
THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1962

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 13th November, 1962.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 2.30 p.m. o'clock today.

PRESENT

His Honour J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C., (*Speaker*); Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, (*Minister of Development, Trade, Industry, Labour and Tourism*); Mr. F. C. GODDARD; Mr. E. St. A. HOLDER, J.P.; Hon. C. E. TALMA, (*Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries*); Hon. J. C. TUDOR, M.A., (*Minister of Education*); Mr. J. W. CORBIN; Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, (*Minister of Communications, Works and Housing*); Mr. W. R. COWARD; Mr. R. St. C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE; Mr. G. V. BATSON, (*Chairman of Committees*) and Mr. N. W. BOXILL.

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minutes of the latest meeting of this Chamber are not yet ready; hence they have not been circulated.

I would counsel hon. members that if they are otherwise informed than by their Order Papers as to the time of any meeting, if that time differs from the time stated on the Order Paper, they should ignore such notification from whatever source it comes. I express regret to hon. members that they were misinformed yesterday and today from certain public sources as to the time of today's meeting. If at any time any error as to the time or date occurs in the Order Paper, I will take steps to inform hon. members officially of the error.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I am commanded to lay the "Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1962."

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier and Minister of Finance, I beg to give notice of a Resolution to place the sum of \$50,000 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates, 1962-63, Part II - Capital, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1962-63, No. 26, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Also, on behalf of the Minister of Finance, I beg to give notice of a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The

Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1962."

On my own behalf, I beg to give notice of a Resolution to sanction the agreement made on the 19th of October, 1962 between the Governor-in-Executive Committee and the Barbados Union Oil Company Limited.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next meeting to deal with the money Resolution of which I have given notice today.

QUESTIONS

Mr. BATSON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Question:-

To enquire of the Minister of Labour:-

Is the Government aware that grave dissatisfaction exists amongst workers in respect of the method of their selection for work on U. S. Farms?

Will the Minister state if it is true that workers with letters of commendation as to their conduct and work given them by their employers in the U.S.A. apparently have not been sympathetically considered without any explanation being afforded them?

Will the Minister investigate the above with a view to remedying the situation and at the same time affording such workers an opportunity to improve their conditions?

QUESTION TIME

Mr. SPEAKER: The answers which had been laid at the previous meeting are to Questions Nos. 13, 53 and 70. I observe that in each case the hon. member who is the interrogator is not in his place. I will allow those Questions to stay over until the next meeting.

We now, as there are no answers to Questions to be dealt with today, revert to Private Members' Business, and the first item on the Order Paper stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. George. I am advised that the Select Committee has not met; so I presume the hon. senior member for St. George is not ready to proceed.

Mr. LOWE: Quite right, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next three items stand in the name of an hon. member who has been given leave of absence by this House. I proceed now to Item No. 5 and likewise Item No. 6, standing in the name of the hon. junior member for St. George, who, I observe, is not in his place. Item No. 7

stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. John who is also absent. Item No. 8 stands in the name of the Hon. and Learned member for St. James who is absent. Item No. 9 stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Thomas who is, may I say, as usual, in his place. Let the hon. member proceed with his Resolution re the extension of Carrington's Village Tenantry Road, St. Thomas, notice of which was given on the 13th March, 1962.

Hon. members will recall the Standing Order to which I referred at the last meeting, and if the hon. member is not prepared to proceed and is present, and the notice was given more than three months ago, I will order that it be withdrawn from the Order Paper.

Mr. BOXILL: I am not yet ready to proceed.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, just on a point of information, my recollection was that at the last meeting when Private Members' Business was adjourned, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was discussing his Resolution about a Small Industries Loan Board, and the time actually expired during somebody's contribution to the debate. He himself was not speaking then; I think the hon. junior member for St. George was speaking.
2.50 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the House is aware that when we are fixing the Order Paper it is optional that hon. members request that their Orders be fixed in the order they wish.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: May I respectfully submit to Your Honour that if a matter is under discussion during Private Members' Business, and when that time has expired debate is still underway, my own convictions are that that matter automatically becomes the first item under Private Members' Business.

Mr. SPEAKER: If on the adjournment some hon. member asks that a matter standing in his name be Order No. 1 and no hon. member objects, the Order Paper will be fixed in accordance with that hon. member's request.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I was present at the last meeting at the adjournment, and no such request for the substitution of an hon. member's notice above the matter under discussion was made when Private Members' Business expired. I was here myself and no Private Member made any such request; therefore, automatically I think that the motion standing in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph should occupy the attention of this Chamber first under Private Members' Business.

Mr. SPEAKER: As I was reminded by the Clerk, we were dealing with Order No. 16, when Private Members' Business expired. He said that automatically in the absence of a request by the hon. member who is in charge of Order No. 16 that that Order be Order No. 1 on the Order Paper of the next meeting, that Order remains as it was.

There was no request that Order No. 16 be Order No. 1; therefore, the Order Paper remained as it was.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: My own opinion of the matter is that since Order No. 16 was the matter under discussion when Private Members' Business expired, it seems to me that it automatically becomes the first Order of the Day when Private Members' Business resumes.

Mr. SPEAKER: We may well consider that the Hon. Leader of the House may be the prime mover of an amendment to the Standing Orders in that respect.

Order No. 9 stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Thomas. By virtue of Standing Order No. 24, three calendar months having expired after notice of the motion had been given without further action having been taken, I deem Item No. 9 to have been withdrawn.

We now proceed to Item No. 10. The hon. member is not in his place.

Item No. 11 is under the name of the hon. junior member for St. George who is not in his place.

Item No. 12 is under the name of the hon. junior member for St. John who, as I have just said, is not in his place.

Item No. 13 is under the name of the hon. senior member for St. Michael and he too is not in his place.

Item No. 14, stands under the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph. Is the hon. member prepared to deal with this Resolution?

This Resolution was dealt with on the last occasion and the motion was postponed for further consideration.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, relative to Item No. 14, if I am correct, the Hon. Leader of the House asked because of the absence of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that further consideration of it be postponed. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture is present now.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the House mentioned just now Order No. 16; may be, he meant No. 14.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, with regard to Item No. 16 my submission just now was that that was the item which we were discussing on the adjournment of Private Members' Business. Item No. 14, as the hon. junior member for St. Joseph pointed out, was postponed in consequence of the absence that day of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture but, as I have said, it seems to me that the hon. junior member for St. Joseph might like to finish with Item No. 16 today.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think the Hon. Minister made the point because he thought the hon. junior member for St. Joseph might like to proceed with that Order. However, I think that our Standing Orders might well be amended and the Hon. Minister may well be the prime mover in that direction.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, both Orders — Order No. 14 and Order No. 16 — stand under the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph and he is entirely at liberty to deal with which one he likes.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will call Order No. 14.

Mr. SMITH: Now, Sir, will you just allow me to say a word or two on Order No. 16?

Mr. SPEAKER: You may do so on a point of order.

Mr. SMITH: On a point of order, Sir, the Hon. Leader of the House raised the point, as to Order No. 16 that it should be set down as the first Order of the Day on today's Order Paper. I only want to say that in my opinion the Hon. Leader of the House is right because when I received the Order Paper I was most surprised to see that Order No. 16 was not made Order No. 1.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sure we are in for a very happy session today because the hon. junior member for St. Joseph has agreed with the Hon. Leader of the House. However, I disagree with both of them on this point.

RESOLUTION re ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMALL INDUSTRIES LOAN BOARD

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, as the hon. junior member for St. George, who is the seconder of the Resolution under Order No. 16 and who is a very busy man is at present in this House, I would like to get through with the Resolution now. I am therefore asking for leave to proceed with Order No. 16 so that the hon. member will continue his speech.

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

Mr. MILLER: Well, Sir, I do not think I need to say very much more. In connection with the establishment of a

Small Industries Loan Board, my colleague, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, has spoken at length and was at pains in spending several hours pointing out what such a Board in Jamaica was doing for small businessmen, and he also referred to the functions of that Board as appeared in a recent *Gazette*. I think we have precedent all over the world for the setting of such a Board. We have the example of what is taking place in this direction all over the place and I think it is an example which we in Barbados should follow.

3.00 p.m.

It is a question as to what extent funds would be made available and what particular groups of workers you will want to start with. At the moment we are reflecting on the Social Welfare Office beginning with five or seven shillings a week for a seamstress; but we are more concerned with the work of the artisan and his family organisation if we could make the necessary funds available. However, there is no point in trotting out all that has been said before, and I am quite sure that my colleague would not want me to repeat the industries to which attention is being paid in all countries of the world. There are a number of masons and carpenters who could utilise what would be part of their leisure time; and since there is such a gulf of unemployment particularly in the artisan class in this country, I believe that almost every worker in this island would find time to devote to this or any particular type of industry.

There is always the need for a little capital, which is sometimes very difficult to obtain unless you have the necessary collateral. Although you had a wealth of enthusiasm, and workers were willing to work over-time on Saturdays and during the first part of the day, they were always up against the denial of the necessary dollar. We could probably call about a thousand items of manufacture; in Jamaica you have baking, bag, cap and hat manufacture, block-making, brush and mop manufacture, confectionery, clay and concrete curios, cold storage operators, electrical repairs, garment manufactures, laundry and dry cleaning, metal working, mechanical engineering, miscellaneous, public printing, radio technician, restaurateurs, shoe manufacturing, stone crushing, sawmilling, tile manufacturing, trading, upholstering, woodworking.

Mr. Speaker, there is much that we could say on this matter and it would probably take a full day and a full-dress meeting to discuss what all this would mean to a country such as ours. You take the number of homes and the number of people who will continue to use the metal flap type of window. If five hundred dollars or one thousand dollars could be made available to these people for some sort of undertaking on their own, you would have to make some provision for this money to be repaid. Fundamentally, we have got honest people and we are always anxious and ready and willing to preserve these things. Persons could use some of their time to good advantage, and so reduce the amount of unemployment which we have. There are masons, painters, carpenters, shoemakers and numbers of other workers; for a simple job for a shoemaker who would require a buffing brush and a quarter horse-power machine, that equipment may cost him something like \$50. Can you imagine what that would mean to a man who would otherwise spend three quarters of a day in half-soling a pair of shoes? In obtaining this equipment, he would have to be in debt to somebody, and if the papers are not there, he could not get this money on loan. It is a question of having a guarantor. We want to have the conditions obtaining whereby people would be able to borrow money in order to get the equipment which is so important to the particular type of work in which they are engaged; that would probably become advantageous not only to the community in general but to the support of their families. Think of all the manufactures that were made by factories in the United Kingdom; men's vests and socks were all made by the cotton industry and it was a long time before the cotton type of garment was offered in this community. You were given some centre to which you could go, and the entire family would spend money in manufacturing items and that was the basis on which all industry was developed. It was sometime before you could start industries and become an industrial centre. We are anxious to develop a community such as ours.

We are probably asking for one million dollars, and it is within the competence of the Development Board that a Committee should be appointed to operate these funds, and after two years of operation, to decide whether or not you want to increase the amount of money released to this fund; but the sum of \$100,000 would probably be enough as a start in this matter. You would have enough time to see what things would look like. It would involve some measure of risk, and in any development like this, where funds are made available to the working section of a community, it is regarded as a risk of capital. A man with a vested interest could be as sincere as the Good Samaritan, but he can fall on dark days. I believe that this is a question of going in the correct avenue; all the successful countries of the world have always thought it necessary to make material and a small capital amount available to the artisans and the working classes. If we have some example of what is happening in the United States of America and other countries, I see no reason why the Government should not embark on this scheme. I would be reluctant to think that any Government would be hesitant to carry out a project such as this. In the files of the last Government you will find that there has been some research work done in this connection. This is not in any way objecting to anything which the Government might have thought of; anyhow, Mr. Speaker, I see no reason why this assistance should not be made available to these people.

3.10 p.m.

You would hardly know what we come up against quite suddenly. I remember when we were attempting the smocking at the Centre, we were thinking in terms of a little group of twenty or thirty girls; but when we had the first 500 girls, it was difficult to get the names down on paper, and we found we could move from a couple of dozen pieces of smocking to 100 gross in a couple of months. This was imported into Barbados and re-exported again because it was labour at a cheaper rate than in the United Kingdom.

