

THE House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION 1971 - 76

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(OFFICIAL REPORT) FIRST SESSION OF 1971-76 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 8th May, 1973

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

PRESENT

His Honour N. G. A. MAXWELL, LL.B., (Speaker); Hon. C. E. TALMA, C.B.E., (Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the House); Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, (Minister of Home Affairs); Mr. R. ST.C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE, J.P., (Chairman of Committees); Mr. W. C. B. HINDS; Hon. F. G. SMITH, Q.C., S.C., B.A., (Minister of Communications and Works); Hon. P. G. MORGAN, C.B.E., (Minister of Tourism Information and Public Relations); Mrs. G. L. EASTMOND Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE, (Minister of Health and Welfare); Mr. A. MORRISON.

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER:

The Minutes of this Honourable House for the meeting of 3rd April, 1973 are before you for confirmation, and unless there are any amendments, they will be confirmed

There being no objection, the Minutes are hereby confirmed.

Mr. BOLDEN and Mr. GREAVES entered the Chamber and took their seats.

DOCUIVENTS LAID

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Minister of Finance, I am commanded to lay the following -

The Customs Duties (Barbados Clay Pigeon Shooting Association) Order, 1973.

Statement showing Net Customs and Excise Receipts for . twelve months ended 31st March 1973. .

The Local Government (Pensions) (Amendment) Regulations 1973.

The Local Government Casual Employees (Pensions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1973.

On my own behalf, I am commanded to lay the following: -

Report of the Public Utilities Board for the year 1972.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

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

Resolution to grant the sum of \$15,240 from the Consolidated Fund and to place it at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1973-74, Part I -

Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimates 1973-74, No. 3, which form the First Schedule to the Resolution.

Resolution to grant the sum of \$1,800,000 from the Consolidated Fund and to place it at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1973-74, Part II - Capital, as shown in the Supplementary Estimates 1973-74, No. 4 which form the Schedule to the Resolution I am asking leave to deal with these two Resolutions in all their stages today.

Mr.. SPEAKER:

If there is no objection, leave will be granted. Leave is granted.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker on behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to give notice of the following -

A Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the payment of pensions, gratuities and other allowances.

On my own behalf, I beg to give notice of the following: -

A Bill to amend the Land Tax Act, 1973.

Hon. F. G. SMITH:

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

Resolution to grant the sum of \$240,000 from the Consolidated Fund and to place it at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1973-74, Part II - Capital, as shown in the Supplementary Estimates 1973-74, No. 5 which form the Schedule to the Resolution.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Science and Technology, I beg to give notice of the following -

A Bill to amend the Animal (Diseases and Importation) Act, 1949.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

On the motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, a Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the payment of pensions, gratuities and other allowances, was read a first time.

On the motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, a Bill to amend the Land Tax Act, 1973, was read a first time.

Mr. MOTTLEY entered the Chamber and took his seat.

On the motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, a Bill to amend the Animal (Diseases and Importation) Act, 1949, was read a first time.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY RE THE LATE MR. ERNEST DEIGHTON MOTTLEY

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, before the business of the House is commenced, I wish to pay tribute to the late Mr. Ernest Deighton Mottley, C.B.E., J.P., a former representative for the City of Bridgetown in the House of Assembly

for over 25 years and also the first Mayor of Bridgetown and one who has held that office with distinction on many occasions.

The late Mr. Ernest Deighton Mottley was a successful and knowledgeable real estate agent and broker, an astute and true politician with good organising ability, and a champion both of the vested interests and of the poor and forgotten man.

Mr. Mottley first entered the House in 1946 after the death of the late Mr. Pierce to join the late Mr. Valence Gale, J.P., who was serving as Junior Member for the City of Bridgetown.

Mr. Mottley or "Rugged" as he was fondly called by his close friends and supporters, was a man endowed with a brilliant brain and great organising ability and for over 25 years was the virtual strong

man of the vestry, the Local Government City Council and the Municipality of Bridgetown. None of us here or outside for that matter, can deny the fact that the late Mr. Ernest Deighton Mottley had the interest of the poor, indigent and needy at heart, and that he worked untiringly for their upliftment, maintenance, support and advancement in life. For the young people - the youth - the infants and school children alike, the late Mr. Ernest Mottley had a special place in his heart and he saw after their needs from the cradle and throughout their schoolhood days as Church warden and then as Mayor of Bridgetown on numerous occasions.

As senior member for the City of Bridgetown for over 25 years consecutively - a great distinction and a great honour which only few members of Parliament are privileged to enjoy - the late Mr. Mottley stood out as a good debater and a powerful and aggressive opposition member and leader of the official Opposition. 12.10 p.m.

