in St. Peter and there is not one light on the front road through the whole of Hometown. You need a decent building and you should put it in the part of the Northern District Council which would be more appropriate, that is, Speightstown, not because it is the parish which I represent, but because it is the second Town and the most natural place to have it. (Mr. STRAUGHN: St. James is central.) If you are talking about a central position, you should put it at St. Augustine's. When you come to this geographical centre, you should come down by Nelson in the centre of Broad Street, because St. James could not be central; or you can go in Carlton or at Sedgepond because it is easier for anybody from St. Andrew to get to Sedgepond. You talk about centres when things converge, and more of the services converge at Speightstown than at any other area, because the buses meet at that point; the buses from Indian Ground come that way.

I am only saying, Mr. Chairman, that if you live in an area which is not the centre of life, you cannot be vexed with yourself; you have to build it up gradually. These are points which I want the Minister to understand. These are short time relief works which you must undertake now; you cannot pass them by and say this is Barbados and we know what the economy is like. This is the time you have to stretch your economy and borrow money. I do not know if the hon. member was in New York during the time of the depression when the Rockefeller Plaza was built. You would not undertake these things when things are prosperous, because you are taken up in other projects in which people are engaged; but now is the time that you must have relief work. By that I do not mean pushing back the sand or going on the beach and picking manchineel and throwing them in the air, or trying to see if you can stop the sea from coming in, like King Canute. You should build roads where they are not now

built and bring the inaccessible areas into the scheme of things. Let me give an example and take the Electric Company from the point of view of development. There are such places as Ashton Hall, the Speightstown Police Station at District "E" and the Roman Catholic Hospital and Church in St. Peter, but the Manager of the Electric Company had the audacity to tell a man that he would have to pay \$178 to put in light. The people in Speightstown are living on the main road like at Baxters Road and yet there are no lights from Speightstown to St. Lucy's Church. Nowhere in Ashton Hall, Mile-and-a-Quarter and Alleyndale is there any light until you get to St. Lucy's Church. People live along one of the main roads of Barbados leading to Cherry Tree Hill and somebody in this year of grace is asked to pay \$178 to install lights, because the members of the Northern District Council do not think it necessary that lights should be along that stretch. Just to show you how things are being run in this country, there are lights at the Station, then they skip the road and go through the back of Coleridge-Parry and then on by the Hospital.

Mr. SEARLES: On a point of order, where are we going in this debate?

Mr. WALCOTT: Man, why don't you sit down, you blithering idiot?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member has risen on a point of order.

Mr. SEARLES: What is the question of lights in St. James and St. Lucy to do with displaced workers? We are doing our part in the Northern area and we intend to put lights all over the six parishes, but it takes time and money.

Mr. WALCOTT: This idiot! That is why I say.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am asking the hon. senior member for St. Peter to contain himself.

Mr. WALCOTT: I am containing myself because I have to contend with idiots too.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I take it you are expounding on short time projects with a view to relieving unemployment, but to go into detail into the the installation of lights is stretching things a bit too far. The projects you are suggesting to the Government I think would be in the line of providing employment for displaced workers both from the Port and the factories, but the actual criticism and the amount charged for installation of lights is something outside the scope of the Resolution.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, speaking in a debate like this, I am quite free to go as far as my brain would allow me to show the projects that can be embarked upon. This is a Resolution under special circumstances where people who have been employed in Barbados will no longer be employed, and as a result of that, the Minister who introduced the matter made a plea even to employers to do something. I am now showing that the idiots we have at the Ministerial Building are employers too. Do you realise that the Government is the biggest single employer? That is why I say that a man at 70 years is out of touch with the requirements of a population like this when he talks about things requiring money to be done and they have to wait. Are we asking these men to wait until an idea comes into your heads?

4.15 p.m.

When we talk of immediate short term measures, what we are showing you is that you have men at the Electric Company for whom you can provide short term work even in the laying of mains. You can do these things; but you do not have the know-how; but you do not have the know-how. The hon. junior member for St. James is over 70 years.

Mr. SEARLES: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. What has my age to do with any debate? I do not know

of anything which I am suffering from for anyone to say that I am suffering from senile decay. I have as much intelligence as the hon. senior member for St. Peter. All that I wanted him to understand was that you cannot do anything before its time. The Northern District Council is not the Central Government. It does not get money from the taxpayers of the island.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member has already made the point of order. Do not make a speech. I am going to ask the hon. senior member for St. Peter to leave the personality element out of the debate.

Mr. WALCOTT: I regard the hon. junior member for St. James as a nuisance, not as a personality.

Mr. SEARLES: I will ask the hon. member to withdraw that statement. I am not a nuisance. I never was a nuisance in my life and never will be.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I was talking about municipal work.

Mr. SEARLES: Will the hon. member withdraw that remark before he proceeds further?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member has not called you a nuisance.

Mr. SEARLES: Yes, he said that he regards me as a nuisance.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: He said that he was not dealing with your personality.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I have not called the hon. member as strong a word as I sometimes read in the debates. I was not even dealing with nuisances far less personalities. What I am dealing with is municipal business. If the hon. junior member for St. James is jumping up like a "jack-in-the-box", let him jump up. He does not know what is going on and he is only interrupting me. I did not ask him to spend money on the building. What I said was that you need a building.

Mr. SEARLES: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I am not prepared to allow the hon. member to continue unless he withdraws that remark.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I take the hon. senior member for St. Peter to have made the general statement that he was not dealing with nuisances, he was dealing with personalities.

Mr. SEARLES: He said that he regarded me as a nuisance.

Mr. WALCOTT: What is he saying now?

Mr. SEARLES: Sir, I regard the remark as being personal to me and I ask that you ask the hon. senior member for St. Peter to withdraw the remark. It is one of two things. It is either that we continue in this way and that we abuse each other and that this House breaks up as a result.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Is that intended as a threat?

Mr. SEARLES: I am not dealing with a threat; I am making a statement of fact. *(After a pause.)*

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am speaking to the hon. senior member for St. Peter. I have just had a check with the Official Reporter and he has in his notes that you said that you regard the hon. junior member for St. James as a nuisance and not as a personality. That is a direct statement as regards the hon. junior member for St. James. I personally thought that you were speaking in general and that you had said that you were not dealing with nuisances. In view of the note by the Reporter, I will ask you to withdraw the remark.

Mr. WALCOTT: Sir, I am not going to be brow-beaten. I am not withdrawing the remark on the ground of any report made to you. You will have to call the Speaker. I said that I did not regard the hon. member as a personality; I regard him as a nuisance. Do you think that this is a function of the Barbados Labour Party? This is the House of Assembly.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: What you have just said is a direct statement made to the hon. junior member for St. James.

Mr. WALCOTT: I can make a direct statement, providing that the statement is parliamentary. Do you want to say that the word "nuisance" is unparliamentary? What is he more than a nuisance?

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, if I may be so allowed, I would speak on a point of order.

Mr. WALCOTT: Sir, I want to get on with what I am dealing with. I do not want these unnecessary interruptions by nuisances.
4.25 p.m.

It is an improper method in which the Clerk gets information from the Reporters. I want to say that if the Reporters think that they are the servants of the Government or the Party inside here, they are making a serious mistake.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member can deal with the Reporters at another time.

Mr. WALCOTT: This is information which you say you have gathered from the Clerk but the Clerk has no right doing that. That is why we have Solicitors as Clerks; we have them so that they can guide the Speaker or the Chairman.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It was the Chairman who asked the Clerk to check the debate.

Mr. WALCOTT: The Clerks are legal advisers and they know their legal functions. I should like to ask if they told anybody to jump into the sea if he would do so. If you feel, Mr. Chairman, that the use of the word "nuisance" is unparliamentary, then I will withdraw it. If the hon. member were aware of what I was talking about, it was on the question of municipal spending and municipal building so that you have a public building or public buildings; that is what people do all over the world. They have just put up such a building in Trinidad; but when you get these old men coming into public life with more senile decay than public thinking, then they want to postpone these things.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. member get back to the Resolution.

Mr. WALCOTT: This Resolution deals with the expenditure of money for displaced workers and I am saying that it is not enough to deal with the problem of displacement. This is a question of people being unemployed as a result of the construction of the Deep Water Harbour. I am not begging the Government to give money to a man who is working; I am asking the Government to find work for the people and do not give them a pension. I say that there are various ways in which you can find work for people; you can build a municipal building in order to provide work for these people who have been displaced. You can obtain a loan and stimulate more public spending. You can go into St. Peter — I know something about the Northern area — and you can provide lighting for the people there. If a person has light he can do something more than he would do ordinarily. You can put down gas mains; you can do all of these things which are necessary for the purpose of stimulating employment. You try to spend money in avenues and no projects where people get things which can be of use to them. You own a motor car and therefore the mechanics will be able to get a job; you provide a job with the extras which you get but which the other man does not get, and therefore you provide work for him.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a partisan matter. I believe that all members of this House are affected by their con-

stituencies because there are sugar factories in them. In the parish of St. Philip you have Foursquare Factory; in the parish of St. George you have Bulkeley Factory; in the parish of St. Andrew you have Haggatts Factory and you have people in these factories all over the island. We do not want to stop industrial progress, neither do we want to stop technological progress; but we do say that if you have this unprecedented problem of 900 out of 1,000 people going out of employment at one time, how can you say that you do not have a programme of work in order to meet this emergency? This state of affairs is as much an emergency as if you were in a war. Are you going to wait until the hon. senior member for the City tells you what the position is before you do anything? The other day a man came to me; he is 36 years of age and he has five children from different mothers, unfortunately. The poor people have a freer way of living and these things catch up with them. There was a boy whom I saw yesterday; he is 19 years old and he has two children. I will bet you that 1,000 people will require provision for no less than 6,000 months because the population rate at the waterfront seems to be more prolific than in other areas. That is because of the kind of life that goes along.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot put things in the hands of people like the hon. junior member for St. James, because his thinking is entirely out of consonance with what we would want. Do you want a man to postpone eating so that you will tell him that you will do something for him this year but he must not eat this year? Do you realise about what you are talking? If you are a caretaker and you are speaking for the Government, then the reply which the Government has given today cannot meet this problem. This will only make people feel desperate and hostile and they will feel that there is no work programme to be carried out in order to meet this emergency. In these circumstances, we do not know what is going to take place.
4.35 p.m.