I think you would be alarmed to know, Mr. Speaker, that more than 80% of the busts of women in the United Kingdom is supported in brassieres made in Jamaica. I see Your Honour reaching for the microphone. I anticipated an interruption; but since I am in order, you would bow in acquiescence to what I said. More than 80% of the female busts are supported in brassieres manufactured in Jamaica. This would probably have been regarded as a farce ten years ago; but the material was going into the factories, and men and women alike.....(MR. MOTTLEY: Do men wear brassieres?) I will put it as one humble and christian gentleman like myself would say; more than 80% of the busts of the lady folk in the United Kingdom are at the moment supported in brassieres manufactured in Jamaica. Now this is probably too much to expect and anticipate, but this is the position in the United Kingdom at the moment; and if simple industries such as this could be started where a lady could borrow the first \$50 or, if necessary, \$100 to buy a machine, I am sure you would not know what it would be like to hear some village tune being hummed in a little shack, and the bubble of joy and satisfaction of the entire family pulling a needle, and the old man himself singing a few words while doing a little job with a cottage industry.

Mr. Speaker, it is a question of providing the inducement, and providing for these people an opportunity; and you yourself, Parliament and Government would be alarmed as to the dividend and results it is likely to pay. There are no bounds because you can think of so many things. You can think of manufacturing ladies' buttons. You have no idea of the wealth of skill, craft and art in this country; and if it is to be exploited we must encourage these people to sell manufactured flowers to adorn any garment known in the outside world. We need to encourage or persuade workers to make the country rich; and if this little sum of \$100,000 could be made available and be examined or re-examined after the first year or two of operation, I am sure that you would be bound to decide that you could use another \$1 million, and I think the answer to what is needed could be solved. I ask you to examine what is going on at the Crafts Centre. You would have the astounding surprise and alarm of your life to realise the number of bits of smocking for children's clothing that is being manufactured at this

centre. Fortunately for us, we had Mr. Nicholas, but you have no idea of the number of bits of smocking that goes into garments which go overseas.

Now we have two years to look back on this experiment. I have no doubt that given an opportunity, a dentist who would probably be suffering continuously for as little as \$250 or \$300 to provide equipment where he could work over time on evenings or at night should be able to sell his labour and skill, and that is what we need so much. There are a number of things in the field agricultural that I do not think it is necessary to read out here. We can find so much which would make this country rich in itself. As I said, there is block making and so many other things that could be done. You would be alarmed, if small sums of \$50 or \$100 could be made available in the manufacture of confectionery, millinery and small mirrors, how much could be done; and what is more, unlike any of the other territories in the area, Barbados has always been overcrowded with the Crafts and Arts because it is natural with us. In Barbados where we have always had a tremendous population pressing against 166 square miles, it is a question of the survival of the fittest; you either work and toil hard and get little or nothing or you die. It is for that reason that thrift is known to every creature in this Island; and when you go to Trinidad, Jamaica or the United States or for that matter to the United Kingdom, people just want to know that you are from Barbados and they feel you are a craftsman and give you employment.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I need plead more on this matter other than to ask that you create no special organisation for it that would involve any major Cabinet decision. It can be treated as a sub-Department or Operating Committee apart from the regular Development Board, and from existing funds as little as \$50,000 or \$100,000 may be made available to this Board for a start and after six months or one year to be reviewed and decide whether or not it is advisable to use \$1/2 million or more. I am sure that rich dividends will be paid if this is given an opportunity, and to the number of people which are likely to remain unemployed. We are not particularly worried about the unemployable in this sense, but at the moment the thousands who are walking the streets with most of their family at home without food. If little funds could be made available to them, I am satisfied that it would have a meaning that we would ordinarily never have thought of until the experiment is given an opportunity. I think I have said quite a lot on this and I thank you, Sir.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, the Introducer of this Resolution, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph is a very warm admirer and supporter of the Government Party. As a matter of fact, I am almost sure in my own mind that he voted for this Party in the last election.

Mr. SPEAKER: He may not disclose that since the ballot is secret.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I am not asking him to confide in us and expose any secret, but to judge from what he said during the introduction of this Resolution, I can come to no other conclusion than that if there is one single vote the Party got, we got it from the hon. junior member for St. Joseph. Apart from admiring the Party, he obviously reads our manifestos with extreme care and caution, and so strongly does he support what we stand for that he can come here subsequently and repeat word for word what we actually had in the Party's manifesto.
3.20 p.m.

It is really a great tribute to this Party, and we are delighted to think that even amongst the Opposition there are such strong, such ardent admirers of the Party.

On the other hand, the Resolution by the Hon. Mover reads as follows:-

"BE IT RESOLVED that the Government establish a Small Industries Loan Board under the direction of the Ministry of Trade & Industry for the purpose of financing small business especially those of a Manufacturing nature,

and including artisans, Cabinet-makers, Upholsterers and other traders."

Now, Mr. Speaker, it would come as no surprise to you to be reminded that the text of this Resolution appears almost word for word in the Manifesto of the Government Party both in 1956 and 1961. It is most unfortunate that the hon. junior member for St. Joseph did not pay the same attention to our Manifesto of 1956 as he did to our 1961 Manifesto because I am sure he would have tried to influence his Party in the Session of 1956-61 to have implemented this suggestion. I think that a former member of his Party, the then junior member for St. Michael, Mr. T. O. Bryan, did try during that Session to have his Party introduce such a measure but his was the lone voice; he did so with no success at all. Both the hon. junior member for St. George and the hon. junior member for St. Joseph who are now speaking so loudly on this Resolution were in the House on that date when the former junior member for St. Michael tried his best to arouse his Party but without the slightest interest in this matter. He was unsuccessful.

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. Will the hon. member give some idea of the month or the year when this took place because I am in trouble to remember it.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that the question does not constitute a point of order. I presume that the Hon. Leader of the House in the further course of his speech would point out that date.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: The matter should be very fresh in the minds of both the hon. members because the then hon. junior member for St. Michael brought the matter up, I believe, late in 1961.

Sir, I read the text of the Resolution just now and I now want to read the relevant paragraph from the Manifesto of the Democratic Labour Party both in 1956 and 1961 General Elections. We had some reference to small industries in both Manifestos. Of course, Your Honour is quite aware that in 1956 we had no opportunity to implement the suggestion and therefore it appeared in our Manifesto again in 1961. It reads as follows:-

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I would like to see the document which the Hon. Minister is going to read from now because I know many people read things which are not in front of them.

Mr. SPEAKER: What the Hon. Minister is going to read from need not be a document of the House because Standing Order No. 26 says that a member shall not read his speech but he may read extracts from books or papers other than newspapers in support of his argument and may refresh his memory by reference to notes.

I have no doubt that the Hon. Leader of the House will, however, supply the hon. junior member for St. Joseph with a copy of the D.L.P. Manifesto, if one is available.

Mr. SMITH: I would only like to see the relevant portion because I know what happens. I am not saying so because I have never done it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will the Hon. Leader of the House graciously allow the hon. junior member for St. Joseph to read or refresh his memory of the relevant portion which he is going to read?

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Sir, like the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, I too have suffered from seeing people pretend to read from documents which were non-existent, and the foremost offender was the Leader of his Party. He did it not only in here but in the Law Courts. The hon. member is merely finessing, to put it mildly and to use a little vernacular. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph has read from the document which I am going to quote.

Mr. SMITH: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I have not.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, the point is this. Not only did this item appear in the Manifestos of the D.L.P. for two successive elections, but it appeared in the newspapers word for word because the *Daily Advocate* published the entire text of this Party's Manifesto of 1961; and if the hon. member did not read the publication, he read from the Manifesto.

Mr. SPEAKER: Did it appear in each and every newspaper? It appears that some members read only one newspaper.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: It appeared in every reputable newspaper. The relevant part reads as follows:-

"The Party will establish a Small Industries Loan Board, similar to those operated in the U.S.A., Northern Rhodesia, Jamaica, and India. It will accommodate small manufacturers with loans to a maximum of \$2,400."

Mr. MILLER: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is that from their 1961 Manifesto?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question is not a point of order.

Mr. MILLER: What is the Hon. Minister reading from? As I hear it, it is identical to a similar passage in the Manifesto of the Barbados Labour Party.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order, and I think the hon. member is either in trouble or travail now.

Mr. MILLER: I do not think it is worthwhile to read it, but it is traditional to some people to look at the Manifestos of the Barbados Labour Party and adopt those things as their own.

Mr. SPEAKER: May I remind the hon. member that he has already spoken; I wonder if the Hon. Leader of the House would quote the exact title of the book from which he is reading and the exact page on which his quotation appears.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I am reading from the Manifesto of the Democratic Labour Party for 1961, page 2. I said that a similar statement appeared in our Manifesto for 1956. The hon. junior member for St. George, if he says that this was in their Manifesto, may do as I intend to do and that is, I intend to make this a document of the House and I hope he will make the paper from which he is reading a document of the House also.
3.30 p.m.

It seems to me that he is reading from a Party Manifesto which he said they had for ten years.

Mr. MILLER: On a point of order. I never said that at all. The Hon. Minister is usually in trouble with the truth. I said, for a decade, which you know is ten years or more; but I sympathize with the Hon. Leader of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member has made his point of order.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: The position is this. It is fortunate that the hon. member will be able to differentiate between the two Party Manifestos in the manner in which he did. Quoting from the paragraph, this is what it says:

"The Party will establish a small Industries Loan Board, similar to those operated in the U. S. A. Northern Rhodesia, Jamaica, and India. It will accommodate small manufacturers with loans to a maximum of \$2,400. The Board will assist in financing small businesses of a manufacturing character — artisans, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, machinists, etc....."

You will notice that the Resolution tabled by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph quotes specifically these types of artisans. The paragraph in our Party's Manifesto continues as follows:-

"and shall be under the direction of the Ministry of Trade and Industry....."

The hon. junior member for St. Joseph in his Resolution mentions artisans, cabinet makers, upholsterers — that is word for word with what appears in our Manifesto. That is a remarkable coincidence. Our Party's Manifesto in that particular paragraph goes on to state this:-

"Loans will be advanced for five (5) years at reasonable rates of interest."

Mr. Speaker, to begin with, the way in which this Development Board was set up was largely with the same purpose in mind, and there is nothing to prevent a small businessman or manufacturer from going to the Board and making application for a loan and having his application considered by the Board. The impression which has gone abroad is, of course, that the Development Board is mainly to assist the large type of industry. That idea, however, is not correct. This impression may have gone abroad during the years of the existence of the Board; but for the first year in which we have been in office, we have zealously solicited all types of manufacturers, artisans and what not, to make use of the Board. As a matter of fact, the number of applications which have come before the Board this year and the number of applications for pioneer status for industries which these loans will finance have been very relatively small, or rather, they are from people who would produce relatively small industries and manufactures. The hon. junior member for St. George knows the difficulty which we have had on the floor of this House even in getting his Government to establish a Development Board. In 1944 shortly after the Puerto Rican Industrial Corporation was established, I made it my business to go to Puerto Rico and get a copy of the legislation which obtained there, and come back here and urge in 1945 that a similar Board be established in Barbados. It was not until 1951 that the Government saw fit to make a certain amount of capital available to what it called a Development Board, but the Board itself did not start to function until 1956 because the Government claimed that they could not get anybody to operate this Board.

The Board started to operate with Mr. Shepherd as manager ten or eleven years after the establishment of such a Board had been first urged on the floor of the House. If from 1944 to 1956 attention had been paid to the urgent question of industrial development and that we should have this Development Board, and if we had not lagged so far behind, we should not be at a point where members of a Board have now got to try and encourage some sort of industrial development into this Island. Trinidad followed Jamaica, and with the experience which these islands have had for the last ten or twelve years of industrial development, they have proceeded apace and the national economy has been added to. It therefore comes with ill grace in 1962 for any member of the former Government Party to be talking in terms of expediting industrial development in this island, because they had it in their power to do so for ten or fifteen years. During all this time they had the power to assist people to do it. In 1962 we almost started from scratch. We have the example around us of two Islands with a similar population pressure and what they have managed to do in so far as industrial development is concerned; and the result is that in Barbados, in 1962, we are now standing where Great Britain stood 200 years ago; beginning a programme of industrial development, and being ten or fifteen years behind the leading countries in the Caribbean when we should have had the same start they had with all the facilities which they had and even more so.
3.40 p.m.