His voice could always be heard in any cause which lacked or needed assistance and which was considered for the public interest, benefit and support. He took part in many important conferences, seminars and meetings for many long years, not necessarily locally but overseas, and the most significant one was when he attended the Independence Conference in London in 1965 and made a very valuable contribution. Mr. Mottley has gone but his name, image and memory will long be remembered both here in the Caribbean, in the United States and in many other parts of the world where he spent some of his years. To his widow and the members of his family, including the present learned member for the City who has succeeded him we wish to extend our sympathy and sincere condolences. May he rest in peace. I beg to move that the following Resolution which has been prepared do now pass:

"BE IT RESOLVED that this House place on record the deep sense of sorrow and bereavement on the passing of the late Ernest Deighton Mottley, C.B.E., J.P., a former member of the House for the City of Bridgetown.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to his relatives."

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Speaker, I must say that if I did not rise to second the passing of this Resolution I would feel that I would die sooner. Mr. Ernest Deighton Mottley, as the Leader of the House has said, has been much more to this community than a representative in the political field, and he has been a father for many. He has been a true counsellor for many and much more than this. There is no doubt that Mr. Mottley was part of the poor and that the poor formed part of Mr. Mottley's entire life.

I think that Mr. Mottley first came to light in his late twenties or thereabout, and those were the days when the political struggle in this Country was perhaps at its bitterest, though there were not as many soldiers so to speak in the field as one would find today. Nevertheless, the few who were in battle were the ones who we would have to consider today such as thought themselves mighty and charged with the power over all they could survey. I must say that Ernest Deighton Mottley lived such a life that whilst he was as near as he ought to have been within the folds of the planters, the merchants, the conservatives, the people who had it, who were the financial bosses of this Country, it must be said of Mr. Mottley that he never lost the common touch. Whatever he did, however he went about his task he has left it for us to see that he was able throughout his entire life to make those who had it share it with the lesser fortunes.

We remember in those years when the lighter system was still in operation - an I refer to the lighters bringing cargo into the carenage - that there was a time when a strike had threatened the powerful finances of the DaCostas, and it was Mr. Ernest Deighton Mottley, from his pivotal position, who was able to get those lightermen to resume work and to keep the movement of cargo from the ships into the storehouses. He did this in conjunction with the then Mr. W. W. Reece who was a practising barrister at the time and who was summoned by the powerful DaCosta group to solve this problem. Mr. Reece with his legal knowledge and Mr. Mottley with his personal knowledge of the people and their problems - and his manner of approach to the situation, were able to resolve this dispute not so much with a view to making money for the DaCostas, but Mr. Mottley well knew that the longer the strike lasted the more costly the commodities would be ultimately to the poor consumers, and these things weighed before Mr. Mottley's eyes and he played his part then in trying to settle that part of the dispute.

We know of Mr. Mottley's triumph and of his considerable success in Local Government politics, we know of his considerable and remarkable career as a vestryman, and we do not want to go into all the detail which led up to his eventually becoming a vestryman after campaigning for all the rich people for all the years. He had the guts to fly into their faces one day and he too stood for election, but I well remember that all the old vestrymen and the old churchwardens in the past had as their familiar theme at the end of each parochial year that they could boast of the annual savings which they had effected on behalf of the parish. 12.20 p.m.

It fell to Mr. Mottley in his campaigning, to let the poor people know that, if they supported him he would see to it that rather than having thousands upon thousands of unspent dollars to throw back into the treasury, he would share the money amongst the poor and the needy in the City of Bridgetown and elsewhere. There can be no dispute about the, fact that, through Mr. Mottley's tactics and his keen eye to political management, he caused taxation to spread over a wider area of this Country. He served on every parochial board that there was, he gathered experience from serving in all of these various capacities, and he punctuated everything by paying very special attention to what was then known as the inmates of the St. Michael's almshouse.

Added to all of that we had the day nurseries and the Old People's Homes in the City of Bridgetown, in the parish of St. Michael, and so on. Who can fail to recall that with the passing away of the Local Government system we have witnessed the closing down of one of those poor Homes that had served its purpose for very many years in Westbury Road? I think it was the St. Leonard's Home, which was situated very near to St. Leonard's Church. That Home fell into disuse and became neglected. I believe that when Mr. Mottley had to witness all of his good works going into a state of disarray, then these things from time to time, interfered with his health that had not been of the best throughout the years.

Mr. Speaker, Ernest Deighton Mottley was a man who loved children, and it seems as if it fell to his lot that all of the poor children were to be gathered around him. It is true to say that, in this community today, and in many countries abroad, there are several men and women who, were it not for the humane spirit, the kind feeling of Mr. Mottley as well as the risks he took at times in order to answer their cases and their causes, might not have been in certain positions and might not have benefited educationally in order to occupy the positions that they now occupy socially and so on.