You may have more policemen because crime is the sort of natural corollary to despair and despondency. People cannot get work; so do not believe that you can preach to them. These are not the days in which you can carry the Bible to hungry people and tell them that by and by in Paradise they will be provided with these glorious things. The days for that type of thinking are over; you can carry that to a man when you have given him food to eat; but thousands of people going out of employment is something which Barbados has never faced before. Do not say that you want this thing to settle itself. Why do you think there is a Government? Not for these problems to settle themselves; it is for us to get together as a National Committee and plan for these things.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a problem for one man, nor am I asking the Government to do it alone. It is a community problem and a national problem and all of us have to face it. We should therefore sit down together and work out these problems, not minding who gets the credit. I do not want any credit. I prefer to live in a community where people are prosperous, no matter who gets the credit, than to live in a poverty-stricken community with people begging for a quarter here and a quarter there or a fare here and a fare there. Let me live in a community where every man can pull his pocket and knows where he is going in the community. It does not matter to me who gets the credit; I am concerned with doing something to stimulate prosperity. I am concerned with having dynamics which would create the type of prosperity which this country needs. The Government is keeping the people out of the right leadership, because the dynamics which they are producing make people believe it is hopeless.

As I said earlier, it is no wonder that Dr. Williams feels that Barbados is doing nothing about its unemployment situation, but is looking around for some place to send its people, and therefore he is going to close his doors against you. You have built the Deep Water Harbour and now you want to know where you will get money to do these other things. You have to borrow money; that is how people get along in life. Do you think they look to see if they have money in a corn-jar? As a Government that sort of thinking is not good enough, and what aggravates a serious situation

is that members get up in defence of it. If they do not know what is going on and are not interested enough to come to grips with the situation, let them keep quiet and let somebody else who thinks about it say something; but do not come and ask us what you are going to do about it.

You have this idea of telling people that you are going to be in power for ever. You are in power with poverty: so that is how you feel. As I said already I will repeat again; mine is no threat, mine is a warning. If the Government say that they do not know what to do about this question which is facing them, they will find that they will have to do something about it, because they will see one of the biggest demonstrations that has ever been. People are no longer satisfied about unemployment, and you are asking what can you do. It is the responsibility of a Government to the nation to put unemployed hands to work, and to find jobs for the jobless in order that the potential in human beings can be utilised. It is not the duty of the Government to say it can do nothing. The Government must be prepared to do something, and I say to the Hon. Minister that this is the stage for doing something. You cannot ask the employers to help them; you must ask them what they are prepared to do in addition to what you are doing.

There are hundreds of men who are not going to get any of this money. Men who have been there since 1956 are not going to get a penny because they are not entitled. They are going to be unemployed; so what are you going to do for them? Are you going to tell a man in that position that he must wait until he gets a job? Will you ask him to wait on some dead body's boots or send him to the United Kingdom? Everybody cannot go there.

This is a very serious problem facing us, and I have given my suggestions and will give them repeatedly. If you do not do it this way, you will have to do it by the hard way. You will do it in the way in which all Governments are rooted up when they see people demonstrating against them. It is the surest awakening and the people are ready for the move.

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Chairman, this Resolution is for the new Displaced Workers Allowances Board, and I would like to ask a few questions before the Resolution is put to the vote. What about the old displaced workers? This Resolution is for the recently displaced workers.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The word "new" means that the item is a new item.

Mr. CORBIN: The question I want to ask is what about those displaced workers who have been laid off for these many years without any consideration. What are we going to do about those poor people who are suffering? Mr. Chairman, I believe you are a man of understanding. If a man were laid off for two or three years and one has just been laid off for a month or two, which do you think would be the hungrier? I would suggest that the hungrier one would be the one laid off for two or three years without consideration and without further prospect of work. Why should this money be provided for those who were just laid off when no consideration whatsoever was given to those who have been laid off for three or four years? This Resolution does not take into consideration those men and women who have built up the economy of this island. There are certain people in this country who worked for 1/- and 1/6 a day in the sugar industry and have worked until they slept on their jobs.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I tried to explain to the hon. member just now.....

Mr. CORBIN: I am building up my point now, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: This Resolution deals with the Displaced Workers Allowances Board and workers who have been displaced as a result of the construction of the Deep Water Harbour. The word "new" which you see in the Resolution is in relation to item 82. It is a new item and has nothing to do with either old displaced workers or new displaced workers.

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Chairman, this money is provided from the Price Stabilisation and Labour Welfare Fund, and the people of whom I am speaking helped to provide that money to build this Port, and they are hungry, naked and starving.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, this amount of money is coming from general revenue and not from these other sources.

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Chairman, the Addendum states "such sums as may from time to time be paid out of the Price Stabilisation Reserve Fund in accordance with regulations made under the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947". I am certain that everyone who worked in the sugar industry has contributed money to these Funds, and though you may push and toss me, Mr. Chairman, the point is that no consideration has been given to those old displaced workers from factories like Sandy Lane, and Bruce Vale and others which have been demolished.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On a point of order, I do not think the hon. member has his facts correctly. 4.45 p.m.

Satisfaction was made with the workers who were dismissed as a result of the new enterprise. I think that was happily settled.

Mr. CORBIN: Sir, if the Hon. Minister is correct as regards Sandy Lane, I can say from my heart that those workers from Bruce Vale have not received a penny and those from the other factories have not received a penny. Those are the people whom I am speaking of. (A VOICE: Go and tell "Josh" Haynes that.) If the hon. member wants to talk, I will sit down.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there are too many asides.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Do not pay any attention to them.

Mr. CORBIN: Sir, I am saying that it is not right — the way these poor displaced persons from the factories have been treated. They should be considered even in this Resolution. Members of the Government are not looking at the situation as they should look at it. The people of this Island are going to create a great revolution. This will cause a revolution in this Island. Members of the Government are looking at it slightly but I am telling them that I can see a little and the hearts of men are getting serious — and very serious too. I know that guns are ready waiting for them. That is the only remedy which I see the Government is going to give these poor people.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Would supposedly responsible men come in here and make that statement about guns? I do not think that should be allowed to go on record. Those are irresponsible statements. Those hon. members are taking hold of the youth of the Island and making a mess of them. Who is keeping guns for whom? The hon. member does not know what he is talking about. Let him study the subject before him. Those statements are posed to deteriorate the morale of the people in Barbados. I abhor such a thing. It is an ill-founded, wicked statement and should not be allowed to go on the record.

Mr. CORBIN: Sir, the big voice of the Hon. Minister does not frighten me. All that he says does not frighten me. I am giving this Government a warning before the time comes. Do not think that you all are going to fool the people all the time. We all know what has caused so much riot before and so many people to be shot down. It was caused through starvation. That is what causes riots throughout the world today. Members of the Government have the responsibility and they should look into these things for the people. Members of the Government should help the poor people; but instead of looking out for the needs of the poor people, members of the Government should begin work programmes now to meet the needs of these poor people. There are plenty of roads and schools to be built.

Why not start on those things now? There are 2,000 or 3,000 people walking up and down Barbados starving. How will you be able to quiet them unless you find something for them to do? Does the Hon. Minister think that his voice can quiet them? Sir, I am advising this Government to open up such kind of work in order to relieve these poor people; otherwise you will have trouble. It is for the people at the helm to start and do something for the poor people. Do you all consider the poor people? Think of others when it is well with you. How do the members of the Government feel when they are eating and these poor people with a gang of children are walking from house to house begging for something to eat? The Hon. Minister is throwing his voice to the mountains like a volcano but is doing nothing.

Mr. Chairman, I am not against this Resolution. As a matter of fact, I am sorry it is not for more money. I will vote for this Resolution but I am only warning and asking the Government to consider the other poor people who are in distress and are hungry and are ready to perish. Some of them do not have anything to eat especially in a dry hard season like this. They do not get a potato or an okra. Open up work all over the island for them. Start road building so as to give these poor people something to do. That would help and I hope that work would soon begin in order to relieve their situation. It is only the mercy of God which is keeping them. Sir, I am sorry that I have strayed a bit but I am in favour of the Resolution and of your helping the poor people as a whole.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Sir, I regard it as highly unfortunate that when this matter should again come before the House, the Government should not have been better represented than it is today, and for the simple reason that the allegations and criticisms which have been made by various speakers merited an audience of the entire Government or even the Premier himself. When this matter was first before the House, opinion was expressed from this side of the Table that it was almost incredible that in 1961 with all the local, West Indian and international agencies and expert knowledge available to the Government, they should have confessed that they were incapable of finding any work to do for these displaced people.

4.55 p.m.
It is unbelievable that the Government of a country such as this, at this stage of our history and development, would find itself in a position to make an admission of that sort. One has to wonder what will become of the Government of this country in the very near future. Let us admit at the outset that we have fallen on evil days; let us admit that, facing independence for Barbados and for the West Indies, you cannot run to the Colonial Office to listen to them. You are being left to paddle your own canoe, so to speak. We have got to fit Barbados into the context of a struggle for existence now and in competition with the outside world. At this particular stage of our development we are faced with a position in which at the head of affairs — those who are responsible for the entire direction — we have these incompetent people.