Well, now, Sir, I quoted just now from the Party Manifesto in 1961, and I said that in 1956 the same statement appeared word for word. I now quote, Sir, from the 1956 Manifesto. "Establishment of a Small Business Loan Board similar to those in operation in the United States of America Northern Rhodesia, and Jamaica will accommodate small manufacturers with loans to a maximum of \$2,400. The Board will assist in financing small businesses of a manu-

facturing character — artisans, cabinet makers, upholsterers, machinists and so on, and shall be under the direction of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Loans will be advanced for five years at reasonable rates of interest." That is word for word from both the 1956 and 1961 manifestos. I think that the inclusion of these documents among the records of this House would do the records good and not the Party, and would be there for more reference by other members like the hon. junior member for St. Joseph who want to refer to them from time to time and to quote from them, and then seriously to propose on the floor of the House the propositions they contain.

I seem to think, Sir, that since the hon. member has demonstrated himself as such a warm and ardent supporter and admirer of the Party, the subscription fee of \$3.00 a year, I am sure, is easily within the capacity of what he himself terms a big businessman, because last week, he told us that he hoped we would not misconstrue his appeal in this respect, since he was no longer a small garage proprietor; he was a big garage proprietor. Certainly the annual subscription of \$3.00 to the Democratic Labour Party is well within his reach and he can pay by instalments.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the House has submitted to me the relevant book, and on page 21 I observe the paragraph which reads as he has read it without error or omission.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: In the implementation of the Party's pledge in this respect, we have already contacted Northern Rhodesia, the United States of America, Jamaica and India with regard to the practical operation of this Small Industries Loan Board, and in due course, Sir, the proposals for the establishment of this Board will come before the Legislature in the same manner as proposals for so many other things in the Party's Manifesto have reached the Legislature in the last nine or ten months. If the hon. junior member for St. George wants to say that his Party has similar ideas at least propounded in its 1961 Manifesto, which I trust Your Honour will peruse in order to ensure the accuracy of the remark and the quotation, I feel that even he will realise that matters of this sort take a little time to be accomplished and everything cannot be done overnight. As I said earlier, Sir, the Development Board is actually in existence now, and we welcome, encourage and actually approach small and big industrialists. The hon. junior member for St. George talks about a manufacturer of caps and hats. Already this year the Development Board has assisted a manufacturer, and the Government has granted pioneer status for the manufacture of caps and hats, and that is since about June or July this year. Amongst the number of applications for pioneer status which is now in the course of being processed — and there are no less than fifteen or twenty at the moment — are small industries and big industries; but we are fully conscious of the need for providing financial assistance in the manner prescribed to people who are at present engaged in their own small trade or industry, and to whom the assistance of a little capital will mean a great deal not only to themselves but also to the development of the country.

It is therefore nothing new to the Government to be asked, as it has been in this respect by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, to consider the introduction of legislation of this sort. It is what we have pledged to do for the last six years, and it is what, in keeping with our general attitude towards our pledges at election time, we intend to do. The hon. member can rest assured that the matter has already been under the most active consideration; it is part and parcel of our programme; and the country I am sure has no doubt but that this proposal which appeared in our Manifesto in 1956 and in 1961 will be implemented in due course by the Government Party.

Mr. SPEAKER: If there is no other member willing to speak.....

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Speaker, I should like to say a few words on this Resolution which asks for the setting up of a Board to relieve the small businessman by giving him an opportunity to borrow money from the Board to develop

his business. I have seen that many pioneer industries have been established in Barbados, and I would like to know if the materials which they manufacture are just as genuine as the ones coming from abroad.

3.50 p.m.

I would like to know if it is as cheap as the one coming from abroad. If, Sir, it is not as cheap or as genuine, it would be better to continue to import because I have seen that many of these industries which have come into operation have caused many men and women to be walking the road and begging their bread. Shoemakers who once used to make shoes for people of Barbados nowadays do not make any, and they scarcely get any shoes to repair because the big manufacturers are bringing in such a large number of shoes and selling them cheaper than the price which these poor shoemakers used to build them for. As I have said, many people today are not even willing to repair their shoes. Most shoemakers, cabinet-makers and such people are walking about the streets today because they cannot get anything to do.

Barbados is a very small place with thousands of people unemployed, and by bringing in these pioneer industries, it is causing unemployment to rise in number. I remember some years ago you could look all around you and see cabinet-makers building chairs and other pieces of furniture; but as soon as a furniture factory was given permission to operate here I saw many of these cabinet-makers walking all around without anything to do. We should only bring industries here when our people cannot produce the things. So long as our people can produce the things I do not see why we should set up such industries. If we continue to set up industries like this — and we have now three or four such industries — we will have thousands more of our people unemployed. If we do not find work for our people, what are we going to do?

Government will have to keep a check on these pioneer industries because I see many a factory employing people, but how much are they giving them? They are giving them a very small pay. We are taking up money belonging to the people of Barbados and lending it to these industries and it seems to me that they are getting more interest out of it than the people of the country. We have to check on it and be very careful.

Sir, I am quite willing at any time to assist the small man by setting up some organisation like a Small Loan Board to lend him money. I am speaking of poor workmen such as cabinet-makers and shoemakers, and I would go as far as to say that small businessmen could also be loaned a certain amount of money to help them to carry on. If we do not help them, they will not be able to do anything.

This Island of Barbados is looking very gloomy, and Government has to take a strong look on the inhabitants and the situation in common. I can see in the distance what it is going to be and we have to check on the pioneer industries which we are allowing in the country.

Sir, I agree with this Resolution regardless of if it is abstract or if the hon. member on the other side has taken it from the Government's Manifesto. I do not mind where they take it from; I know the words of it are good. I am asking Government to speed up as fast as it can on the work it has to do in order to help the unemployed. If members on the other side are taking our own material and using it, it is good to see that we have the material; therefore, we should use it first. If they are taking this from our Manifesto and giving it back to us, we should use it. I am certain that many things could have been done in Barbados if it were the case that we had the right person at the head of the Government. Some things which members of the Barbados Labour Party are bringing down today, I am sure that they could have done them before. I, myself, would like to see small businessmen getting help, and the only means of their future existence is to set up a Board of this nature so as to help them.

I will warn the mover of this Resolution not to be so fast, but to give the Government some time and he will see

what this Government can do. I, myself, would criticise the Government if they do not work, but I am asking the hon. member to give them a chance. If the work is not speeding up, I wonder what is going to happen and what we are going to do with the people who are unemployed. However, I see that the Government is trying its best to do the most it can do. I want to see their machine speeding up just a little faster. When the machine is speeded up I know that a lot of things which now appear on the Order Paper will disappear. We have the men, the materials and everything. What we are awaiting is to see what Government is going to do. Sometime ago I told some people that we are building the workbench now, and we cannot start the work until the bench is set up. I, therefore, call on Government to set up their machinery as fast as they can, and I know that as soon as the machine starts working there will be plenty of work to be done.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I will not be very long in my reply. The Hon. Leader of the House said that I paid great tribute to his Party, and he has every right to believe that I voted for his Party in the last elections.
4.00 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, I will go a little further. The Premier said last Tuesday that he did not know why I did not hurry up and come along and join his party because I have perused their Manifesto, turning it over leaf by leaf, page by page and bringing forward all that is in their Manifesto word for word by way of Resolution. I want to let the Hon. Premier as well as the Hon. Leader of the House to know that it is not a question of Party now. As far as I am concerned, it is a question of something to be done for the people of this country, and I would like to see it done as quickly as possible. If they can give me the assurance that they want it in that way, that if I joined their Party all that I want for my people would be done in the next week, by all means that can work. (Laughter).

Mr. SPEAKER: That may depend upon what is all that the hon. member wants for his people.

Mr. SMITH: It makes me feel that some of the members on the other side believe that when I bring forward a Resolution here I am bringing it forward for the benefit of the few who were swept out of this House in the last General Election; they forget the people completely and think too much about the ones whom they have succeeded in getting out. That is the mistake which they are making; they are thinking of the people whom they have succeeded in getting out, but they are forgetting the people in general. The Hon. Leader of the House says that a former member of this House, Mr. Bryan, had brought forward a Resolution of this sort during the last Session of this House and we did not give it our support. Speaking under correction, I do not think that that Resolution was debated on the floor of this House at all. If that Resolution was debated on the floor of this House I cannot remember, but I do not think so. However, if it were so, why should I be accused of going into their Manifesto to bring forward this matter at this time when a member of my Party had already brought it forward?

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: On a point of order. The hon. member is misquoting the reference. We were not talking about the subject matter itself; we were talking about the *verbatim* similarity between the text of the hon. member's Resolution and the part of our Party's Manifesto. We were talking about that similarity; it is almost word for word in some respects.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, suppose my Resolution was even word for word with what appears in the Party's Manifesto; you do not get two types of carpenters or two types of masons or two types of cabinet makers in Barbados; you get one type of these workers. If I see for myself that a cabinet maker or baker needs help and I mention the people whom I see are in need of help, because they may have had something somewhere else and I want a baker to be helped, should I say that I want a jackass to be helped? It is sheer ignorance to talk about this Resolution being word for word with what appears in their Manifesto. They

may have included a shoe maker in their Manifesto; and if I want to help a shoe maker, what must I call a shoemaker? A makershoe or maker cabinet? (Laughter). I thought that hon. members of the Government would have been on a higher plane this afternoon and not be making any "hanky-panky" excuse. Well then, they should not have included a cabinet maker; they should have called him a "cab-cab." (Laughter). As I say, you do not get two types of the same thing. If a man's name is "John", well, it is John from here to Timbuctoo. This all shows that they do not want me to do anything.

Mr. Speaker, I am coming to the point. I have been invited by the Hon. Leader of the House to pay two dollars per year by instalments to get into the Party; I do not see that there is anything wrong with the Party. The letters P-A-R-T-Y spell Party, and the Party to which I belong is spelt in the same way. It is a pity that the hon. member did not offer me two dollars a week to join the Party, but the time is coming when he might do anything to get me to come into the Party. This thing will make me think twice now; the Premier and I have the same temperament but they have invited me to join their Party and, as I say, that will cause me to think twice.

The Hon. Leader of the House says that the Development Board is there for the same purpose that this Resolution which I brought forward is asking about; he says that the Development Board is there and therefore.....

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: On a point of order. What I did say, Mr. Speaker was that a lot of people are under the mistaken impression that the Development Board is only there for the purpose of attending to applications from big business or big industries, but that is not so; the Development Board is there for small business and small industries as well.
4.10 p.m.

Mr. SMITH: Now, Mr. Speaker, he really did say what he has just said, after he had said that the Development Board is there for that purpose. He started by saying that and then he went on to say that people may think that the Development Board was only there for big people.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: On a point of order, all that statement means is that the Development Board is there for that purpose; it is there for small industries and big industries.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I agree with the hon. member, but he would not let me make my point that the Development Board is there for that purpose. Since it is there for that purpose, why do they waste time and put in their Manifesto that they will establish a Small Industries Loan Board? It is only that the small people may not know, but why did they not preach to the people during the election that they could get assistance from the Development Board? The Hon. Leader of the House who is one of the big shots in the Party must be responsible for some of these paragraphs in their Manifesto, and if he knows that these people could be helped without the Government going to the trouble of establishing a Loan Board, why did they put it in their Manifesto? I call that dishonesty and fooling people.

Mr. Speaker, I would like the hon. member to tell me how many poor businessmen got help from the Development Board without security. I went so far last Tuesday as to mention a particular margin outside the regular loans for small business people, and I also mentioned that in Jamaica there is another fund called the Marginal Lending Fund for the purpose of dealing with applications from persons who were unable to offer adequate security or find a suitable guarantor under this scheme to obtain loans up to £100, to which fund the Board allocates 3% of its annual grant. Those are the people I want to help. If I go to the Development Board — or if anybody does, for that matter — without any security, the people there do not know me from a duppy, and I must have security. It is easier for a camel to get through the eye of a needle than a poor man without security to get a loan from the Development Board as it stands; yet the hon. member is telling the House and the people of Barba-

dos that the Development Board is there for that purpose. My reply to him now that he has asked me to join the Party and since he is getting on like that....

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: On a point of order, the hon. member has been repeating incessantly this statement for the last half an hour that people on this side of the Chamber have asked him to join this Party. Nothing could be further from the truth. At no time has anybody suggested to him to join the Party. What I said was that it was obvious he was a very warm and ardent supporter and admirer of the Party since he paid so much attention to our publications and that kind of thing, but at no time did I throw out the suggestion that we want him to join the Party. Our Party is a very discriminating Party, and I have no recollection that the Hon. Premier asked the hon. junior member for St. Joseph to join the Party either. I am merely trying to get the records straight.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, you have to let him speak, but is that a point of order? Whatever went on in connection with joining the Party occurred in this House for everybody to hear. I did not say they met me somewhere or called me behind closed doors and asked me to join the Party. I took it in a jovial manner, and I take it the Premier was making a joke when he said it last Tuesday and that he was doing the same thing today. I do not want to impress anybody that any other conversation went on otherwise. That Party believes in the new dance. You may not know, Sir, because you are not a dancer, but I mean "The Twist". You were sitting in the Chair when both parties spoke. The hon. member probably feels I am going too far and wants to throw me off my stride. I am going to make my points and you cannot stop me because I know procedure in here, Sir. I even know when you can name a member from when you cannot, which most members do not know.