We know, Mr. Speaker, of all the good Mr. Mottley has done in providing shoes, uniforms and so on

for the neglected children. He also provided them with meals. We know that in years past many children were granted scholarships to some of our secondary schools but some of those children found it extremely difficult to take advantage of the scholarships offered or gained because they lacked certain necessities such as food, clothing, bus fares and so on. We remember that during his regime in the City Council, when there were 64 rum shops in Baxters Road alone, the part he had to play in bringing relief to these vendors of alcoholic spirits year after year with a view to helping those people to eke out an existence.

Sir, we also remember the type of vigilance that he exercised by demanding that the various departments submit annual reports of their work. All of these things go to make up the credit that is due to anyone who has served his country with the type of distinction that Mr. Mottley has in his short span of years. We have a full knowledge of Mr. Mottley as a churchman. I believe his Christian virtues were such as to provide for him a place that many of us who are left behind must take note of, and, realise that we still have to strive to have our souls prepared to reach there.

When we recall Mr. Mottley's efforts in granting assistance to the small meeting rooms and the small churches scattered around us, it will be realised that he rendered assistance in the repairing of their pews and buildings. What is remarkable about this, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that, with the throwing open of the doors of those meeting halls, many of the people who have been roaming our streets indulging in the use of vulgarity, were encouraged and brought into these churches at night, at least the moments that they have spent under those roofs were not given to bringing the Country into a state of disrepute.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I would not be doing justice to the service Mr. Mottley rendered to this Country if I did not mention the fact that he, as a person, was an extremely polite man. He was a man who respected himself, and he never hesitated to show respect to others. Although for reasons he stuck to the conservatives in politics, I believe I am right in saying that anyone, who has examined the life of Ernest Deighton Mottley must come to the conclusion that his life was one of a perfect socialist. His heart was with the people. 12.30 p.m

His heart was with the people, but Sir, Mr Mottley like all of us had his faults and his weaknesses, and as we all know he would have his critics as such being a man in public life. But there is one thing about the late Mr. Mottley, and it is that when he recognised his weak points, it is there that he always emerged by proving his best.

If I were to recall at this stage the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, chapter 12 and, verse 9, which read -

"For my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me."

I believe that for the good the late Mr. Mottley did on this earth and to so many poor people, the power of Christ rested upon him.

You know Sir. that people by their actions in public life are referred to as political animals. I want to say that the late Mr. Mattley was more than a political animal. He carried a greater burden and discharged a greater responsibility to his community, and he had a sense of devotion second to none. I

often recall how his critics remarked upon Mr. Mottley sitting with his feet across the desk at the Town Hall presiding over the not so social affairs of some wayward father and unfortunate mother, over the affairs of some husband who had deserted his wife and vice versa, but I am glad, Mr. Speaker, to be able to state on Mr. Mottley's behalf today that as he did it for the poor trying not to liquidate their marriages, but trying to weld them together or to get support from a father for some child that he had been neglecting in the past, he was able to do it for the rich and stately, politically and otherwise. He did not sit across the table in those days, but he stretched his feet far and wide. He did everything to make mothers happy.

I must say, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Mottley did not merely serve the poor and destitute, but he sought to raise up humanity from the deepest depth at times, and he has a proud record which he has left behind, and it is briefly this, that there are many middle class people in this community who were ashamed to see Mr. Mottley or seek his assistance or the assistance of his counsel by day; they sought it by moonlight, but nevertheless, whenever they sought that assistance, if it laid within him to do good, he just could not resist the temptation of rendering that assistance to seek to make others happy. That was part of his life.

Now I have come, Mr. Speaker, to perhaps the saddest part of my address today. As if to show Parliament the love that the people of the City of Bridgetown held for the late Ernest Deighton Mottley, from the day his body was laid to rest, the people of Chapmans Lane and the adjoining areas in Bridgetown have been assembling in the St. Mary's churchyard where his body is at rest and keeping up almost continuous services over his grave. Each morning, the women folk can be seen carrying buckets of water on their heads and watering his grave. I understand that on one occasion the rector of the parish, not with a view to stopping the people from expressing their love for him, had to ask them to stop the holding of their services in the church yard to give him an opportunity to conduct his own inside the church, but immediately the rector had completed his service, the folk at the graveside recommenced and have been carrying on, as I understand it, until last night and this morning. They are doing this out of their love for this man.

Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the House has told us in so many words of Mr. Mottley's contribution to the well being of this community, but I am to ask why is it that the Government did not see fit to suggest that Mr. Mottley who had retired from the service of this Country for just over one year be given a State funeral? 12.40 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, there are many people who have tried to kill Ernest Deighton Mottley long before he died. Are we to see that the Government in refusing to offer a State funeral is accused of trying to kill Ernest Deighton Mottley even after he is dead? From this man's record, and examination of what he has done for the poor, we must all ask ourselves if Ernest Deighton Mottley is really dead. Why then did we see it in respect of others whose contribution to this community could not begin to match half of what Mr. Mottley did on behalf of the poor?