What is involved in this matter is the establishment of some technical work requiring detailed scientific knowledge. We are not calling on the Government for the creation of some highly scientific bureau; we are not asking them to put down a nuclear plant, an atomic station or anything like that; we are asking them to find work for these displaced people. With all the money which they have at their disposal, with all the facilities at their disposal, with Colonial, Federal, and international agencies like the U.N., the I.L.O. and what not, you have them stating twice within the period of six weeks that they do not know what to do in order to find work for less than 1,000 people. That is a very serious state of affairs. Imagine the Minister, who is responsible for conducting Government Business today, getting up on the floor of this House and calling on the employers to find work for these people.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On a point of order. I did not do any such thing. What I said is this: if the employers have any jobs that they can give to these displaced workers, let them please do that. It is a question of the private

sector and the public sector. We are doing our best and we expect industry to do the same.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, what is the difference between what I said and what he has said? Does he not understand what he has said? The only thing which the Government has not yet done is to get down on their knees and ask employers to provide work for these displaced people. Even the Local Government Bodies should be able to find work for these people, let alone the Central Government. We made a spectacle of ourselves at the recent Inter-Governmental Conference on the question of Freedom of Movement and I want to say here and now that in spite of the unemployment situation in this country, in spite of the fact that more people are going out of work, as it is in Barbados today, the workers of this country are facing a serious position since there are West Indians coming in here as they would come in with freedom of movement. While we are trying to find work for unemployed Barbadians, we had in this island nearly five hundred St. Lucians who came up here and assisted in reaping the crop and went back when it was over. Freedom of movement means quite a lot to some people because you have people coming in here and lowering our standards.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On a point of order, I do not know the five hundred people which the hon. member has quoted; but even if St. Lucians reaped the canes and they were paid at a lower price than that at which the Barbadians were paid, then that would be cheap labour.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, the wages which we pay here are higher than what are paid in St. Lucia. You would not get Barbadian workers being able to demand higher wages where there is a market going on to displace people. This is what you would call diminution of labour. The point is this: can you afford, at this stage, to find work for outsiders when we are unable to provide work for our own people who cannot find any work to do? The hon. senior member for St. Peter is a free-lancer; he can make a lot of *ad lib* suggestions and tell the Government what to do. But we cannot do that. The hon. senior member for St. Peter on more than one occasion today claimed that the Government had been holding back things which they should have done this year. (Hon. D. D. GARNER: Such as what?) Such as Civil Service Salaries. Mr. Chairman, you know and I know that if we tell them what to do they will run around and claim that it was their idea. Some years ago when I spoke about 400 people being unemployed and suggested that loans be given to them for the purpose of going abroad, they, on that, laughed like hyenas. I want to say that every single cent which they want so as to find work for these displaced people they could have got from the United States of America. It would not have cost them anything to get money for any large-scale work to be embarked upon if they only had the vision and foresight which the other West Indian Governments have.

5.05 p.m.

This Government was invited to participate in Tobago two months ago with the American Government and other West Indian Governments on the solution of the leased bases area in the West Indies. It is true that Barbados had no leased base given to America at the height of the hostilities in the Second World War, but we have since provided for them an Oceanographic Survey Base in the parish of St. Lucy, and the fact that we were invited to participate in the Bases talk in Tobago implies that in so far as giving American military defence facilities were concerned, we were on the same footing as the other islands who were invited. We were at the talks both in Trinidad and in London on the release of the Bases in the West Indies.

At these talks, Mr. Chairman, the American Government gave Trinidad and Tobago over \$1,800,000 for public works and other programmes. Jamaica received a gift of \$850,000 for the execution of a housing and slum clearance programme, extension of the water supply system, and extension of technical, trade and University education, with promises of further assistance by way of loans, Antigua

got \$590,000 to finance studies in connection with a Deep Water Harbour, to participate in extension of the runway and to assist in the corn meal industry, and they were promised further assistance in educational, electrification, communications and water supply programmes. St. Lucia got \$500,000 for public works and other programmes. Barbados did not get a cent. All they did was to sit there.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On a point of order, I was at pains to hear the hon. member state how much land the American Government took out of cultivation in these various countries, or how much land they were holding which belonged to those Governments and compared that with what they have in Barbados.

Mr. CRAWFORD: What is that to do with it? What were they producing at Chaguaramas? What was St. Lucia producing where the base is? What was Antigua producing where the base was? Let him get up and tell us what the revenue of Antigua, St. Lucia or British Guiana for that matter was during the War years when land was leased to the Americans. What did they lose? It was unproductive land in the majority of cases; and do you think that Antigua lost \$590,000 from ceding for ten years an arid stretch of country? Let him say that his colleagues in the Cabinet who represented Barbados on those two occasions did not have the foresight or vision to think we were entitled to some money too. That is all he has to say because he knows that is the position. He knows we were entitled to something, and he knows that if the American Government had been asked we would have gotten something.

Faced as we were with the possibility of these thousands of people being displaced, if they had any programme they would have said there and then that they wanted to finance a large scale Public Works project and what not and ask for help with some money. As a matter of fact, the American Representatives made it clear that they were anxious to assist the West Indies in developing, and they said so at these Conferences. This is what they said:

"We want to create and maintain throughout the West Indies economic and social progress adequate to meet the legitimate aspirations of individual citizens for a better life, and to provide them with the fullest opportunity of improving their status; to assist in establishing a political and economic stability in the West Indies."

And they made reference to the great expectations of the role which a politically stable and independent West Indies can play in world affairs. Everybody there said they would want these things and asked for money to help them, but our representatives were mummies — both deaf and dumb — for the simple reason that they had no programme. As the Minister admitted today and as the Minister of Labour admitted in May, they do not know what to do. Do not expect either one of the recognised Parties' spokesmen in this Chamber in June 1961 to tell you what to do either. Our proposals will have to be carried to the country at this stage, because since they are in Government and are so bankrupt of ideas and so incompetent in administration that they cannot tell what to do, let us tell the people what to do and get them out and get somebody who can do it. We are not coming here today, as the free-lance member for St. Peter, to tell them what they should do. That is the mistake we made before. Almost everything they have done we told them to do, and that is why we have stopped doing it.

Mr. Chairman, they were told ten or twelve years ago to establish a flour mill in this country; they have a Deep Water Harbour now and we have all the mechanical and elementary necessities for the operation of a small flour mill; but they have allowed Trinidad to come and do it, and now not one of them has a single idea. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, there is not a single Minister in that Government from the Premier back down who can quote one single item or one single instance in which he has himself personally made a concrete suggestion to the development of this country. They are all parasites living

on borrowed ideas. Absolutely none of them can formulate anything for himself. The most they can do is to sign a cheque for themselves and go to the Treasury at the end of the month and draw a fat salary, and what the Permanent Secretary cannot tell them to do is not done.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: May I suggest that the hon. member keep closer to the Resolution? It seems to me that you are basing your speech on criticism of what the Government has not done, and I do not see how that is connected with the Resolution with which we are dealing.

Mr. CRAWFORD: What is the Resolution with which we are dealing?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Are you dealing with it and do not know what it is?

Mr. CRAWFORD: Apparently your conception and mine differ. This Resolution, Mr. Chairman, calls for taking up \$700,000 from funds which could be devoted for a better purpose, I believe, to give by way of a dole to people who are out of work, and I thought that even the smallest infant in here would have understood by now from the tenor of today's debate that if Government had the capacity for planning to put these people in productive work, that would have been a better solution. If you wanted to give people who were superannuated a pension, that would have been all right; but you do not take strong, able-bodied men who are glad to work and should be working and give them a dole merely because of the development at the Harbour. That is not economics or running the country; it is balderdash to pick up men 18, 20, or 25 years old merely because they happen to be unemployed by the operation of the Deep Water Harbour and put money in their hands, and tell them to go and sit down at home and do nothing at all, and produce nothing for the community when every single cent could be spent in a manner more productive to the national income. 5.15 p.m.

My own conception of what has gone on today and of what it should be is that if you had the Jamaica Government or the Trinidad Government running this country today, the Resolution before us would be for about one-seventh of the total amount. The Reason why we could not get any support in London from the small islanders is because we cannot run our own affairs. We are a third and fourth rate people now. You cannot be vexed with the small islanders when they are now backing Trinidad and Jamaica who have demonstrated that they are capable of doing something.

Now, Sir, this Resolution is going to take \$500,000 from the Price Stabilization Fund to be put towards the cost of the payment of these displaced sugar workers. The hon. junior member for St. Andrew is quite correct in his statement. The Price Stabilization Fund was built up by the sweat and blood of sugar workers of the country. When the hon. member talked about guns he was not far wrong either, because in 1958 when these same sugar workers should have been paid better wages — and because they were not getting such wages went on strike — and when the Government brought Mr. Lewis here to look into the matter, it will be remembered that these striking workers gathered in Queen's Park at a meeting held by us and said that they wanted more money. Because of that, members of the Government would have shot them down. They went to Government House and asked the Governor to arrest us.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I wonder if the hon. member can substantiate that remark that somebody in this House went to Government House and asked the Governor to arrest somebody.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Yes, I can substantiate it. I will tell you something more. The Governor asked them to put it in writing. He told them: "If you want the Opposition Leader arrested, put it in writing." Neither one of them would bell the cat.

I will tell you something more, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. senior member for St. Peter carried out his threat and held a demonstration of the unemployed in this City, there will be another battleship outside. As a matter of fact, just

after a little ordinary meeting held in St. Peter during the last election campaign, they had the whole Police Force in St. Peter to protect themselves against one man. If you are going to conduct the affairs of this country in this manner, you will not only need a battleship, you will need the whole British Navy. Members of the Government have no conception of what it means to run the country in the manner in which it should be run.

The hon. senior member for St. Peter criticised the Northern District Council today for failing to illuminate the area. He did not say anything of the Southern District Council because I think he thought that the Southern District Council is doing something. But if the Southern District Council is doing something, the Government knows nothing about it. All the Government has done in that area is to install lights from Worthing View to the Seawall Airport. The fact that the people in St. John, St. Joseph and St. Andrew are without lights is no matter to them. At every level, both the central and municipal bodies should be doing something to help these people. It is no wonder that the hon. senior member for St. Peter as spokesman for these displaced workers adopted the attitude he did today. There are so many things which can be done from available funds without bankrupting the country or without assuming financial liabilities so as to benefit the country that it cannot sink into my conscience how it is that they say that they cannot find anything for these people to do. On more than one occasion, more than one Government spokesman has come in here and say that they do not know what to do. The Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour said on a former occasion "We do not know what to do" and the Minister responsible today for this Resolution has said the same thing.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I do not know of the Hon. Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour having said those words, nor have I said any such thing today. If the hon. member is making an electioneering speech, that is his business; but please let him quote me correctly when he is speaking. I have not said any such thing today.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Perhaps the Hon. Minister will tell us what he said. The Hon. Minister of Trade in introducing this matter in here in May last, said that the Government have thought of a lot of things but that they could not think of anything for these people to do. If the Hon. Minister of Agriculture did not use the same words today, he created the same impression because after saying what he did, he said that the employing classes were putting up this money.

Sir, I have pointed out to them on the last occasion that the very Committee which recommended the establishment of the Deep Water Harbour recommended that prior to the coming into operation of the Deep Water Harbour, work should be found for those displaced, and that attention should be paid to their rehabilitation. The exact wording of the recommendation is as follows:-

"We recommend that steps be taken to ensure that, towards the end of construction, priority of employment be given to such displaced workers. We also recommend that consideration be given to the entire problem of displaced workers and their rehabilitation."