Anyhow, Sir, if the hon. member knows so well that the Development Board is there to help these people, why waste time putting it in their Manifesto? Any intelligent person would take that point seriously. I cannot join the Party because an honest man cannot turn dishonest overnight, and that is why it would be hard for me to go over. I wanted to put down a hoist at my garage, and as I see the Development Board is helping everybody, I went to get some help too. I was not ashamed because I am an M. C. P. to go and make a loan because it is to help me make a living. The gentleman there was very nice and gave me several papers to write up, but he told me he did not think the Board was going to sanction my loan, because garages already had hoists and they would feel that people were not suffering for the want of a hoist.
4.20 p.m.

"They can get their machines serviced already; so you are not going to come under that category."

After he told me that, why must I waste so much time to write up papers? I went so far as to tell him that was true, but every garage does not work on half days, Bank Holidays or Sundays; and the ordinary motor car owner, especially the way with how his job is laid out, does not have any time to have his car serviced during the week, and Sunday is the only time he can spare to get it serviced. You might meet one garage — and I think that is Esso — which services cars on Sunday, but you have to go by appointment and this is where I would come in. Mr. Speaker, I think you come under that category as well as the Hon. Premier, because both of you are too busy with your motor cars to have them serviced on week days.

However, Sir, I did not worry with it. I know a member of their Party wanted to put down a certain machine, but because his papers were not in order — they were in his father's name — he got turned down. Where does the Hon. Minister of Trade get off at, telling the people of this country that the Development Board is there to do the things which I am asking to be done? What I am asking to be done is what the Development Board cannot do. I will not say that the people there are so hard that they would not do it, but they are guided by regulations. If the Hon. Minister assures me that I can go there tomorrow and get a loan, I

would thank him because when I go I would be able to carry along the other people who want a loan too.

Mr. Speaker, I am not asking for a loan for myself, but I am also talking for the poor class of people. Some of us term ourselves to be poor, but we are not poor. Some of us tie a basket up in the roof because we do not have a ladder to put our things in, but at Christmas time when we have put by a little money we want to get a ladder to put things in. If a carpenter can get a small loan, he would be able to build small ladders around this time, and he would be able to employ other people to help him. If you want to know how many people are unemployed, go to the Labour Exchange. You can even come to the Fix-it-Right Garage and you will find a lot of them coming there asking me questions. When I get worries like that, would they not urge me to try to get something done to help those people? It is not the Barbados Labour Party that I am working for, because it comprises of a few people. I mean the top-notchers whom some of the members on the other side love so very well. They so love them that they call their names regularly. Now that you have succeeded in getting them out, do some good work for the people of the country and you will be sure that you will be in here forever.

Mr. Speaker, this is a Resolution which hon. members on the other side say that they were working on since 1956. The hon. senior member for St. Andrew asks me not to rush it and to give them some more time. He also said that you can get more done if you do not rush them. According to the Hon. Minister, it is six years since they planned it. They have it in their Manifesto and they say that the Development Board can do it. If the Hon. Leader of the House believes that the Development Board can do it — and he agrees with it because it is in their Manifesto — send down something to speed it up. I have not seen it in their Manifesto; but even if I saw it, it is my duty to do something to speed it up.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now 4.30 p.m. and according to Standing Order No. 5, automatically we revert to Government Business.

The first Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House; to move the House into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the Island.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee of Supply.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1962-63 No. 25

HEAD 2 - SERVICE COMMISSIONS

Head 2 - Service Commissions - was called.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, the amounts which are now to be voted under Head 2 - Service Commissions — are as follows:— Item 2 - Clerical Assistance, \$18,200; Item 12 - Acting Allowances, Payment of Substitutes, \$45,000; and Item 17 - Loan to Public Officers, \$2,000.
4.30 p.m.

The amount of \$25,000 was voted in this year's Estimates for "Clerical Assistance" for Ministries and Government Departments. This amount has proved to be inadequate and a further amount for clerical officers of \$18,200 is required in this Resolution. Similarly, in respect of Item 12, "Acting Allowances, Payment of Substitutes", the

amount of \$160,000 was voted in the Estimates for the payment of substitutes and people who were acting for officers who were going on leave, and the number of officers who are undergoing training this year is a very large one. The additional amount required under this item is \$45,000. Under Item 17, "Loans to Public Officers", we are asking for an additional amount of \$2,000 for the purpose of supplementing the previous amount of \$1,500 for loans to these officers and matters of that kind. There is an urgent case now whereby an officer has to go to the United States of America for medical treatment, and this additional amount will supplement the balance which is available and will also leave an amount for further cases until the end of the financial year. I beg to move that Head 2 stand part of the Schedule.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I beg to second that.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I always have to be asking the Ministers for a break-down in respect of Resolutions of this sort. This is not good enough. Here it is; you have granted loans to public officers to the extent of \$1,500 and now you are asking for an additional \$2,000! I do not know how much has been spent to date, how much is in hand or anything at all, but you are now asking for an additional \$2,000. We are being asked to O.K. this additional grant. We are the custodians of the people's money and the Ministers should be.....

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, what is the hon. member suggesting when he makes a statement like that?

Mr. SMITH: What is the hon. member speaking on?

Hon. E. W. BARROW: On a point of order.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking on a point of order.

Mr. SMITH: He has not said that and are you saying it for him?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. member's hearing is bad I am not responsible for that. The Hon. Premier did say that he is speaking on a point of order.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, it is a most trying experience to come in here and hear the hon. member, who never opened his mouth for fifteen years as a member of this House, say that we should do this or we should do that.

Mr. SMITH: Is that a point of order, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member cannot sit there and ask if that is a point of order. He has to learn how to behave himself. Where does the hon. member think he is? When the hon. member says that we are the custodians of the people's money. I will say that it has never been the practice of this Government or that of any other Government to give the names of public officers who have had loans. Therefore, what is the hon. member talking about?

Mr. SMITH: I have not asked for any names; I have asked for a breakdown of this amount. I should know how much money has already been spent out of this \$1,500 which has caused you to ask for another \$2,000. You are asking for more than what has already been voted. If the hon. member does not know the answer to what I am asking, he should say so; but he should not ask me if I want to know the names. When you go to the Agricultural Bank to borrow money you usually see the names of those who want to borrow money advertised.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, I am glad to hear that. Up to October last year it used to be the practice to advertise these names in the newspapers and the hon. member's Government changed it, with the result that a couple of weeks after they altered the rule and the law on the subject saying that the names were not to be advertised, an amount of \$74,000 was approved and out of that amount, \$58,000 was for a Civil Servant to purchase land down the Gold Coast. The former Minister of Agriculture was very

closely connected with this matter. If the hon. member is going to tell me about the Agricultural Credit Bank, then I will tell him about a lot of things. The debate has been dull today and it wants warming up.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, you should not just sit down there and smile. I did not say anything about the Agricultural Credit Bank; I referred to the Agricultural Bank.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I thought the hon. member meant the Agricultural Credit Bank because that was the Board with which he was most closely connected.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I cannot be sitting here and doing my job as well as yours. I mentioned the Agricultural Bank and you allowed the Hon. Premier to refer to the Agricultural Credit Bank. You may not know the difference between the two.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: If I did not know the difference between the two, I would not ask the hon. junior member for St. Joseph.

Mr. SMITH: And that is why you will never know anything, by not asking me. The Premier says that the way in which this Resolution is presented is the usual way in which these Resolutions come down here. If the Hon. Premier was over here he would ask for a breakdown too. It is not good enough to be just saying that such and such an amount is required and sitting back down. I want to know how much of this money has been already spent so that I would get an idea of what is happening. It may be that you want more money, but let us know what the breakdown is. 4.40 p.m.

If the Premier had someone working for him, each time he came for a lumpsum, he would ask about it. He would want to know how much was spent last week and what was left over. This is the people's money you are spending and we should know about it. I should also like to know what is the qualification for this loan and what type of person is getting this loan. It is a very good thing because everybody may not be able to pay to go abroad, but I should like to know how it will be repaid. I should like to know what percent of his salary is stopped and things like that before I go further; so I hope the Hon. Premier will supply me with that information.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Premier said that the debate was going very slowly, but I do not think it is going to go so smoothly after this. I am going to deal with the first item, the note to which reads as follows:-

"The amount of \$25,000 provided in the current year's estimates has proved inadequate due to the need for additional clerical assistance for Ministries and Departments. It is estimated that additional provision of \$18,200 will be required to meet expenditure to the end of the financial year."

The hon. junior member for St. Joseph is asking for a breakdown as to how many persons it is envisaged you will employ to the end of the financial year. If you voted \$25,000 and an additional \$18,200 will be required to the end of the financial year for clerical assistance, the Heads of Department must have suggested that it is necessary to employ five additional Long Grade Clerks or one or two Executive Officers. That information should be within the knowledge of the hon. members of this House. I should like to have information along that line, because this increases the number of persons employed in the Service. Clerical assistance can range from Long Grade Clerks to Executive posts, and I understand, Sir, that some very wise young men are coming into the Service now from the defunct Federal Government even though at a reduced salary. I do not know if they would be included in this, and that is why I am asking whether this clerical assistance merely includes Long Grade Clerks and how many there may be. I personally do not need any names.

In Note 2, the amount of \$160,000 provided in the current year's estimates has proved inadequate to pay

officers who are required to act in various capacities and substitutes for officers going on leave. I should like the Hon. Premier to tell me whether that means long leave, normal leave or sick leave. I appreciate the fact in running a service you cannot always provide for unforeseen circumstances of such as sick leave, but you can provide for long leave for a certain number of persons each year. The note further says it is difficult to estimate the demands of substitutes in various Ministries and Departments, and it is estimated that additional provision of \$45,000 will be required to meet expenditure to the end of the financial year. If we are asked to vote \$45,000 more under one Head, we are entitled to know if it is for sick leave which you could not very well estimate for. On the other hand, if it is for vacation leave or long leave, surely the Department making up the Estimates could have provided the necessary estimate rather than have it done this way.

Under Note 3, supplementary provision is required to meet requests for loans to public officers in special cases. Let me digress here and say that I can remember when the first loan was made to a Civil Servant to go abroad for medical treatment and his name was mentioned. Government had been approached by the gentleman who, I think, has passed to the Great Beyond, for a sum of money to seek medical treatment in the United States, and a Resolution was brought for that specific purpose. Since then a sum has been provided in the Estimates each year either as a token vote or to show that it was the policy of the Government to help Civil Servants who were ill to get the necessary treatment abroad if it was felt that they would recover from such illness. It is proposed to grant a public officer a loan to enable him to obtain medical treatment abroad and which is not available locally. The present provision is inadequate to cover the loan and to meet any further request for assistance. This therefore establishes the fact that the Government has decided like the last Government to keep in the Estimates an amount of money to loan public officers for the purpose of going abroad in the interest of their health. It is not always in the very best interest actually to mention names, but we should know how this money is to be repaid. I take it that this would be granted to officers who have put in a number of years, so that if the Officer died under the operation, the Government funds would be protected through the Officer being entitled to so many years' pensionable emoluments.

What is alarming to me, Sir, is that the Premier made a strong and sweeping statement of fact about the Agricultural Credit Bank having amended the law so that they need not advertise loans from the Agricultural Credit Bank, and that of the \$70,000 odd granted to that Bank, \$54,000 was loaned to a Civil Servant to buy land. I should really like to know if the Government is condoning a thing like that or whether somebody is being prosecuted. 4.50 p.m.

If I am not mistaken and my memory is serving me alright, I think the hon. senior member for St. James posed that question already. I think if they take up money and lend it to a Civil Servant — and this Civil Servant is an officer of the same Bank — if this is a fact, then the Government should have an enquiry into it. I want the Hon. Premier to answer this because this is a very serious matter. If you are going to loan people money to buy land to speculate with, well then, lend me too. You lend Civil Servants money to buy houses and to buy cars. That is all well and good. You give them trips abroad, and now you are lending them to buy land and sell and they pay no income tax on it. This is a very serious matter.