Now, Mr. Chairman, do you think that if members of the Government were capable of interpreting this recommendation correctly and acting in the spirit of it, these displaced workers from the 3rd July, 1961 would be walking around doing nothing?

5.25 p.m.

This talk about making an electioneering speech does not worry me because everything which they do in here is electioneering. What is taking up all of this money and putting it into the hands of people who want work but electioneering? As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, it is worse than that; it is sheer bribery, bribery into supporting them and bribery in order to make people forget what the Government is.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On a point of order. I hope the hon. member realises that there is a precedent for this. It

is done in Great Britain; and if we are guilty of bribery, then they are also guilty of bribery.

Mr. CRAWFORD: It is a pity, Mr. Chairman, that at the same time the Hon. Minister can quote Great Britain in connection with this matter he cannot quote the steps which are taken by that country in order to put people in work. You cannot quote one country in which the Government has allowed 1,000 people to go out of work and has not been able to find some work for them. In Puerto Rico they had a Deep Water Harbour constructed but it did not end there. Before the Harbour started before the displaced people got gratuities, they were given employment; but this Government takes up the thing which is the easiest and does it. Naturally, Mr. Chairman, if you are embarking on a public process in a community in which money is going to be saved thereby, then the displaced people are entitled to some consideration; but they cannot go on like that forever. You have introduced the bulk shipment of molasses; you told the people that you will not do that, but you did it and in order to allay the suspicions of people you took up some funds and gave to the coopers. You did that for some time, and after that not a single person who was a cooper got anything. When the twelve months' gratuity is gone, these people will still have to eat and provide for the families.

Mr. Chairman, by all means let us give these people this compensation, but let us find employment for them at the same time. In the interest of the economy of the country and in the interest of everybody concerned, you should take some steps to put these people in productive employment. It may be that the hon. senior member for St. Peter, from the very nature of his occupation, is brought daily into more direct contact with the grave results which will ensue from this operation than many of us, but none of us in this Chamber is so far removed from these people as not to be able to appreciate the gravamen of the remarks which have been made by the hon. member and the seriousness of the situation which must result from the position which has arisen. Let us realise this: I am saying it on behalf of my Party; if it were earlier in the Session we would feel ourselves in duty bound at this stage to present concrete proposals to the Government and take every step which we felt we should take after that, in this Chamber and outside, in order to endeavour to have these proposals implemented. However, at this particular time and in this particular year, we feel ourselves obligated first and foremost to point out the shortcomings of the Government, to carry those shortcomings to the public and carry out our own programme for rehabilitation and for finding work for the people of this country.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1961-62 No. 6

EXTENSIONS TO ST. MICHAEL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: Mr. Chairman, this Resolution is a Resolution for the sum of \$8,048 for the purpose of completing the extensions which are being carried out at St. Michael's Girls' School. In moving the passing of this Resolution, I want to say that hon. members are fully aware of the extension work which is being carried out there. I should like it to be clearly understood that this amount of money which is being asked for has lapsed and it is now required for the purpose of carrying out the completion of this work. When these extensions will have been completed, the school will be able to accommodate somewhere in the vicinity of 150 to 200 more pupils. Two domestic science rooms will be provided and a science laboratory will be supplied. There is nothing out of the ordinary which has taken place; there is perhaps no need for me to go into any details relative to the cost of the existing expenditure; but if there is anything which any hon. member wants to know more about the project, I shall be quite willing to supply him with any information which may be asked for.

5.35 p.m.

I have very much pleasure in moving that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. F. E. MILLER: I beg to second that.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that before the Minister sat down the Committee would have heard from him the numbers expected to be accommodated in the class rooms. If he did mention it, I did not hear.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: I am sorry the hon. member did not hear, but I said between 150 to 200.

Mr. TUDOR: I must thank the hon. member. Obviously from this side of the House there can be no criticism to this proposal. It appears however that Government is determined to attend to this problem in a piecemeal fashion by making extensions to school buildings wherever possible and necessary instead of announcing to the country any comprehensive scheme or plan for the erection of new schools. It is true of course that as reported in the newspapers the Minister has from public platforms, I believe, announced his intention to build a new secondary school, I think, in St. George; but apart from that we have had no announcement from Government as to an extensive school building programme.

Now I do not want the Minister to believe that we are opposed in principle to extensions to schools where necessary and where possible. Obviously certain grant-aided secondary schools are so well situated that extensions to them are not only possible but desirable; but what I am anxious to impress upon the Minister and the Department generally is this: there is considerable disquiet in the island as to the lack of school places of the secondary type for children of the 11+ age group, and the agitation which has been going on by the people who run the private secondary schools for assistance and further consideration by Government has proved sufficiently that this problem is an acute one.

If it is Government's policy not to take the bull by the horns and start immediately on an extensive school building programme for schools of this type, the only alternative is not the policy of extending the buildings of the present schools where that can be done. That is only a palliative. The alternative must be to go in some direction towards meeting of the reasonable requirements of the private secondary schools for more accommodation and for other things, and I want to stress this because the Minister might be tempted to believe that these measures, necessary as they are, can do more than a little to help the situation. I want to emphasise that they are palliatives; they are only interim relief measures, because to extend the buildings of St. Michael's Girls' School to accommodate 150 more children when they have to turn away 400 or 500 after an entrance examination has been taken, is not really helping to solve the problem. It is a useful thing to do, but it does not solve the problem. There is also a limit to the number of extensions you can usefully make in any one year, and the Minister so often tells us that much as Government would like to do more school buildings, it is prevented from doing so by the limited funds at its disposal. As a matter of fact, Sir, I believe the Minister has taken over a phrase which I used although he has not used it himself, but he has taken on the attitude which I was describing in a previous debate, that there are too many little pigs and not enough nipples on the old sow. Therefore if you use financial stringency as a reason for not embarking on a wider school building programme, then the very reasons of economics should make you decide whether extensions to four schools and the money spent therein is better or worse than the erection of a completely new school.

If you spend \$60,000 on each school which comes to nearly \$300,000, it does not solve the problem within a year or two, and it would be better, I believe, to decide to erect a new school properly sited, and if you have to spend \$400,000 on it to accommodate 700, 800 or even 1,000 children, it is better that way than putting extensions to schools which now exist, which extensions only accommodate 100, 150 or 200 children. The outlay, I believe, would be better in the end.

Having just touched on that point, I want to raise with the Minister now a specific problem arising out of St.

Michael's Girls' School. It appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that from complaints which have been brought to my attention by parents that parents are not sufficiently informed on curricular matters in these schools, and before I relate the burden of the complaint to the Committee, I just want to say that perhaps it would be well if the Minister could suggest to Governing Bodies that instructions be given by them to the Heads of these schools to make arrangements at least once a year to get the parents of pupils from the several schools together and explain curricular and other matters to the parents themselves. I believe further that it would not be too great an expense to the Department of Education or to the Governing Bodies of the schools if a copy of the scheme of Government of each school could be posted to the parent of a pupil attending a grant-aided secondary school free of charge. I believe that it is more often a lack of knowledge of what goes on in the schools that brings so much discontent and dissatisfaction between parents and the administration of the schools.

Now for the specific problem. It has been brought to my attention, Mr. Chairman, firstly, that pupils of St. Michael's Girls' School in the Upper Forms - the Fourth and Fifth Forms - experience considerable difficulty in being taught Mathematics. The problem as it appears to me from what I have gathered is that when pupils express a desire to take that subject in the Fourth Form and sometimes in the Fifth Form for the General Certificate of Education Examination or for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination, some attempt is being made to dissuade them. That is it as I have received it. I would like to ask the Minister if it is true, and if it is true what could be the reason for it. Could the reason be that there is a shortage of suitably qualified staff at St. Michael's capable of teaching this subject in the Upper Forms? If there is no shortage of such suitably qualified staff, what then is the reason for anybody trying to dissuade pupils from taking a subject which it is their desire to take?

The second point is this: is it true that there is a certain amount of rigidity attached to the curricula in the Fifth Forms which prevents a pupil who has taken the intermediate examination of the London Chamber of Commerce in VB from switching over to the General Certificate of Education course if she chose to come back to school? 5.45 p.m.

My information is - and I want the Hon. Minister of Education to give me the facts - that it is forbidden a pupil who has done the Chamber of Commerce Examination in the 5B and who wishes to come back to school, to switch over in the following year to the ordinary former academic course which prepares pupils for the G.C.E.. If that is so, I see no reason why it should be upheld because of the fact that the pupil who has completed one course and wishes to move on to another is a credit to the school and to the flexibility of its curriculum and certainly a credit to the pupil herself: and while it is true that generally speaking there ought to be provision in every curriculum for choices to be made as to courses of study, there should not be anything to prevent a pupil from moving from one course of study to another provided that the course first taken has been successfully completed. Therefore, if the complaint made to me is true in substance, I would like the Hon. Minister to take the matter up with the Governing Body and suggest that more flexibility should be the right if pupils satisfy the examiners and wish to change over to another course. And the Governing Body ought to give the Heads of Schools permission to allow pupils who have done one course to switch over to another.

The point which I made earlier is that enough liaison does not exist between the schools and parents and it is this lack of knowledge which creates more than half of the disturbances - and it is a very real problem for this reason. Some parents believe - with what truth I am not in a position to judge, and this is a point on which the Hon. Minister can enlighten us - that subjects taken in the London Chamber of Commerce Examination are not of the same measure and are not as good as subjects taken in the G.C.E. course and that as a consequence their children suffer when about to seek for employment. They say that employers

having heard more of the G.C.E. Examination than that of the L.C.C. tend to believe that the L.C.C. Certificates are in some way inferior to the G.C.E. certificates. I have no direct experience in teaching for the L.C.C. but I have reason to believe that the Department of Education has already made it known that those two courses are to be treated on par and it is within my knowledge that those who have acquired four or five subjects at the L.C.C. level have been employed in the teaching service of this island just as if they had four or five in the G.C.E. It may well be that that system is for the Government Service as well, but I wonder if the private employer recognises that these two courses are on the same footing.