I do not know really how to believe the Hon. Premier on this matter. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph said that he never mentioned anything of the Peasants' Loan Bank; you are talking of the Peasants' Agricultural Credit Bank. I am going to tell you something. This is a bank where small people can go and borrow money. I cannot believe that the hon. junior member for St. Joseph would sit on that Board and allow a Civil Servant to borrow \$54,000 to buy Gibbes Land. I do not believe the hon. member could be a party to that. How can you? If this is true and the Government is condoning this, then their attitude is the

same as anybody else. If a man in your Service can borrow \$54,000.....

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I never said that. I said that a Civil Servant had put in an application for \$54,000 out of a sum of \$73,000.

Mr. MOTTLEY: You say \$54,000 out of \$73,000! You have a fund established already from which Civil Servants can get a loan to buy a house and you also have a fund established from which they can get a loan to buy a car. This bank is for the purpose of granting a loan to poor peasants. Has this Civil Servant paid back the money to the bank?

Hon. E. W. BARROW: The hon. member sat down and made an aside. I said if you want information, you must put it in the form of a question. I never asked a question because if I did, I will never finish the debate.

Mr. MOTTLEY: With all these things to do, I want to know if you still lend Civil Servants money to go and buy land or to work land or whatever it is. Am I to understand that this money was loaned to this Civil Servant to buy land?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The hon. member is talking as if what he is complaining about is present policy. The whole point is this. This thing happened a year before — in October 1961. At any rate it happened before December 1961.

Mr. MOTTLEY: It was a most timely point of order. It did happen. It happened sometime in October, 1961. I will ask: is this money paid back or what is the Government doing about the situation? As a matter of fact, this is what has come to me via the grapevine. One of the clerks of this particular Board has been lent a most substantial amount of money by the Board for the purpose of buying land. That matter has been brought to the attention of the Government and I would like to know what has been done about it. If there is such a thing as you can describe as a Board working with integrity — and it certainly would be that — and one of the clerks can put up his case and get a substantial sum of money loaned to him to be able to invest in land — not to build a house — and speculate with it, then, there should be some inquiry into it.

Sir, I have not forgotten the question which I asked. What I was speaking on just now is not a question as regards the purpose of the present Resolution. I remember when we first passed a similar resolution for helping Mr. Kelly Foster that his name was mentioned in the addendum to the Resolution. It is the policy of the Government to set aside a sum of money in order to loan Civil Servants to go abroad for medical treatment. This is an established policy; therefore, they are going to increase this loan fund. Tell me this. Tell this Hon. Committee the number of persons to whom you have made a loan. On the question of leave, does this include long leave, sick leave or ordinary leave?

Mr. SMITH: Sir, the hon. senior member for Bridgetown referred to me by saying that he would not believe that I would sit on that Board and allow such a thing to happen. I see that members are confused with the titles of these banks. I was Chairman of the Peasants' Loan Bank. (Hon. E. W. BARROW: That is the same one.) He does not know anything about it and is saying: "That is the same one".

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Why will you not address the Chair?

Mr. SMITH: Sir, when I had the honour to be Chairman of the Peasants' Loan Bank, there were men of integrity and honest men on the Board. At that time we were not allowed to buy land. But you hear the Hon. Premier saying "That is the same bank."

Sir, as regards to the title of the bank, the whole thing has changed up. It has been changed to the Agricultural Credit Bank. No sooner than that was done, the Board was changed and no politician was put on the Board. I was never in favour of it. I feel that is responsible for the Transport

to this House today. The Hon. Minister got up and made his point as clear as A.B.C.

Mr. Chairman, you are allowing members to go too far and that is what is causing this worry. Stick to your guns and do your duty at all times. This is a Resolution before us. Let us deal with that only. I am one of the least among the Apostles and I would not like to get up in such a manner as some hon. members who have been in here for the last 20 years. They do not have any discipline and I am sorry to say, although they should be setting forward the example for those of us who have just come, that theirs is not an example to follow. It shocks my modesty when I sit and see how they are acting. We are losing precious daylight saving time in this House. I have never met members, not even in the Local Government Council, getting on like them, not even when they are very angry.

Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to this Resolution. I only rise to give this warning. We should behave ourselves when we come into Parliament in a most commendable manner so that the public would see that they have not sent us here for foolishness. They sent us here to work for them. As I said last week, they send us here to look for the blind and to speak for the dumb. I have never met such bad behaviour for the time I have been in here until this evening. And it is only because of a misunderstanding. I hope hon. members will develop a better attitude towards the people and in future will behave themselves in a commendable manner when they come into this honourable House of Assembly.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph asked certain questions. He asked how much money was voted under Head 2 and the amount is \$1,500. He asked, what was the Government's policy?

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I never asked how much money was voted because it is here in the Resolution.
5.30 p.m.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: The hon. member must have been swept away by his own rhetoric because in the full flight of his fancy I had to look it up.

Mr. SMITH: I did not ask that.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I wrote it down.

Mr. SMITH: You will write down anything.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I presume then that the hon. member can read. The Government does not have any policy about these loans. These funds are voted by the approval of the Legislature at the time when the Estimates are passed; they are voted for loans to Government officers and for particular purposes. I cannot itemise these purposes, but from a very brief inspection as to the advance of these loans, invariably they have been in connection with people who have been taken ill and who need some kind of medical treatment which is not immediately available in this island. Apparently you have to get sick in order to qualify for one of these loans. The hon. member cannot qualify on two grounds; (a) he is not a Government Officer and (b) he is not ill. The amount for which we are asking is \$2,000. An officer is going away for treatment for an ear complaint which will incur an amount in the vicinity of \$3,900 of which he can find \$1,400, and we have an amount available of \$1,500. That amount of \$1,500 would be insufficient to meet \$2,500. The sum of \$1,000 would be enough to supplement the loan vote for this particular purpose, but the Government feels that other cases may arise between now and the 31st March and therefore we are asking for an additional amount of \$1,000, making the total amount \$2,000 so that if any other cases are recommended by specialists or by the Civil Service Association the money will be available. I hope that that answers the hon. member's question.

The hon. senior member for the City has asked nine questions. He made statements as well and I like to treat

them as questions. He made a statement about the Government; well, the Government was not this Government. On the 24th March, 1962, the hon. senior member for the City raised the question, during the consideration of the Estimates, about Government officers obtaining loans from the Agricultural Credit Bank for buying land at Gibbes, the applications for which loans had not been advertised. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph said something in reply about his wanting to know the name of the Civil Servant. I pointed out to the hon. member that the Agricultural Credit Bank under his Government had changed the law in 1961; they introduced and had passed in this House a Bill amending the Peasants' Loan Bank Act, repealing the Act of 1936. What I was pointing out to the hon. member is that the provisions of the Peasants' Loan Bank Act used to be in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act, and the practice of that Bank was to advertise the names of people who had made applications for loans so that any person who had a lien against a particular holding, whether it was 25 acres or a quarter of an acre of land, would be in a position to go and give notice to the Bank that he had a lien or first charge against the property. But the last Minister of Agriculture in his wisdom, introduced a Bill in this Chamber and altered the practice and hon. members were much concerned about the change of nomenclature from the Peasants' Loan Bank to the Agricultural Credit Bank and the taking of members of the House off the Board. A lot of the provisions of the Bill passed the attention of this House through inadvertence, and for that all hon. members must share equal responsibility. Mr. Chairman, it was at this point that I enjoined one of those hon. members not to start defending anything too quickly because he would be treading on very dangerous ground; but people went out with the impression that applications for loans for the Agricultural Credit Bank — it is the same Bank despite what the hon. junior member for St. Joseph says. They amended the Act of 1936 and it is quite clear to this Government that the real purpose behind this change was to prevent the names of persons who applied for loans getting into the newspapers. The plantation owners who borrowed money from the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank still have to have their names put into the newspapers. Under this new Act of 1961, the last Government abolished that practice and things were going on which no member of the House of Assembly was in any position to know, not even the hon. junior member for St. Joseph knew about what was going on because they removed the members of the House of Assembly from the Board; also removed were the names of the persons applying for loans from the newspapers and it is clear to me that the former Minister of Agriculture — I regret to say that there seems to be a high degree of complicity. The former Minister of Agriculture must be aware — I want to use terms which are used in the Courts of Law.
5.40 p.m.

The former Minister of Agriculture must be aware that there is a likelihood of anyone being able to suggest complicity on his part. Let me put it that way. I have tried to choose neutral words. I am going to give bare facts and not make any observations at all. Here it is: from 1936 the House of Assembly has had two redresses. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph is saying we would know because you have to advertise the Agricultural Bank. I agree you have to advertise the Agricultural Bank, but you do not have to advertise the Peasants' Loan Bank because they changed the provisions from the Peasants Loan Bank Act to the Agricultural Credit Bank Act. The Sugar Agricultural Bank is still advertised so that anybody who has a charge against that estate is in a position to say he has a first charge or judgement; but with the Agricultural Credit Bank now you have no redress at all. Why did they remove the members of the House of Assembly? That is the first step they made. Secondly they removed the provisions whereby loans had to be advertised.

Shortly after that we see these applications coming forward. The hon. member for St. George says that the hon. senior member for Bridgetown is wrong, and that if the senior member for Bridgetown is right, therefore the Minister could not be speaking the truth. Well, the hon. member has got the thing completely out of perspective.

The hon. senior member for Bridgetown said that Civil Servants did have loans on behalf of purchase money, and actually had it in their pockets, hands or by cheque. The Hon. Minister said that the Government had stopped the payment of \$54,000. That is also true because the payment of money to certain Civil Servants went out in June 1961, and this Government came into office in December; but somewhere around the end of October and the 2nd November, the Bank had approved the loans to Civil Servants for the purchase of land, and this land is in the very high-priced part of the Island on the West Coast bordering St. James and St. Peter, to the extent of \$30,000. It is remarkable that the land had not actually been purchased by the Civil Servants concerned, and I do not feel myself constrained to defend them in any conspiracy which might have existed before this Government came into power. I will defend them when they are attacked, but in cases like these I feel myself constrained to put the facts before the Legislature. I am not accusing them of anything; I am putting the bare facts.

Mr. Chairman, Gibbes, St. Peter is what is known as the Gold Coast, and here it is that land was supposed to be bought for \$30,000. The land was valued for the purpose of this loan at \$50,000 before it was actually bought; that means that the vendor had a hole in his head and was selling land at \$20,000 under value. But as far as I can see, the whole purpose of that exercise was that the Bank is entitled to lend 66 2/3% of the market value, and the reason why that is so is for obvious reasons, because a man may have land for 35 years in his family and may have a mortgage on it. I think it was the hon. senior member for St. Philip and the Hon. Mr. Erskine Ward who years and years ago urged the Government to assist the peasants who had already been heavily burdened with mortgages against properties through a Loan Bank. It is over twenty-years ago that they suggested that, but it was never intended that people should be allowed to buy land in Barbados — particularly Civil Servants — at the expense of the Government, because how are you going to establish priorities in a place where you do not have your expansive frontiers and you do not have a Homestead Act as in America in the middle of the 19th Century where you had to encourage people to take 160 acres of land, or as in British Guiana where you wanted people to cut down trees and cultivate land? In these circumstances, the Government would be justified in stimulating land purchase, but there is a land shortage in an Island like Barbados.

Mr. Chairman, you would be surprised to know where people would get money if they heard that land is for sale. Land is selling at \$6,000 and \$7,000 an acre at Salters in St. George, and there is no shortage of *bona fide* peasants coming forward to buy land at that price in Barbados; so when you look at the overall land policy, it could never be the policy of any Government in its right mind to give people money to purchase land in Barbados, particularly if those persons are not *bona fide* agriculturalists, and this is where the Government has to part company with public officers and with the policy of the Agricultural Credit Bank. On the 24th March the hon. senior member for Bridgetown asked questions. Now if I may follow up the events on that, we have had a lot of difficulty — and I am not disguising it — with the people at the Agricultural Credit Bank in getting them to come and make a straightforward statement instead of going around the bush in this matter, and that is why it has taken from March until now to get a full disclosure of the full facts; but the facts which are undisclosed are the ones which are significant. Furthermore, we have had public officers addressing us and laying down the law as to what they should do and what the policy should be on matters of that kind.