Sir, all of these problems are problems which can be solved if parents knew a little more about these things. I have no objection to the L.C.C. course being taken in the 5th Form of certain grant-aided schools; but I object to any rigidity in the curriculum which prevents a pupil who has started one course from switching over to another. If that is the case, I want the Minister to put his foot down on it so that pupils can exercise their choice in what they want to take. Parents would be informed of the curriculum activities and courses of study at these schools because parents themselves are labouring under the mistaken impression that they are paying for one type of training whereas in fact they are getting another. When you reflect, the onus of explaining to parents should never lie on children. In my experience children are very unsatisfactory in explaining to parents what they are taught at schools, and it should not be left for children to give fragmentary information to their parents on these matters. It must be remembered that it is the parents who provide the school fees and through taxation they pay for other things which are provided in schools; therefore, it is but right that they should be informed by Governing Bodies what courses are offered at the schools. That is why I say that from the beginning of the next term the parents of all children attending grant-aided schools ought to be provided free of charge with a copy of the Scheme of government of the school. I think it is only fair. The Hon. Minister may intervene now if he so wishes.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: Mr. Chairman, I have to admit that I am perhaps less fortunate in this respect than the hon. senior member for St. Lucy. In his opening remarks he pointed out that these complaints have been brought to him by parents of pupils of grant-aided schools. I have not had that privilege and I am hearing for the first time what he has just said.

I am surprised to hear that there is this difficulty existing which prevents parents from being more conversant with what is going on in these schools. As hon. members ought to know, grant-aided schools are encouraged to form their own Parent-Teacher Associations because we know the good which results to any school which has such an Association.

5.55 p.m.

My answer would be, so far as making parents more consonant with what is going on in the schools is concerned, that they should be more interested in the establishment, and what I shall do is to give a sort of reminder to each school that it is considered highly desirable that such a step should be taken. If such a step has already been taken we would ask that more attention and more interest be paid to the matter. I am not aware that there is any complaining at St. Michael's Girls' School with respect to the teaching of mathematics, but I can go into the matter.

Where the question of flexibility is concerned, I could not agree with the hon. member more. It is desirable that all schools should be flexible in their running. In connection with schools buildings, I may point out that during my short tenure of office in this sphere, although I have not constructed a single new grammar school, I am positively sure that when the extensions of St. Michael's Girls' School are completed, I would have succeeded in adding 1,200 odd additional school places. There is no grant-aided school in Barbados which can boast of a roll of 700 children. Indeed and in truth I feel that I have done very much more in so far as the increase of places is concerned by adding to existing buildings, than I would have done if I had built any new

schools. There is the question of the cost of running the schools. Of course, there is a limit to any school and you can say quite a lot. At least you generally have to look for the salary of the Head. All of these things cost money. I want to assure the hon. member that the Ministry of Education has got a solution for all the problems with which this country is confronted from the point of view of education, but we have to wait until we are allowed to implement these things and that depends on the provision of money.

I would like to say that I am not at all ashamed of what we have been able to do and I would like to tell the hon. member that I find his criticism very enlightening, but that he breaks no new ground. All that happens is that it all serves to confirm my own feeling. Where somebody seems to feel that I do not know what to do, I certainly know that if and when the money is provided for us in the Ministry to carry out our work, we are ready to do what is necessary.

Mr. Chairman, during the course of another debate, hon. members made reference to grants which are provided by the richer countries like America and I would like to say that when the hon. member said that we have no plans and therefore we could not get any aid, he is not strictly correct. We were about to put our plans into the hands of people and there are there for consideration. I would like the hon. member to understand that it is not a question of what he expects, and when he refers to the people on this side of the House.....

Mr. CRAWFORD: On a point of order, I suppose that the Hon. Minister is referring to what I said. He said that when they were approached they had plans. I am saying that the time for presenting those plans was when the other people presented theirs and when they got their money. Anything else is only an afterthought. Since the matter has been pointed out to them that they should have been able to get some money too, they are now trying to get some. That is all there is to it.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: I do not take the hon. member seriously. He feels that only he has intelligence. But I know that there are people on this side of the House who has got as much intelligence as he has and more than he has. I am not indulging in any political stunts; I speak factually all the time. I do not try to bluff anybody; I call a spade a spade. Anything I say you can repeat because I make sure of my facts. The Ministry of Education does not fear anybody on that side. We are quite capable of doing our job. I do appreciate anything which comes from anybody but when they talk about saying things and about our waiting until they say them in order to do them, that does not apply to me and I do not find that existing with my colleagues. I thank the hon. member for the observations which he has made; they are worthwhile and I would like him to see that we are working along similar lines especially on the question of flexibility. I hope soon to give proof of that to hon. members.

Mr. WALCOTT: The hon. member has said that 'if and when something happens' - when the Ministers make these vague, ambiguous statements like 'if and when', if and when' what? When a person is in a Government he has to know what he is talking about in relation to financial policy. Do you think that you are talking about winning a sweepstake so that you have to wait until you win money in order to do something? You see a Minister walking about and telling somebody what his Ministry is doing while other people are erecting schools. In 1890 Secondary Schools were here and the Minister never dreamed of coming here. There are 126 Elementary Schools which were built nearly 100 years ago and nothing they on that side have done has changed any impact on Education.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: On a point of order, I am not boasting of anything I have done.

Mr. WALCOTT: I am talking about the Government.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: I am a part of the Government.

Mr. WALCOTT: The Education pattern has been laid down by people many years ago. There were those people

who had the vision to provide education in Barbados at an early time when money was worth - well, you know what money was worth in those days. Those people were the leaders of education in Barbados because the same Minister of Education came to light through the educational pattern which was set years ago. It is time that the Government should set another pattern for education. The Minister is the product of something which was in existence nearly 100 years ago.
6.05 p.m.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: Mr. Chairman, on a point of explanation, I would like to add a little to what the hon. member has said. Not only am I a product but I am perfectly cognisant of modern trends. I have kept myself fully abreast of the times, so I want him to understand that I am not ignorant of what is existing.

Mr. WALCOTT: I am not accusing the hon. member of ineptitude; but if 100 years ago they could produce someone who can say today that he is abreast of these times, he should begin to produce a product to which we can look forward 100 years hence. The Minister of Agriculture asked today where is the money going to come from. You should cut off your salary to show magnanimity and instead of drawing \$800 you should take \$400.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: On a point of order, I would do the job for nothing.

Mr. WALCOTT: You do not have to say you would do it for nothing. All you have to do is not go to the Treasury. It is not compulsory for you to draw. You do not have to tell a man that you will do a job for nothing; you prove it by not going for the Pay Sheet. The hon. member says if and when the Government gets money; he is talking about Government as if the money which the Government spends is money which the members of the Cabinet put in a puzzling tin, and therefore you cannot ask them to take out \$10 if they only have \$9. They are not talking like members of Government who have to plan things; and whenever you tell them anything their reply reminds you of the boy who failed his examination. When he went home and his mother asked him why he failed, he said that just as he was going to pass he stopped working. That is the sort of nonsense you hear. Whenever you ask a question or say something, they say they were just going to do that. You come here and say that you had this secondary education business in your plans eight years ago and you are only waiting to bring forward your plans. Whenever a member produces something here, it is a plan that they had.

I am reminded, Mr. Chairman, of an instance in which the Minister of Labour came here to deal with something in connection with the Waterworks when the former Attorney General was a member of this House. When we asked the hon. member to let us see the plan, he searched among his papers without finding it, and then we told him to look in his pockets and see if it were there. It turned out that two men had to bring in the plan because it was as tall as from here where I am standing to the roof. He had no idea of what it was; he thought it was something coming in a tin so as to preserve it.

I do not like this idea of the Minister saying if and when the Premier releases the money. The Premier is not a financial giant; he is a financial dunce. That is the thing that has struck Barbados. Both Premiers since we have had Ministerial Government have been financial dunces. It is often said in school that easy lessons are good for dunces; so easy politics are good for political jokers. We want you to watch the trend in education. There are a lot of boys and girls in Barbados today who are in these secondary schools that you are providing. What we want to tell you today is that there was a time when every man in Barbados who wanted to send his child to a secondary school could get him in a State-aided school. Those days are memories. If today some of you Ministers have children, you have to scratch to get them in at Louis Lynch, Green Lynch, White Lynch, Federal High or Federal Low. Do not send them there and see whether they would get any education at all. That is because you have allowed a situation that was growing.

As I said earlier, Mr. Chairman, the need for secondary education was advancing and Government was playing with Harrison College and Lodge School and allowed these people to outstrip them. You should get down to a bold plan and see what you can do with this situation. If more children come into the world, what are you going to do with them? Are you going to cut them up and make belly soup. Children must go to school and be taught. You cannot postpone education and say if and when the money comes you will deal with the problems. When the Minister came back from India he said we did not have any problem and that if we wanted to see a problem we should go to India. I am saying that if you want to see size, you can go to India too. We are talking about nationhood, and that is why I say that Eric Williams and Manley can adopt the stand they have taken. We are talking as if we are a settled, staid community, and nothing can move us from this rock.

The men who started St. Michael's School, Mr. Chairman, did not have education, but they had vision. Very few of them went to any secondary school - people like John Beckles and Murphy - but they knew there was the need, and you know the contribution they have made to society in that some of the girls who went to St. Michael's School are today the citizens and teachers and play an important part in this community, because you know what would have happened if you had depended on Queen's College. They have left a mark. What mark are you going to leave? What monument are you going to leave? More ugly people? So I hope the Minister will stop this habit of saying if and when the money is forthcoming. Socialists cannot speak in terms of 'if and when' the money comes; Socialists must be people with forward thinking. If there are several things to be done, let us start with one, two and three now and do four, five and six afterwards and so on; but do not let us say if and when money comes and put everything in that category.

It is time that you got up and did something. You always seem to have plans up at Bay Street so that whenever somebody suggests something you say you had those plans. The Minister says that he will shock me. Does he mean with an electric wire? The shock I want to get is when people are vibrant with money and children are going to school; not the kind of shock where people have no money and there are no schools for children to attend. 'If I were Rockefeller's grandson, I would be a millionaire.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, no better information can be forthcoming to the fact that the Minister of Education is not acquainted, as he said, with trends and with what is required of him than the speeches which he makes in this Chamber from time to time. The remarks which struck the attention of the hon. member on my right also struck me as being very peculiar coming from someone who is claiming that he is in touch with trends. His conception of being a Minister of Education in Barbados in 1961 is so rudimentary and so out of date that it is hardly worthwhile commenting on.
6.15 p.m.