I do not intend to pull any punches on this matter, Mr. Chairman, because I have nothing to conceal. If I find any of my Ministers in the position in which I think the Minister of Agriculture found himself to be manoeuvring between May and November last year — it may be that I am an unduly suspicious person — I would have to ask him to resign. I make that statement seriously now.

Mr. MILLER: On a point of order, I would like him not only to make that statement, but I would ask if he would

state the reasons and the facts. He should not say that and leave it like that. I think at this stage he should pinpoint the facts.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: That is a matter for the hon. member. I have given the facts and he can draw the conclusions. You are not a lawyer.

Mr. MILLER: If the hon. member makes a statement, I have a full right to seek information on it. You have accused somebody of corruption and are being complacent about it. It is true I am not a lawyer, but it is suspicious to say what he said in the last moment and if he has got any facts — and more often than not he hasn't — he should say what are the reasons and why. All we know is that he was sitting in here and the Opposition was here when the Act was changed; so they must take some responsibility for it. The hon. member knows that if a peasant has ten acres of land and owes away \$5 on it, he cannot get more from a solicitor. If you owe \$10 on a piece of land worth \$6,000, you cannot get a loan from the Bank, and that was the problem of the peasants, and that is why the Opposition did approve of these facilities for the peasants.

5.50 p.m.

I am saying that if he is going to ask a Minister to resign, it is insinuating something improper to the last Minister. Why say in Parliament that this is something dishonourable and something mean?

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Sir, I do not have to say anything. As far as I am concerned I do not have to ask permission when I suggest to the Governor of this country to appoint a person as Minister and I do not have to say anything to anybody, not even the Officer administering the Colony, when I ask them to withdraw most gracefully from Government. I am only making a submission that from the point of view of the image which this Government presents to this country, if I had a Minister who had allowed himself to be inveigled into a position like this, I would have been constrained to call for his resignation. I do not have to say why. If I had been in that position, that is what I would have done.

I am about to read out a Statement in answer to the question asked by the hon. senior member for the City of Bridgetown. It is a Statement which I had no opportunity to deliver before today and therefore it is only fair if the hon. member raises the matter today that I should make the Statement.

This is the Statement:-

"The Government does not agree with the practice of making loans to Government officers to enable them to pay a balance on the purchase of such holdings and has accordingly not agreed to make advances to the Government officers concerned."

This is nothing to do with the money already paid out.

"As regards the fact that the applications had not been advertised, this was done because the Act of 1936 was amended by the Act of 1961 whereby the requirement that applications be advertised was dispensed with.

"Section 41 of the Jamaica Agricultural Credit Board Law specifically allows officers or servants of the Board to borrow from the Agricultural Loan Societies provided that they had obtained permission from the Board. There is no such provision in our Act."

The final part of the Statement is this:-

"This Government does not approve of the grant of loans from the Agricultural Credit Board to enable them to pay the balance of money owing.

"The Governor-in-Executive Committee has given directions under the authority of Section 10 of the Agricultural Credit Board that no loans should be advanced to Public Officers as defined in the Civil Establishment Act of 1949 or to persons of the Agricultural Credit Bank Board."

That is the Government's position. I have already explained that under the economy of Barbados where there is a shortage of land, for Government to allocate and to pick out certain people, particularly its employees, to loan money is not a thing to be desired; but the whole *rationale* of the establishment of the Peasants' Loan Bank was to assist people who have small holdings to borrow money, not from the plantation owner, but from the Government institution so as to buy manure, fertilisers and matters of that kind; may be, animals, agricultural implements and things of that sort.

I have mentioned it before that the former member, Mr. Erskine Ward, and the hon. senior member for St. Philip when it was pointed out by them that very often a person had a mortgage and because of the provisions of the Act, where the Government had a first lien, recommended in order to assist that person in the paying off of the mortgage that we grant him a loan up to 40% of the market value. Surely there was nothing repugnant to the spirit of the Act in the amendment which the hon. senior member for Christ Church proposed, I think it is 20 years ago. He will tell you the exact time because that was to enable the peasant to first put his position in the clear whereby he could get his cultivation loan and advances for livestock without any difficulty. This Government finds it very difficult to understand how a person, who has not in his possession a house spot, can come and enter into a contract with a person who has land for housing in a development area, and in the most costly part of the Island, and ask the Board to give him a loan to buy that land. In the first place, he borrows money by instalments and that was approved by the Board. The purchase money is \$30,000. The land is then valued at \$50,000. The vendor is selling it for \$30,000; and without a cent being paid at all, and then working it out at two-thirds — which is $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ — it comes to \$50,000 and they are making an advance or approving of a loan which is in excess of the original purchase price of the land. Draw your inferences from facts.

Mr. MILLER: Now, Sir, we all know the spirit of the Act. We know that every country schoolmaster or school teacher owns a bit of land. Are you going to deny such a person the opportunity to borrow a loan to pay for his land or to add a half acre to his land? It is also known that a junior entering the Civil Establishment via the teaching profession may have to acquire a mortgage for his father's land. If this would apply to the country school-teacher or the youngster who is now joining the service whom you may find may have a bit of land left for him by his father, do you mean that because he is a Civil Servant he will be denied this kind of service?
6.00 p.m.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: On a point of order. The hon. member thinks that he can draw a red herring like that but I will answer him; the land has never been bought at all. It is different from a schoolmaster who has half an acre of land and has a mortgage on it. A school master may be a peasant proprietor, and the holding may be a small one which he may have inherited. We have many cases of Civil Servants, whether they be the offspring of peasants and small holders or not, who have inherited land, and the Minister of Agriculture has given specific instructions — as a matter of fact, he has issued a directive — that any Civil Servant who is a *bona fide* holder of land and who applies for a cultivation loan is entitled to get that loan for the simple reason that when the officers of the Agricultural Bank themselves tried to withhold cultivation loans from *bona fide* land owners, when we brought down an injunction against the issue of loans, people started propaganda that our Government was against making loans. What would prevent one from coming forward and saying: "I want to buy some land?" What we are very much perturbed about is that marginal land, which is very useful for housing development, is being bought with Government's money as a speculative venture and at sometimes it is situated 15 or 16 miles away from the place of residence of the person who is buying the land. In one case a loan of \$30,000 was approved for somebody who was not a peasant; it was not approved by the Government, but by the Board, and when the Minister

discovered that, he stopped it and brought the matter to the Cabinet.

Last year there was a fund, which was originally designed to assist peasants in the cultivation of their land, taken into the tentacles of the planters and out of a total sum of \$73,000 approved, \$54,000 was for a Civil Servant and the peasants only qualified for loans of \$18,000. Now you can see why I say that this changeover of the name of the Bank was not out of any sort of deference to the susceptibilities of the middleclass man not being liked to be called a peasant or anything like that. They changed the name of the Bank so that they could have a free play and there would be no advertising. I will go further and say something else; in each and every case that I can see from the record and which I have been studying very closely, I have been trying to follow the legal arguments which were advanced in order to justify this situation for each and every one of them has already had substantial sums of money for the purchase of residences of the order \$15,000 and car loans. No Minister gets any official residence or any car loan, but Civil Servants can get all of these perquisites together with leave passages or passages overseas — and you will get people attacking the Government when they go on the legitimate business of the people of this country! Anybody who was listening to the hon. junior member for St. George would think his speech and his arrogance today..

Mr. MILLER: On a point of order. That is the position. I am looking at page 19 of this Civil List, and he looking at me. The magnetism is over here and he must be unhappy. However, human nature must react and it is just a matter of time.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: If the hon. member would take off his red tie and his blue suit, I would not see him so conspicuously; but there is his jubilation and the over-weening of confidence which he feels that if he fathers the horse himself he would have to win a race.

Mr. MILLER: Are you worrying about that too? What makes this man so unhappy?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member must address the Chair.

Mr. MILLER: I am not listening to you at all. I am on a point of order, a point of explanation or a point of privilege. You must first respect a person. Do you know that at the next Election you will be through the door? You have not given yourself the trouble to learn the Rules of the House. We are here in the middle of an argument and you are accusing me of something. Look at the Minister talking about my horse winning a race! This is a horse which I bought nine years ago in Trinidad; I waited for eleven months to see the mare have a foal; I kept it for two years and sold it with the hope that it would win a classic. I did not ask for any agricultural loan to feed him. (Laughter).

Hon. E. W. BARROW: All I said, Mr. Chairman is that the hon. member is getting on to such an argument that he suddenly bemoans himself; that is all I said. He is lucky that he had a foal and not a gander.
6.10 p.m.

If I might go on, Mr. Chairman, to be more serious, I congratulate the hon. member in actually producing a foal which won a classic. Let no man think that we are jealous. We like to congratulate members in their moments of victory and commiserate with them in their hours of gloom, and I am doing both things at the same time.

On page 493 of the debates for the Session 1961, Mr. Chairman, the then Minister of Agriculture made this statement. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, it has been said over and over again by interested parties that they would borrow money from time to time from the Bank, but they did not like the element of having their names advertised and how much money they were borrowing. Barbadians have a sort of pride in that when they want to borrow money they do not want their next

door neighbour to know how they got this money; they like to keep their next door neighbour guessing. In order to satisfy these fancies" — and they are fancies indeed — "we have removed that provision. We are going to make more searches by way of the Bank's solicitors."

The Minister said there were people who did not want their names in the paper, I feel that only people who have something to conceal would not want to have their names published, because the planters in this Island still want to put their names in the papers when they make loans. The hon. junior member for St. George says that we must all take responsibility. I just want to mention here now that I was not in the House, neither was the hon. senior member for St. Philip, the now Minister, nor was the hon. senior member for Christ Church, nor was the hon. junior member for St. Lucy, now Minister of Education, and of course the other two Ministers were not members of the House at that time. I would also like to say in fairness to him, Sir, that it does not appear that the hon. senior member for Bridgetown was in the House either. Not one of the six Ministers of Government consented to the passing of that Bill. The former Government used to time its presentation of Bills very carefully. They would take some things from the bottom of the Order Paper and pitchfork and elevate them to the top of the Order Paper depending on who was in the House at that time, and I want to go on the record as saying that there was only one member of the Opposition present in the House at that time — and I am not so sure that he was here when it was actually passed — and that was the hon. junior member for Christ Church. All the other members in the House at that time were Government members, including the hon. junior member for St. George, including the hon. junior member for St. Joseph and including the hon. junior member for St. James on Tuesday, 18th April, 1961. Are we now called upon to defend the indefensible and to make respectable a policy that is disresponsible and disreputable as far as we are concerned when neither one of us here had any share in the making of the decisions of the Peasants Loan Bank?

It may have been our own fault, Mr. Chairman, but I cannot now project my mind backwards to tell you whether I was in the Island, in the Law Courts or where I was on 18th April, 1961; but I know that as far as the records of the House are concerned, we were not here and we do not take any responsibility for it; thus the statement which I read out just now that this Government is not advancing money to any Civil Servant or anybody else from the Agricultural Credit Bank. I want to make it clear that we have discovered cases where there have been tenants in possession of land in the parish of St. Joseph for a considerable length of time, but they have had their contracts now for, may be a couple of years — I would not like to swear to the exact length of time — even when there was a Peasants' Loan Bank. We had frozen the money, but we have decided to release money with respect to 24 resident tenant farmers in the parish of St. Joseph. One Civil Servant's name appeared in the list of prospective purchasers, and his name was promptly expunged from that list on the instructions of the Minister, and that will continue to be Government's policy as long as we are in office.

If we had expansive frontiers, if we had forest land to clear, if we had uncultivated and unoccupied lands that we wanted occupied to stimulate agricultural production, it would be our policy to start one of these land settlement projects; but we have a shortage of land. There is terrific pressure of demand coming forward to a limited supply of, may be, less than 110,000 acres in this country. Prices are soaring from day to day because of this pressure, independent of Government interference. Would we in our right senses then pick up taxpayers' money or money from one of the sugar cess funds and give to people who are not *bona fide* agriculturalists merely to speculate at the expense of the taxpayers? It is an insinuation and I make no apology for making that statement today. I hope what I have said adequately answers the questions which have been posed by the hon. senior member for Bridgetown. I do not think, Sir, that there were any other questions which were asked at that stage; but if there are and hon. members will remind me,

I would be glad to answer them. The hon. member asked whether the Government is condoning it. I think, after what I have said, no one could get the impression that we are condoning the continuation of a policy which we do not consider in the best economic interest of the Island. I have already explained, Sir, what Government is doing about it.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I have asked the Premier a question or two which he has not answered. I do not know whether he misunderstood me, but I asked him what was the qualification for this loan, because I wanted to know if every Civil Servant is qualified for a loan of this sort or whether you have to qualify as in the case with leave passages. 6.20 p.m.