To get up here and say, if and when he can get the money he wants that he would do so-and-so shows in no uncertain terms that he does not know that it is just as much his duty and obligation to try and get the money which he wants as any Minister of the Cabinet tries to get what he wants to do his job.

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. There is nothing which I have said to give the impression that I do not feel it is my duty to try and assist in getting funds to carry out my programme. However, where the raising of funds is concerned, I still have to wait to get the money. If I said 'if and when', I do not think I am wrong. All I am saying is that I have to get the wherewithal. I have got everything to work on but I have not got the necessary funds. If I say so and I am speaking truly I am not at all worried by what the hon. senior member for St. Philip is saying now. That is his expression of opinion.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Sir, his conception is that I am the Minister of Education. No Government with self-government thinks in those terms. I get up and read a speech which an official of my department wrote and I come to the House and say: 'If and when I get some funds, I will do so-

and-so." That is a misconception of what a Minister under self-government has to do. The Minister of Education in Jamaica will be saying instead: "I propose to the Government that such funds be obtained in such-and-such a way for doing so-and-so." This is the position which the Hon. Minister of Education should adopt. He should say: "I want so much for this school and so much for so-and-so and when the Cabinet meets he tells the Cabinet that it has to raise the money to do what he wants done. He says to them that these are the things which we have to do, and in order to do them you have to extend the national income.

Mr. Chairman, you have to see to it that if the national revenue in 1950 was \$x then in 1960, it is \$3x or \$4x as a result of plans raised by them. That is the attitude or the approach which the Cabinets in Jamaica or Trinidad bring to their problems. The national income of Jamaica has been trebled. Do you think that any of the Ministers of the Trinidad Cabinet would say: "If and when I get the money I will do so-and-so?"

Hon. L. St. A. THORNE: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. When I would have done this, what?

Mr. CRAWFORD: Sir, I do not think the Hon. Minister can follow what I am saying. To show you what I mean, let us take the newly independent countries in Africa. (A VOICE: We are in Barbados.) That is why this country will remain in the same position as it is. That is why the schools will stay in the same position as they are. We are getting self-government for the first time and by accident, you are the Minister of Education. It is a disaster for the country that you are there in that position.

Mr. Chairman, what I am saying is this. In this country, for instance, you have a so-called Development Board. We, to some extent, rely on this Board to assist us in the national income. We do not get the Minister of Trade and Industry sending a directive to the Board telling them what to do. The Board has to recommend to them what there is to be done by way of industrial development. But that is not done in other parts of the world. In Nigeria or Puerto Rico, the Minister of Trade submits proposals for industrial development to the Board. In some cases, the Government itself has to embark on the industrial development because private enterprise may be chary of doing it. That is the duty of the Minister of Trade. The three biggest industries which were started in Ghana since its independence were a direct recommendation from the Government to the Board.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It seems to me as if the hon. member has left off education and dealing with trade.

Mr. CRAWFORD: No, no I was just drawing an analogy. Let us say the Minister of Education in Ghana wants another University in that country. You have one in Accra and you want one in Kumasi. He does not get up and say: "If and when I get the money from Heaven!" This is not the first time that we have heard the parrot cry by the Minister that the moment that the Cabinet makes available funds to his Ministry, then he will come and do that. And we will go on hearing that cry. What I am saying is that we know naturally that funds available now are limited, but "if and when" must not come from them. They are the directive force. If you want a secondary school, find the money to do it. It is utter nonsense and a failure to see what is required by self-government to talk that nonsense. The Hon. Minister of Education is the sort of person who should have been here in the time that you sent your Estimates to Downing Street and said that your revenue was \$10 million but you wanted to expend \$11 million and the people at Downing Street took off \$2 million of your proposed expenditure. That is the course of this country today. The country will never get any further until that view is changed. I do not care who fills his place. Every time there is a meeting of the Jamaica Legislature, you hear a Minister say: "I want to get money to do so-and-so and we have to do this and that, and we have to approach the World Bank for that." But that is not what Ministers of this Government are doing. They are responsible for the economy of the country and with people who know what they are doing, the economy can be as much as \$50 million. You had a more phenomenal advance than that next

door in Trinidad within the last five years. As far as Government is concerned, the Ministers leave here every now and then and they must have seen what is happening in the other countries. The Minister of Education left here on an educational tour quite recently, and so far as we are concerned, all that he did was to spend a lot of money. There may be proposals in the back of his head which he may implement "if and when" he gets some money. We do not know what he has in the back of his head although the public is entitled to some report of what he proposes to do.

Mr. Chairman, you will find that Barbados will in a short space of time be so far down the ladder in the Caribbean in comparison to the other countries that looked to us before for leadership that we will not know how we got down there.

6.25 p.m.

The hon. member can afford to laugh because nothing will worry him except that he will stew in his own juice eventually. The fact is that we have got to the point where those who run the private so-called grammar schools are bombarding the Government for assistance telling the Government: "We are doing what you are not doing and therefore you should help to finance us." That would reveal to anybody except the most obtuse the position to which the country has got where educational matters are concerned. The Government has failed to do its duty. Many years ago you had the people who were running this country with an annual revenue of \$2 million a year, telling you that you must have a Secondary School in every parish. The old educational code envisaged a secondary grammar school in every parish, but we have not got a new grammar school as yet. By dint of pressure we have reached a point now where the Government has had to provide additional accommodation at the existing schools, but have they established a new grammar school yet? If and when the Minister gets some money he will do it, but, in the mean time, an entire generation of school children is being lost to the country. Through the failure of the Government to do what should have been done before, we are faced with the position today in which even employment which could be found for young people with the most elementary knowledge at the London Transport Executive - we cannot get people with the qualification to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I am looking forward in the very near future to hear the Minister of Education say in this House, not if and when the Cabinet makes money available to him but that our Cabinet has proposals before it for doing so-and-so, and when these proposals are implemented, his Ministry will do so-and-so. We will be in a position to tell this House what the plans are and what we will do. We do not know what they would like to do; we want to know that so-and-so is the case and that so far as the Ministry is concerned the Minister will do so-and-so.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, while agreeing that the policy of the present Government in so far as the provision of Secondary Education has changed somewhat, and the present Minister of Education is making an effort to increase the number of school places at the existing Secondary Schools, yet we are saying that he has not actually gone far enough and dealt with this very burning problem which is engaging the attention of the public as a whole at the present time. We know very well what was the policy of the ex-Minister of Education, the present Prime Minister of the West Indies; he was opposed to the extension of the facilities for Secondary Education. His policy was to set back the hands of the clock and establish Secondary Modern schools which are meaningless in many respects or which will mean very little to us who are sitting around this table. In so far as the present Minister of Education is concerned, he has been trying to improve and extend existing buildings and to increase the number of school places. He has told us that there will soon be about 1,200 new places in the Secondary Schools. That is commendable in itself.

Mr. TUDOR: On a point of order. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the Minister said that there will soon be 1,200 new places; I think he said that by the time what he now going on is completed, there will be 1,200 school places from the time he took up the Ministry.

Mr. TALMA: I thank my colleague for assisting me. However, the fact remains that there will be 1,200 new school places for the children of Barbados. The Minister has explained his position in that as to the question of priorities and the securing of money for various schemes, he has not been able to convince his colleagues as to the necessity of his schemes gaining priority over other schemes and he has not been successful in building new schools no matter how anxious he is to do so. He cannot force his plans and make his pressure felt. With all of these private secondary schools springing up all over the place, it is patent that there has been established the need for a few more state-aided schools. While sympathising with the Minister in his desire to establish a few new secondary schools in the island, yet no new secondary schools are being established since the Labour Government came into power - and that was since the year 1946.
6.35 p.m.

All of the secondary schools which are in existence today have been established by the Conservatives who were in power many years ago. I admit there have been new buildings here and there; there has been the merger of the Coleridge and Parry Schools and a new school replaced therefor: a new Combermere School building as such: a new Foundation School both for boys and girls, and certain additions have been made to Queens College, Lodge School, Harrison College and so on. Our argument on this side, however, is that no new secondary school as such has been built and established in this island since the Conservatives have been in power. That is not good enough.

The policy of the former Minister of Education who is now the Prime Minister of the West Indies has been against the establishment of more secondary schools. He of all people should be more liberal in an outlook like that, and I am glad to see that the present Minister is not perpetuating that policy; he is doing his best, but he has not been convincing enough in having his colleagues agree to a substantial sum of money, because probably with the Deep Water Harbour which has just been constructed and the millions of dollars still owing, and with the construction of the Hospital and the millions of dollars to be found for that project, as well as many other projects of a similar nature engaging the attention of the Cabinet, one can see that the Minister, being the calm type of personality that he is, has experienced difficulty at this stage in securing a substantial grant for the establishment of a new secondary school.

While sympathising with the Minister in that respect, I would like to draw to the attention of the Cabinet that it is not always strictly necessary to start a building from the ground-sill, because Government already has existing buildings, and I refer to the Garrison Savannah where there are dozens of flats let at peppercorn rent which can easily and on a cheap basis be converted into secondary schools with the necessary amenities and facilities, playing grounds and things of that nature, because the whole Savannah is there for that purpose, owned by Government and only rented out to the Turf Club on the days when the Races are in process. Government would not have to buy any land or dig any new foundation to build; there is no excuse coming here and saying you cannot find money to establish a new secondary school or a few secondary schools as such. Instead of housing ex-patriates around the Garrison, you can better house and educate children of Barbadians who will be the men and women of tomorrow. The days for regarding the Garrison as a place for a special few and the aristocratic are over, and the buildings around the Garrison Savannah could be modernised and converted at a cheap rate to house 3,000 or 4,000 children who are anxious to find school accommodation and who are being denied the opportunity of receiving a good secondary education or the facilities which Government offers.

In the parish of Christ Church which I have the honour to represent, there was a scheme five or six years ago for the establishment of a secondary modern school at Rendezvous, but as I am not longer with the Party the people of Christ Church have been victimised. That is how it seems to me. They are thinking of victimising me, but in so doing they are victimising the children of Christ Church. That is

the mentality of certain members of the Cabinet today. I am not accusing the Minister in person, but the general feeling of certain members of the Government, many of whom may not be in their places, is that if they do anything in anyone's constituency for which credit would redound to the benefit of a certain member or would give the member in question some sort of kudos and some sort of political prestige, they should adopt this narrow, niggardly way of doing things. If you get a Government conducted on that low, niggardly level, what do you expect? When you have the Government, you have it for the well-being of the community as a whole; it is not run on the basis of who voted for you and who voted against you. If you run it on that basis you will succeed in doing something beneficial; but if you regard it in that low, niggardly spirit, then you are doomed to failure.

I wanted to remind the Minister, Mr. Chairman, that we never got the secondary modern school, and apparently we are not due to get it either unless a change of Government takes place. There is a Resolution on the Order Paper standing in my name which I will read, because probably in another few months it may be said that I had no Resolution at all. It reads as follows:

"To move the passing of a Resolution relative to the establishment of Secondary and Primary Schools at the Garrison, St. Michael."

This is not Christ Church; so establishing a secondary school at the Garrison in St. Michael would not help me politically in any way. I am not thinking of myself; I am thinking of trying to find places in secondary schools and trying to urge Government, as an easy means of establishing a secondary school, to utilise the buildings or some of them around the Garrison Savannah, and convert the ones suitable into secondary school buildings, and at least establish two more secondary schools, one for boys and the other for girls. Perhaps you might also have one for infants - children, say, up to 12 years. If you had a separate and independent junior school around the Garrison Savannah, you would be able to relieve Harrison College of its Preparatory Form.

There are concrete suggestions and there is no reason why the Government cannot act on them. By so doing you would not have to find \$900,000 for the construction of a new secondary school. There is a lot more I can say, but I think I have made the main points.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I had said before I sat down that there were one or two points I wanted to raise with the Minister, but I gave him a chance to intervene at that stage. I still propose to do so, but since I last spoke and since his reply, the debate has taken a turn and covered more scope than indeed was warranted by the terms of the motion, and I should not like it to be thought that the strictures made by my colleagues do not find favour with me merely because I did not speak forcibly on these matters as the two of them have subsequently spoken. That I did not take up the Minister on his point about financial stringency was not due to the fact that I did not think it worthwhile, but I have spoken elsewhere and on other occasions at great length criticising that particular attitude.
6.45 p.m.

I just want to say to the Minister of Education on this occasion this. He is quite wrong to use the argument in the way he does that the Department of Education has all the plans that are necessary for the educational progress of the island if only the money was there. Viewed from a certain point of view, that, of course, is true; but that is not so from another point of view. This is the way in which the Minister should view his problems. Perhaps, he does not realise that in any country the Minister of Education is the most important member because he probably is the only member of the Cabinet who has the kind of portfolio dealing with matters which directly affect the natural economy, because the way in which children are educated affects their earning power for good or ill later. The things which they learn enable them or do not enable them to contribute to the prosperity of their country. Therefore, if there is one person who has a direct claim on the finance of the country, it

is the Minister of Education who should have the overriding urge on the economy. It is the Ministry of Education because there is no problem which is not specifically an educational problem.

During the Estimates, when dealing with matters affecting elementary and modern secondary schools, I pointed out in response to a challenge as to where the money will come from to finance a school-meal service, how it would affect the economy of the country and I was able to show that even a simple thing as to establish a school-meal service affected the economy of the island. I do not want to dwell on it now, but even a simple matter as providing a school-meal service for children creates a new market and therefore, a new demand for foodstuffs. Therefore, anything which the Minister does stands by itself because he is deeply involved in the economy of the country and it is his job to urge on those economies which if they were put into practice would certainly give him more money for worthier purposes, and to urge upon his colleagues not to fall to sleep but to think out schemes to increase the economy of the country. He does not have to sit down and wait until he gets funds. He has to be actively engaged in seeing to it that he gets more.

Do not laugh at the idea that if you are not careful Barbados will find itself down to the bottom of the ladder. I am personally convinced that a lot of the troubles in the Federation was due to the fact that we were not making a specific and valuable contribution educationally as we should have been and, consequently, the knowledge which has been released in the last generation has not taken effect as it should on other people.

This is not an occasion for boasting. It is true that the Minister of Education does not boast but you cannot rest on the laurels of having provided 1,200 new school places in four years or whatever time it is. You have pressing problems even now. Go to any of the grant-aided schools and to the private secondary schools when entrance examinations are held and you will see the hundreds of children who turn up on each occasion. I suspect that we are producing a lot of neurotics in time to come because there is a time during the year - between May and September - when something like 700 or 800 children are shunted by their parents from school to school seeking entrance. I am convinced that it is not the best thing for any child. No child at 11 years ought to be put to that horror, and the sooner we can bring it to an end, the better.

I agree with the Hon. Minister of Education that it cannot be put to an end in two or three years' time. You cannot correct that situation within that time, but to correct it you have to start from now. We, of the Democratic Labour Party have said that our aim is not only to increase the number of schools of all types but as a matter of priority we would erect as quickly as possible two completely new grammar schools accommodating anything from between 800 to 1,000 pupils each - and those two schools would not take care of the future. They will go some distance in taking care of some of the backlog of entrants coming upon us. What the Hon. Minister of Education has to realise is that anything which you do now, however valuable it is, is really five years overdue. It should have been done in 1956. Even if the Minister continues or is succeeded by someone else in his office who is to carry on this policy will only be bringing the backlog of unachievement up-to-date.

The extensions to schools are all right, but the Minister has to make it a matter of priority. You cannot wait now until the election is over or until the next Budget; you have to treat it with as much priority as if a hurricane was taking place and emergency regulations had to be undertaken immediately. That is why you are under pressure in educational matters from the secondary schools.

I want just to say this. In case the Hon. Minister may be hesitant, if the Government of Barbados decides immediately to give aid to the private secondary schools, my Party would be inclined to support the Government in this venture provided of course that certain guarantees as

to standards, suitability and other things were made. I think that if public funds are going to be expended in a private secondary school field, it is but fair that the Education Department should insist on certain standards being complied with. Therefore, if the Minister is hesitant because he may not think it politic to engage on those matters, let him cast those cares aside because he has our support. As I have said, all the parents of children who go to secondary schools are taxpayers: but the parents of those children who attend grant-aided secondary schools are in a more fortunate position than the parents of children who attend private secondary schools. The parents of children who attend private secondary schools are at a disadvantage because they pay taxes for both sets of children, and they have to pay higher fares for their children.
6.55 p.m.

The justification for coming to the aid of the private Secondary Schools is there. It has not got to be argued, but that must not be a policy mutually exclusive to this one. We have to come to the aid of the Private Secondary Schools and we have got to build more Secondary Schools. At the moment, what you need for the children of the age of 11 plus who are being turned away from the Secondary Schools, is the erection of more schools. I want the Minister to understand that this is a problem which has an urgency all of its own. If it becomes necessary for international agencies to be applied to for funds to help with these capital projects, then I think that those funds ought to be applied for. I believe I have spoken on this matter in another connection. The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund exists, among other things, to assist countries in the welfare of children. I believe if they were approached with a policy of more schools, they would be prepared to assist this Government with certain capital projects. I am certain about that as far as a school meals service is concerned; but equally so with a school-building programme: and I am sure we could claim that a crisis of emergency proportions exists in this island. I want the Minister to treat this matter as an emergency and not to say more than he is quite prepared to do things only if the money is ready. The Hon. Minister must impress upon his colleagues that they must find the money, because what he wants to do in the way of the development of the educational policy of this island is most important, because it is laying the foundation of citizenship which has to play its part in time to come.

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

At this stage, it now being 7 p.m., of the clock, Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER: It now being 7 p.m. of the clock, this sitting now stands suspended until 7.45 p.m. of the clock. This sitting now stands suspended.

On re-assembling,

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, there is no quorum present and I ask that the bell be rung.

On the bell being rung, a quorum was obtained.

RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. SPEAKER: On the suspension of the sitting, the House was in Committee of Supply.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE 1961-62 No. 4

* RESOLUTION re CONFERENCE OF THE ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Chairman, the next Resolution is a Resolution for the sum of \$500 in connection with the Commonwealth Conference of the Royal Life Saving Society. This is a new item. The Addendum to this Resolution reads thus:

The Royal Life Saving Society has invited Harbour Police Constable L. Best, who is an Honorary Associate Mem-

ber of the Society, to attend its Commonwealth Conference to be held in London in July, 1961. Harbour Police Constable Best not only trains a large number of policemen but also gives instructions to the Junior Chamber of Commerce the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides and other persons.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Tourist Board have agreed to contribute \$500 each. It is considered that the Government should make a contribution towards the cost of Mr. Best's attendance at the Conference, and provision of \$500 is sought for this purpose.

The amount which is needed in connection with this enterprise is \$1,500. As hon. members will see from the Addendum to the Resolution, the Tourist Board and the Junior Chamber of Commerce have both agreed to contribute the sum of \$500 each and the Government wants to put its share of a similar amount. I think that this is a very worthy cause. If this is done, Mr. Best will further the instruction which is given to these various groups on his return. 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.

On the motion of Hon. D. D. GARNER, seconded by Hon. L. St.A. THORNE, the CHAIRMAN reported the passing of four Resolutions in Committee of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Hon. D. D. GARNER, seconded by Hon. L. St.A. THORNE in each case the Resolutions passed in Committee were read a first and second time and agreed to.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND AT SKEETE'S BAY

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave to take Order No. 11 as the next Order of the Day.

There being no objection, leave was granted the Hon. Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries:- To move the passing of the following Resolution:-

Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition by the Governor-in-Executive Committee of land situate at Skeete's Bay in the parish of St. Philip, for the purpose of an access road to the beach and to the fish shed.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I do not think that this is any controversial matter. This is a Resolution for the purpose of acquiring land compulsorily in the parish of St. Philip in order to build a road at Skeete's Bay.
7.50 p.m.

It is not that negotiations with the land owners have broken down or anything like that, but the title deeds are not in order. We have finalised transactions on the ones that were in order, but for some reason or other the other title deeds are not in order and this is the surest way of Government acquiring the properties. They are all satisfied with the price we are paying and have signified their approval, but this Resolution for compulsory acquisition is only because Government must make sure that when it buys land the title deeds are in order, and that is the only reason why we have taken this course.