You have Civil Servants working for \$600, \$800, per month and some for \$200 a month, some for less. I would like to know if all the Civil Servants are entitled to this. I would like to know if the 5,000 or so who work in the Departments of Highways and Transport and Public Works are entitled to this too. The Hon. Premier took it upon himself to make insulting remarks as regards me.

Hon. E.W. BARROW: If the hon. member says what is the insult, I will withdraw it.

Mr. SMITH: It was when you said that I am not qualified under two conditions: (1) that I did not ask myself and (2) that I am not sick.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I withdraw I understand the hon. member to mean that he is a Civil Servant and he is sick.

Mr. SMITH: That is the type of mentality which you have to deal with. That is the type of person whom we have to look up to as a leader. The Hon. Premier cannot help it. Even in other places where he had to work to make a living he used to do those things. I am not letting him get away with this, relative to saying that the last Government amended the law so as to get away from putting the people's names in newspapers. The Hon. Premier just read out something as one of his points in putting his case. (*Loud Sotto voce remarks*).

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am not hearing the hon. junior member for St. Joseph. The hon. junior member for St. George is interrupting me.

Mr. SMITH: The Hon. Premier said that the last Government amended the Peasants' Loan Bank Act in order to get away from advertising the names of applicants in the newspapers.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I rise on a point of order. I did not say that. I said what the Bill provided for and what the then Minister of Agriculture said. Hon. members can draw their own inferences.

Mr. SMITH: Sir, this is what happened relative to the stopping of the advertising of applicants' names in the newspapers. First of all, it was very costly. You did not advertise the landowner; you advertised the tenant, that is to say, the people who rent land from other people. It is the sort of person who worked a half an acre of land. Speaking under correction, I think it was a loan up to \$50.00 an acre which you would lend these people. Let us say that one is working half an acre, but the Inspector goes and inspects the land and it is not up to standard. Then the Inspector may recommend a loan of not more than \$10.00; but before the fellow can get this \$10.00, you have to advertise that particular applicant's name in a daily and weekly newspaper. When you were going to lend the fellow only \$10.00, before you gave him one cent you had to advertise his application in two newspapers. He had to pay for it. It was very costly. But that was not all. We discovered that you are not going to lend him one cent until he brought a certificate from the landlord authorising the loan. If the landlord did not authorise the loan, the tenant would not get it. Because of that, we said, why should you go on spending money by way of advertising when you had to lend a man \$10.00 out of which he would be paying nearly \$8.00 by way of advertising and

still you could not make the loan until he brought in a certificate from his landlord to authorise the loan. We came to the conclusion that you better rely on the landlord and wait on him. That is the reason for stopping the advertising. You have a large number of peasants who are their own bosses and you do not have to advertise their loan at all. As I have said, it was those people who rented, say a half acre, that you had to advertise and they seldom got more than \$24.00 or \$26.00 because their land would have to be in very good condition to get more than that. As a matter of fact, their land was sometimes in such bad condition that they could only get \$10.00 and then they had to pay almost that amount by way of advertising.

When the Hon. Minister is saying that there are people who would have made use of the Bank but did not want their names to appear in the newspaper, all I can say is that those persons do not want help because when you really want help you would do something more than letting your name appear in a newspaper. Of course, because you are a Minister, do you mean that you cannot tell lies? I believe that some of them are the biggest liars. Any Minister, if he wants to put over his case would put in a little one, even the Premier.

Sir, when I ask you a question, please give me an answer. Reply in a decent manner. I am not a Civil Servant nor am I a sick man. I am asking you the question because if a Civil Servant asks me if he can get a loan, I would be able to answer him. Tell me who are the people getting a loan from this fund. Everybody who works in the Service is a Civil Servant, but I do not think every one of them is entitled to it. I do not know if every Civil Servant is entitled to this facility by way of a loan to go abroad and get medical aid.

This is one of the best things that you can do. If a Civil Servant wants medical treatment and he cannot get it here, you set aside a sum of money from which he can obtain a loan to enable him to go abroad and get that medical attention. I believe a lot of people would be alive today if they could get a loan to see a specialist abroad. I would like to know who is debarred from this loan and who can get it. I would like to know if the Civil Servants working for \$100 a month can get it in the same way as the Civil Servant working for \$1,000. I would like to know if the workers at the Department of Highways and Transport can get a loan in the same way as the Civil Servant getting \$1,000 a month. I am appealing to the Hon. Premier to let me know that.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Sir, there is no disqualification. I told the hon. member that you have to be a Civil Servant, and, if you need medical attention which is not available here, that application can be made for a loan. There is no qualifying salary because illness does not depend on the salary you get. In the case of this particular Civil Servant, I do not think he works for \$2,500 per annum. It is an interest free loan. That is all I can tell the hon. member.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I will have to thank the Hon. Premier for that reply, but in my opinion he is asking for too little an amount.
6.30 p.m.

I know that a Civil Servant suffered and I had to help him in my poor way. I am sure that if he knew he could have got help from this source, he would have applied too. (Mr. MOTTLEY: Every Civil Servant knows that). Well, will every Civil Servant get leave passages? As soon as everybody gets to know that, then the Hon. Premier will have to come back and ask for more money. I thank the hon. member for his reply.

The question that Head 2 stand part of the Schedule was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

HEAD 22 — PREMIER— CABINET AND GENERAL

Head 22 — Premier — Cabinet and General — was called.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Under this Head, Mr. Chairman, there was an amount of \$50,000 voted in the Current Estimates to meet the cost of Conferences and Delegations, or rather to meet the cost of passages and other expenses of delegates to conferences and other official visits abroad. This amount will be inadequate to meet such expenses to the end of the financial year. The amount spent last year was \$62,013; the amount voted this year was only \$50,000 and it is considered that an additional amount of \$15,000 will satisfy the expenses envisaged to be incurred for the current financial year. The amount this year together with the supplementary amount is exactly the amount voted plus the supplementary amount last year. I beg to move that Head 22 stand part of the Schedule.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I beg to second that.

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, this is a departure from tradition and it can be regarded as a very ugly practice. It has never occurred in an Addendum and I am in trouble to understand how the Speaker of the House could pass it. You have argument in this Addendum; if you can quote where it has ever occurred, then I will pass it. You could not get past the last Speaker or the present Speaker with a question of supporting argument. Suppose you are using \$65,000; you know the little trick where you put a little saliva on two of your fingers with two pieces of paper stuck on them and you say: "Fly away Jack, fly away Jill, come back Jack come back Jill." (Laughter). Mr. Chairman, this is a departure from tradition and I do not think the Hon. Premier would want to accept it or to hold some responsibility for it. We could not put such a Resolution to the Speaker and ask him to accept it. The note to this item "Conferences and Delegations" reads as follows:—

"The amount of \$50,000 provided for the current financial year to meet the cost of passages and other expenses of delegates to conferences and other official visits abroad will be inadequate to meet such expenses to the end of the financial year. It is considered that an additional amount of \$15,000 will satisfy the expenses envisaged to be incurred and, therefore, supplementary provision of this amount is being sought.

A total amount of \$62,013 was spent during the previous financial year, 1961-62, for these purposes."

The Clerk of the House would not allow a Resolution such as this to pass. I say it is a question of "fly away and come back." You have to remind hon. members that the Barbados Labour Party used \$62,000. This is an opposition at the moment and it is not fair to say that \$62,000 was spent last year in this connection.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: On a point of order. The hon. member is suggesting that the Government is drawing to the attention of the Committee what the last Government spent last year under this head. If the hon. member looks through his Addenda he will find out that in every single Addendum we have, wherever a certain amount of money is spent, a comparison or analogy is drawn between one year and another. The only thing that the hon. member could say is that it is untrue that the last Government spent \$62,000 under this Head; it is either true or untrue; it is not a question of being fair or unfair.

Mr. MILLER: It is true that we spent \$65,000 last year but we had the tourists' representatives here. In the year before last, we had 1,000 school teachers in the island, are you forgetting that? What the Premier did not say was that we voted \$65,000, but we were out of power in December and you would have spent money out of the vote for the year 1961-62. You were in power for twelve months and you spent four months' money from last year's vote. You have spent \$50,000 already this year with your "fly away and come back" policy. Today you are coming for \$15,000 more and can you tell us that you are using this money like the last Labour Party? The public does not understand that when we lost our seats in December, you spent money to go to New York and that money came out of last year's vote, so that you would have been spending money for four months before you entered on this year's vote.
6.40 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member spent several weeks in the United States, and I have got from reliable sources that all he needed to do was to apply for citizenship papers. If the Hon. Minister of Trade need to spend money, he should spend twice as much, but must see that the trips pay dividends. The hon. member went to Germany and came back with the hope of sending Cassava there. The hon. member made a trip to New York and came back in about ten days and talked about a loan of U.S. \$6 1/2 million. Five months ago the hon. member talked about sending yams to the United Kingdom. Then there is talk about a flour mill, the production cost of which would be above what we can consume, and a timber mill from British Guiana. All these trips will take up the \$65,000. There is also talk about a secondary school — and we will make you Principal, Mr. Chairman, because you would not be in here.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have no such ambition.

Mr. MILLER: The \$65,000 could build a secondary school, something like that at Combermere. All I want to say is that instead of spending \$65,000 we should spend \$165,000, but make sure that your trips pay dividends to a country like this. Do not waste a quarter of a million dollars to go on your knees asking for second-hand food in the United States to feed 46,000 children. The hon. member knows that when he put this in, it was his intention to persuade this country that the Labour Party did it last year like this, but four months of last year's money was spent by his Government, and in addition you have spent \$50,000 and all we hear is "cassava to Germany". There will be other things at Christmas in which the Minister of Social Services would be invited to take part, because he looks good in a costume. I do not want to press the Premier to tell us what was spent in the last four months; but he is talking about milk for race horses and about Freddie Miller. I am saying that you spent in four months \$50,000 and you now need another \$15,000; and since we are in Committee, I will give you an opportunity because I think the Leader of the House will have something to say on this.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to say much on this, but surely when Ministers go away to these Conferences, they should let members of this House know on their return what transpired. I do not think they go to do anything private, and they should make a report and circularise it among the hon. members to let us know what has happened. They should not just fly out and fly in and then call on us to vote money and that is all. I know you will have to go away because you cannot sit here in this country and do certain business, but you should let us know when you have failed and when you have succeeded; otherwise it makes me believe you only go on a spree when you leave here and come back without telling us anything. I would not expect you to come back and say even to the Mistress everything you did on your private business, but this is the public's business and public funds you are using. If you do not want to make a report on the floor of this House, you should pay us that much respect by circularising something to members, and remember always that it is the taxpayers' money and not yours which you are spending.

During the last election, Mr. Chairman, it was said all over the country that all the last Ministers did was fly out and fly in and spend taxpayers' money in going away every minute. What are you doing now? You are doing the same thing or worse. You should let the people know what you are going for. I can remember that the last Minister of Communications was castigated, if I am not mistaken, by the hon. senior member for Bridgetown when he went to see aeroplanes fly. Who went to see them fly this year? I think people should take note of all these things. If I were a Minister I would like to go too, and that is why I am not in agreement with my colleague, but you should let people know why you are going away, because it is not just flying away and then coming here and asking us to vote money. It is true that you have a majority, and if we vote against this Resolution, it will still pass; but that is not good enough, and I am appealing to the Government that whenever a Minister goes away, they should make a Report and circularise it to members of this House on what has happened, even if it

is untrue. (Mr. MOTTLEY: Shame!) What must I say? How am I to know whether or not it is true? We are not getting any information at all now and that is not good enough. When I say that I am not encouraging them to give us untrue statements, but they should do something or say something even if it is not true.

6.50 p.m.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will prefer to hear the hon. junior member for St. Joseph.

Mr. SMITH: I am only appealing because I think my colleague has put it in the right way. This is flying in and flying out. I really thought that this Government would have saved money on these tours. I never expected them to spend the same sum as the last Government. They came in here with a knife cutting both sides. With these tours, it appears as if the knife is lost. They want to spend more than the last Government. It is not fair to us. Something is wrong.

I am looking forward to this Government saving every possible cent, as I was told during the last elections. They let go cutting right and left; the only thing which they did not do was to cut off the foot of the lunch table. What has happened? My colleague said; "fly away, birdie; fly back birdie." There is something in these tours and it is not good enough to the people of this country. I am going to sit down because I want this Resolution passed, but it was my intention to move an amendment to the motion for the reduction of the vote by \$1.00. However, I will not do it. (*Loud Sotto voce remarks*).