We want to get ahead with the road, and if we were to await their getting the title deeds in order, it would be a long drawn-out process. This is the shortest and surest way of getting this done and we have taken this course, but I must assure and re-assure hon. members that there is no quarrel as to price or anything like that.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat gratified to see that at long last the Government has leisurely got around to acquiring this piece of land. So far as my memory serves me, it is now about twelve years since I invited the then Director of Highways and Transport, Mr. Bruce Skinner, and the Fisheries Officer, Mr. Wiles, down to Skeete's Bay to see for themselves at first hand the difficulty experienced by the fishermen there in getting their catches up to the highway. Mr. Skinner visited the site on more than one occasion and so has Mr. Wiles since then, and I presume that since then successive Directors of Highways and Transport must have interested themselves in this matter. Many of the people in the area must have given up hope of ever getting this road done; but there was no difficulty with regard to the acquisition of the land by the Government because all of the owners were always willing to sell.

Now, so far as the actual acquisition of the land is concerned for the purpose of building an alternative road, the road from the beach up to the highway is very arduous, and when they had big catches to carry up, it was more arduous to get the fish from the beach to the highway than to get them from the sea to the shore. If after all these long years the Government has now embarked upon trying to finalise this thing, I want to point out to them that the matter cannot stop there. The provision of a highway is one thing, but the actual beaching of the boats is another. Now to beach a boat at Skeete's Bay, the fishermen have as much trouble as the fishermen have at Bathsheba, and the Government is going to have to go further and put a tractor at Skeete's Bay. As a matter of fact, I have been rather interested recently in this controversy raging over the tractor at Bathsheba, and I think for the sake of the record that it should be stated on the floor of this House what led up to putting that tractor at Tent Bay, because there are other fishing beaches in the island which require similar assistance.

There was a Mr. Shepherd, a fisherman at St. Joseph who lives near St. Aidan's Church who saw me watching the fishermen down at Tent Bay one day and said to me: "Mr. Crawford, we have a lot of trouble down here in getting our fishing boats up, and I would like to discuss it with the Governor and see what can be done." I arranged an interview for him with the Governor, Sir Grattan Bushe, during the War, and Sir Grattan Bushe was interested enough as to respond to our request to meet us at Bathsheba. Sir Grattan Bushe, his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lisle Sealy, Mr. Guy Perrin, the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Shepherd and myself met at Tent Bay. As a matter of fact, Sir Grattan was very late for the appointment, because during the War tyres were very bad and he had a flat tyre on the way down. We met at Tent Bay and Sir Grattan promised the fishermen assembled there that day that as soon as conditions warranted he would endeavour to get a tractor, and he did. As soon as conditions were a little bit more normal, I think the Courtesy Garage got this tractor for them and it was installed down there.

Well now, the position is that this tractor at Tent Bay has given very valuable service to the fishermen there. There have been of course within recent times these controversies between the tractor driver and the fishermen, and of course the hon. senior member for St. Joseph has been implying in questions asked that there is something wrong somewhere with regard to the manner in which the control of the tractor driving is carried out. As I said, Sir, the facility of having this tractor at Tent Bay needs to be repeated in other parts of the island where fishermen experience similar difficulty in getting their boats up from the sea to the shore, and Skeete's Bay is one of those places.
8.00 p.m.

Now that at long last we are going to embark on the building of this road, we hope that it will not take another 12 years to acquire this land and to build the alternative right of way. I am saying, Sir, that almost as important as providing this highway is the providing of a tractor at Skeete's Bay and in allocating the money for the levelling of the road to the beach, the Government should allocate

the necessary money to install a tractor there for the simple reason that the absence of a proper highway is only one aspect of the matter. You have the same difficulties at Skeete's Bay which would necessitate the siting of a tractor there as that which you have at Tent Bay. It cannot cost much money and it is an important requirement at the site if the condition of beaching fishing boats in this area is to be improved. One only has to go through there and see the difficulties experienced by fishermen, especially during stormy weather, in getting their boats from the sea to the shore. Sir, having done my share in bringing the attention of the Government as to the importance of providing this highway, I want to go on record of my insisting that a tractor should be installed there.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Sir, I am not vexed with the hon. member in sharing in this thing. There is nothing wrong in that because both of us represent that parish.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I am not claiming any share. I am censoring them. I am saying that it took them 12 years to do that.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Sir, I do not want to carry on in the same way as the hon. member. Some hon. members would not be big. You must be big sometimes. I have been in this thing for 12 years. It is not five years since I have been in here on this second occasion, but I have promised those people even when I was out of the House to get the thing done for them.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Sir, I rise on a point of order. When I applied to the Highways Department to have this road done, the hon. member was not a member of the House.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I did not care to get into this debate but I have risen to draw to the Minister's attention that these negotiations had been in progress for the acquisition of this land since I was a Minister, in that Captain Barron, the Fisheries Officer, the Premier and one or two others, went down there before Hurricane "Janet". The files will prove that. The excuse given by the Hon. Minister is correct. The reason why it has not been fixed already is because the title deeds were lost and misplaced and therefore, they could not complete the transactions.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I am not arguing. The hon. senior member for Christ Church is going to be the third member to share in this. I do not know on which side he will come if he is returned on the next occasion; I only hope it will be on ours again. I did not say that it did not begin in the time of the hon. senior member for Christ Church. All that I am saying is that before I came into the Ministry I promised the people there to help them and now I have it in my power, I give it to them. That makes all the difference. Do not let us hang on to this any more.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. May I enquire how long the Minister had it in his power to acquire this land?

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Sir, I am very lighthearted today. The new road is going to cost \$6,088 and we are going to repair the entire road leading from the main road going to the beach. For the benefit of the hon. senior member for St. Philip, I have given instructions to have what you call a capstan installed there where it can be used by all the fishermen; therefore, you have no fear where that is concerned.

Mr. CRAWFORD: The Hon. Minister says that he has given instructions for a capstan to be installed. A capstan is not good enough. A capstan is manually operated while a tractor is operated by power and the fishermen would prefer a tractor because of the labour involved in operating a capstan.

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

8.10 p.m.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND AT OISTINS

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day also stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries:- To move the passing of the following Resolution:-

Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition by the Governor-in-Executive Committee of land situate at Oistins, Christ Church, for the purpose of erecting shelters and other facilities for the fishing industry.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I honestly think that the hon. senior member for Christ Church will be happy to see this Resolution. This was something which was started in his time (Mr. TALMA: Also started.) Well, it was also started in his time; I give credit where credit is due. However, here again we are about to acquire a portion of land comprising two spots, not on this occasion to be able to build any road or anything like that, but we want this land for the purpose of berthing boats in case of a hurricane or any such visitation. From the Addendum to the Resolution, hon. members will see that this land should have been bought a long time ago, but this gentleman, the owner, did not have his Title Deeds in order. Anyhow, this gentleman has decided to sell this land. We are happy to make the fishermen in that district happy as regards the berthing of their boats. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, as the Hon. Minister has stated very generously, this is one of the projects with which I had attempted to deal during my tenure of office, but owing to the visit of "Janet", there were many such undertakings which could not be completed after the hurricane struck. There were such undertakings as the establishment of Playing Fields and Social Centres and other things. That is why these things were not done. (ASIDES) Mr. Speaker, I am merely saying why certain things were not completed; unless I say them people will think that I was merely doing nothing. I could not take ten years to do what should have been done in three years.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, the hon. member did not hear my *sotto voce* remarks. I said that he had to use the money for the repairing of houses. That is what I said.

Mr. TALMA: I quite appreciate that, but I am just explaining my position. The Opposition is in a good frame of mind today; however, the hon. member has admitted that this is one of the things which I attempted to carry out. I do not think that the Hon. Minister has ever admitted that I have ever attempted to do anything at all. Therefore, I am dumbfounded and taken off my feet to hear him admit that. (Laughter) I appreciate that a great deal.

This is something which we needed for a long time. There are other districts at Oistins where beach land should be acquired so that boats could be drawn up for repairs and in case of bad weather. I feel very happy to see that this Resolution is going through today and that the fishermen in that district will be given some assistance. I have not seen this Resolution or the Resolutions which we dealt with already today; however, I would like to know how much land is there and if any houses will have to be removed so as to acquire this land.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, as regards the removal of houses, I say that there are none to be removed. No houses will be removed because we are taking the two ends of the land. We are not taking the centre. There is a shop which will remain there. The actual amount of land will be 4,568 square feet on one side and 4,610 square feet on the other.

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

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS CONCLUDED

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, we could go on a little further, but I believe that the next item will be something which is controversial and I do not think we should proceed with it. I want to thank hon. members for coming here today and forming a quorum in the absence of my colleagues who are out of the island. (Mr. WALCOTT: We have not come to form a quorum; we came to the House.) I also want to thank hon. members for the manner in which they behaved themselves today. (Mr. WALCOTT: We do not want that either.) *(Laughter)*

ORDER WITHDRAWN

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Before we adjourn, I am asking leave to withdraw Item No. 2 from the Order Paper, which is a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Peasants Loan Bank (Pensionable Offices) Order, 1961."

There being no objection, leave was granted the Hon. Minister.

8.20 p.m.

Mr. BRYAN: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave that Orders Nos. 18 and 20 standing in my name on the Order Paper be now Orders Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking leave that Orders Nos. 18 and 20 be now Orders Nos. 1 and 2 on the Order Paper under Private Members' Business, and unless there be any objection, such leave will be granted.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I do not want anything to come before Order No. 1.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the hon. member objecting?

Mr. CRAWFORD: Yes!

Mr. SPEAKER: Then such leave is not granted. Any other requests?

Mr. BRYAN: Mr. Speaker, I thought the hon. member would have seen that these are not controversial matters because they are religious matters.

Mr. CRAWFORD: If they are religious matters, I beg to withdraw my objection.

Mr. SPEAKER: Does the House accept the hon. member's withdrawal?

Hon. MEMBERS: Yes!

Mr. SPEAKER: The House accepts the hon. member's withdrawal, therefore Orders Nos. 18 and 20 are now Orders Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. STRAUGHN: Mr. Speaker, I would like Order No. 3 standing in my name to be moved up as far as possible; that would be Order No. 4. Leaving it as it is, it would automatically be No. 5; so I would like it moved up to be Order No. 4.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking leave to move up what is now automatically Order No. 5 to the position of Order No. 4, and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted.

There being no objection, such leave will be granted.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 27th June, 1961, at 12 noon.

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

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

8.25 p.m.