Mr. CORBIN: What is this that is going on? Are hon. members making sport? What are they getting on with? Do you mean that we are wasting such precious time continually? I am speaking to the hon. junior member for St. George and the hon. junior member for St. Joseph. (A VOICE: Sit down, Homie.)

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to join in any political combat in this House on this Resolution. The hon. members of the other part of the Opposition seem to be in good spirits. I would just like to say that I think I was among the first members of the Opposition who, when this House brought down a Resolution to vote sums of money for members to go abroad, made it clear that if they were sending anyone abroad we should not be talking about sending somebody somewhere here and somebody somewhere there just for a joy ride. I still feel that way about it. However, I think we all appreciate that spending money on trips abroad on someone going especially in the interest of unemployment is a very good thing to do. As far as I am concerned, I, personally, do not see anything wrong with this Resolution.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member will give way, I just want to say that I am proposing that we suspend the Standing Order now so that we may be able to continue. I, therefore, now beg to move that Your Honour report progress and ask for leave for the Committee to sit again.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN reported to Mr. SPEAKER, who resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, you are aware that we are approaching the time when normally we adjourn for dinner. I am now moving the suspension of Standing Order No. 5 so that the debate can continue.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and that the House resume in Committee of Supply.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

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

Mr. MOTTLEY: I was saying, Mr. Chairman, that in the explanatory note which sets out the total amount spent last year, if it were not there, I would have asked for it. In my own experience abroad what I discovered was that the Barbados delegation, although spending our own money, was in no way extravagant. I discovered something else when I had the opportunity of going to England with the Hon. Premier on the Federation delegation. It was this. While members of the Barbados delegation were using taxis to get them around, delegates of the other Islands were driving around in Rolls Royces. I will disclose something now. I remember discussing this matter one day with the Hon. Premier. I said that there is one thing which I miss from home. It was my car. It was a question of our coming down and having to get a taxi, and it was then disclosed to me that other members of delegations from the other Islands had paid \$1,200 in one week for motor car hire. That was disclosed by Mr. Pinard.

As far as I am concerned, I am surprised myself that the Hon. Minister of Education has not told the hon. junior member for St. George — I do not know if it is because he less-counted him — that his trip to America was not paid for out of Government funds. (A VOICE: He knows that.) Of course, the Minister has not got to say that to him. I am a member of this House and I waded into everything. I can tell hon. members that the trip of the Hon. Minister of Education was not paid out of Barbados. (A VOICE: Are you sure?) There are also other trips by other Ministers which were not paid for out of Barbados. I watch the money spent on these trips very carefully. I know that the trip by the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing was not paid for out of Barbados.

Now, Sir, you talk of the teachers. The only time the teachers got any entertainment was when I was Mayor of Bridgetown. Otherwise, they would have to go home after drinking a few stinking rums on a pasture.
7.00 p.m.

I stood one evening in Queen's Park — I make no apology for saying this — and that was one of the first entertainments they had for teachers. I am not opposed to this increase in the grant; I feel that with a new Government coming into power with new ideas and with a new economic policy, they could only do things if they travelled abroad. I am not fooling anybody; I told the Premier that when the British Government enquired into the Grenada expenditure, we had to run here and there in order to get a taxi whereas others were coming in with a liveried chauffeur at £25 a day. Mr. Chairman, I see nothing wrong in setting out what was spent last year and what was spent in the year before.

As to the question raised about Ministers and their making reports, it is not for me to defend the Government; I do not know if they are stuck in their seats or what. However, we brought a man called Cadbury down here; he was an economist and I asked the then Government what he had said. They said that it was their business, but it was our money. They brought a Commission here to deal with the Hospital; in that connection they also said that it was their business, but it was our money. I wonder if the hon. junior member for St. Joseph can remember this. I have been in this House for a long time and the only report I have ever heard from the last Government was when the now defunct Minister — did you say Cox? — reported on the hon. junior

member for St. Joseph and spoke in very derogatory terms about him.

Mr. SMITH: On a point of order. Mr. Chairman, I would like the hon. member to read the report which he had about me from Mr. Cox.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I did not say that it was a written report; I said that the only report that I have ever heard from the last Government was when the then Minister of Communications, Mr. Cox, and the hon. junior member for St. Joseph went abroad, and the Minister reported scandalously and in the most derogatory terms of one of the most friendly and affable members of this House. I say that, despite whatever opposition there is, the report was given in the dining room of the House.

The question that Head 22 stand part of the Schedule was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

HEAD 38 — MEDICAL (6) HEALTH CENTRES

Head 38 — Medical (6) Health Centres — was called.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, in connection with this Head, hon. members will see that the supplementary amounts needed are in respect of Item 65, "Eradication of Yellow Fever Mosquito" and Item 66, "B.C.G. Programme". The amounts required are \$10,205 and \$1,323 respectively. One is for the *Aedes Aegypti* eradication campaign and the other is in connection with the campaign dealing with the control of tuberculosis. I beg to move that Head 38 stand part of the Schedule.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I beg to second that.

Mr. BOXILL: Mr. Chairman, speaking on Item 65 "Eradication of Yellow Fever Mosquito" (ASIDES) I am speaking on this item; I am not filibustering.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member must address the Chair.

Mr. BOXILL: I am addressing the Chair. I hope that the newspapers will publish what I am saying now. We are being called upon to spend \$57,000 odd for the eradication of this *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito; and while that is so, a number of people have taken up the fancy of growing plants in their homes. At the same time they are frustrating the efforts of the inspectors when they go into these homes fumigating them in order to eradicate this mosquito. I would advise these people who have these plants in their homes not to keep them in water. It would be a good thing for them to perforate the receptacles in which the plants are growing and put ice blocks in these receptacles. If we are spending this amount of money and we allow people to continue to keep this mosquito here because they think they are keeping their houses in a beautiful state by growing these plants in them, we will eventually have to ask the Government to pass legislation to deal with these people.
7.10 p.m.

If people continue to frustrate the inspectors, I myself might have to come and ask Government to pass legislation not only to fine but to confine these people. I was at a home not so long ago, and much to my surprise an Inspector came there and looked into a pit that gathered water and it contained a number of *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes. The Inspector drew them to my attention because I asked him what they looked like. It is a mosquito looking as if it had been in white paint; but the Inspector was lackadaisical about the way in which he went about this. He did not seem to realise the danger this mosquito is creating.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to be pedantic or verbose, but I have been to the Latin American countries and other places, and I can say that Barbados has something of which to be proud. This small Island is one of the cleanest places I have ever seen, but there is no justification why people through their selfish gains should stop inspectors from carrying out their job in eradicating this mosquito. Though

we have a tourist industry, we have to depend upon King Sugar, and things are not looking so bright with sugar since the Europeans are amalgamating among themselves; therefore we have to look to the American dollar. The entire world is geared to the American dollar; and if Barbados is the only West Indian Island that carries the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito and we have an outbreak of yellow fever, it would mean that no tourists will come to Barbados, but will go to Trinidad, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Vincent and the other places, and the economy of this Island will be lowered. This will also cause a stark situation of unemployment, and therefore for the benefit of all of us I am appealing to those who keep these plants in their homes not to frustrate the inspectors when they come around. People often say they are not allowing the inspectors to spray because it kills the plants, but it is better for two or three plants to be killed than for the Island to be flooded with these *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes and yellow fever.

I am therefore appealing to everyone who has a home not to frustrate the inspectors in their job when they come around, because if they continue to do so, I would have to ask Government to pass legislation not only to fine people but to confine them too.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Chairman, I must support the last speaker in his remarks about the eradication of the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito, because it has been drawn to our attention that the United States has given the Government notice that if within two years this mosquito is not eradicated from Barbados, there is a likelihood of their putting an embargo on visitors from Barbados to the United States and vice versa, and they will have to effect a boycott on all cargo between Barbados and the United States. The tourist industry of which we think so much will come to nought; so I must support the hon. member very strongly.

As Chairman of the Public Health Committee, a number of cases found throughout St. Michael are brought to me every Friday morning. There are still too many cases, and the drive to eradicate this mosquito needs to be intensified. We are very worried about it at the City Council, and we will give any co-operation whatever to the eradication of this mosquito. We have been given a time limit of two years in which to eradicate this mosquito, and no one must stay in the way of the inspectors in the carrying out of their duties. If they go to a home and see water, they must spray where they think fit, and the householders must understand that it is in the interest of everyone and no selfish attitude will be permitted. I wish the great danger of this mosquito to be known throughout the Island if we do not speed up this eradication. It has been got rid of in Trinidad and British Guiana, and if they can get rid of it there, it can be got rid of here; but we need greater co-operation from the householders and a more intensive drive on the part of the inspectors to see that the work is completed, because we have been given two years to finish the job.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Chairman, I have listened to both speakers and I should like to point out to the hon. junior member for St. Thomas that these inspectors work under legislation, and they can bring before the Law Courts anyone who refuses to allow them to carry out the necessary function which they are appointed to perform. For the information of the hon. junior member for Christ Church, I should like to say that it is only two weeks ago that a representative from WHO came with the Director of Medical Services to see me and pointed out that in America they are making a serious drive to eradicate this yellow fever mosquito, and for the good of the tourist industry in Barbados we will have to have Barbados cleared of these mosquitoes in a very short time. As a result of that, my Ministry has been working very hard on certain proposals for speeding up this programme, and I can say that it would have the co-operation of the Government, because we are aware of the fact that we depend to some great extent on the tourist industry, and one shot of yellow fever in Barbados means the death of the tourist industry here. We are quite cognisant of that, and in the not too distant future you will find that there will be a great acceleration in the pace of the *Aedes Aegypti* eradication campaign, and we hope in a very short time to free Barbados of this danger.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to hear the Minister say that this has been drawn very forcibly to his attention and the steps he intends to take because it is directly under his Ministry, and I can assure him of the co-operation from the City Council.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that some of the inspectors have complained that they have not been getting the co-operation of the householders. I have taken the responsibility on my shoulders to tell them to carry out the letter of the law, and let people know that I have given such instructions, and there is legislation which they can carry out to bring people before the Law Courts. I have issued that directive through the Director of Medical Services, and I have nothing to fear because it is for the benefit of Barbados. I have told the inspectors to be very firm in carrying out their duties.

The question that Head 38 (6) stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.
7.20 p.m.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I beg to move that this Resolution for the sum of \$92,528 do now pass.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

On motion of Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of one Resolution in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On separate motions of Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA in each case, the Resolution was read a first and second time and agreed to.

THE TEACHERS (SECONDARY SCHOOLS) PENSIONS BILL RETURNED BY OTHER PLACE WITH AMENDMENTS

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received from the Other Place a Bill intituled an Act to amend and consolidate the law of this Island relating to pensions of teachers in secondary schools with certain amendments which have been passed by them.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I beg to move, Mr. Speaker, that the amendments from the Other Place to the Teachers (Secondary Schools) Pensions Bill, 1962, be taken as the next Order of the Day.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, the amendments to this Bill from the Other Place appear on pages 7, 8, 14 and 18. On page 7 an amendment occurs in the final line of the first paragraph. The paragraph will now read "of this subsection" instead of "of this section". In other words, it should be "subsection" instead of "section".

On page 8, the final line of Section 7 should now read "of subsection (1) of Section 6 of this Act." The words "subsection (1) of" have been omitted.

On page 14, in subsection (4) of Section 14 in the first line the word "debt" appears. I should be plural; therefore the word should be "debts".

On page 18, there are two amendments, and they occur in Section 17, subsection (4), paragraph (a) and paragraph (b). In the penultimate line of paragraph (a) the words "subsection (1) of", have been omitted as well as in paragraph (b) the same words are omitted. The phrase in each paragraph should now read "of subsection (1) of Section six of this Act."

All the amendments are purely typographical and I beg to move that they be now read a first time.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

On separate motions of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA in each case, the amendments were read a second time and agreed to.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: That brings Government Business to an end.

THE ADJOURNMENT

The Order Paper for Government Business having been fixed.

Mr. SPEAKER: In respect of Private Members' Business, it is proposed that Order No. 16 be the first Order of the Day.

Mr. SMITH: I ask leave, Mr. Speaker, that Order No. 14 be Order No. 2.

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 20th November, 1962 at 2.30 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

7.30 p.m.