Why was Mr. Mottley not offered a State funeral? Why were his relatives his wife and his children not offered a State funeral for him? Why was the suggestion not made to them that he be given a State funeral? Is it that he did so much good for the poor that the Government thought they could best show their dislike for the man even to the last by denying the offer of a State funeral? We are only concerned about the offer, why not? Mr. Speaker, I am obliged at this hour to extend deepest sympathy to his

widow and to his children, to my parliamentary colleague, his son, the present member for the City of Bridgetown. I am sure they all know how deeply touched I am, because for me Ernest Deighton Mottley has been much more than a friend. May he rest in peace.

Mr. WEEKES:

Mr. Speaker, I think I would be failing in my duty having served this Island as a former vestryman and also a councillor, if I did not pay tribute to the late Ernest Deighton Mottley who was a member of this ancient and honourable House of Assembly. Regardless of our political affiliation or our ideologies, we must admit that Ernest Deighton Mottley rendered yeoman service to the people of this Island, especially the poor. On numerous occasions Mr. Mottley and I would sit and discuss the strenuous work we did in those days as vestrymen to convince the die-hards of this Country that they should change their policy and do something in the interest of the poor. I respected Mr. Mottley and at all times he would refer to me as brother Weekes and I would refer to him as brother Motts.

Mr. Mottley looked after the interest of the poor throughout his political career. I remember one occasion serving as a councillor that Mr. Mottley drew my attention to the fact that there was a pupil at a school in Bridgetown whose parents, he had found out, could not produce lunch for the child, and although it might have been illegal for Mr. Mottley to assist that child out of funds from St. Michael, he did it for seven months and then drew it to the attention of the Southern District Council. Those are some of the fine qualities of the late Ernest Deighton Mottley.

Let us face facts. Mr. Mottley made a small contribution in assisting the Democratic Labour Party to gain control of this Government, and you will remember that on that occasion he said we would hold the Government for not less than 300 years. When I first entered this House of Assembly there were a few vestrymen and councillors at that particular moment in the history of this House, but I claim the distinction now of being the only member who served in the vestry and in the council and therefore would be in a position to know of the inestimable service that Mr. Mottley has rendered to all sections of the community and especially the paupers of this Country. To his sorrowing relatives and especially his widow and his son, whom he has left to follow in his footsteps, I extend my deepest sympathy and I pay no apologies to anyone in stating here today that Mr. Mottley dedicated his entire life in the interest of the poor. May he rest in peace.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the late Ernest Deighton Mottley, and much has been said by the hon. member for St. Peter about this distinguished gentleman. I was not here when the hon. Leader of the House made his address on behalf of the late Ernest Deighton Mottley, but as a member of Parliament and as a person, there are few occasions on which I speak in eulogy of anyone in this House. As a matter of fact, this is the first time I have spoken in 12 years eulogising anyone, and I could not allow the occasion to pass without making my contribution to this debate. 12.50 p.m.

I was in association with Mr. Ernest Mottley long before I was a politician, I remember having" talks with Mr. Mottley. As a matter of fact, it was Mr. Mottley who encouraged me to enter politics, although he was with the Conservative Party. The hon. member on the other side of the House said that he was a conservative. I say that Mr. Mottley was no conservative, but he used the Conservative Party for convenience. Nobody looking at Mr. Mottley and the work he has done for the poor people of this Country, could consider him as a conservative. He saw it convenient to get what he wanted for the poor

people of this Country through aligning himself with the conservatives, and that is what he has done. I say that is one of the good traits of a good politician.

I remember Mr. Mottley giving me encouragement to contribute to the educational needs of this Country. I also remember in 1958 when I told him that I was considering establishing a school, he gave me all the assistance I wanted and all the encouragement I wanted. He discussed with me the plight of some of the children who were then in the Nightengale Home and in the St. Michael's Infirmary, and I told him to send some of them to the Federal High School and I would teach them free.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of the discussions between the late Ernest Deighton Mottley and myself, people who would, perhaps, be domestic servants today, are now holding jobs in the civil service of this Country. Some of those that he sent to me are in Universities today. If that is the only contribution he has made to this Country, then I say it was a good contribution. Now, there were certain vestry scholars and, whenever they finish their career in a particular form they were supposed to return the books to the Council. Mr. Mottley did not take the books and give them to other scholars, but he looked around for poor people in the private schools and asked the headmasters to recommend the names of children who could not purchase their own books and who could use those books in those schools.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have much to say because I agree with all that has been said on either side in respect of the late Ernest Deighton Mottley. However, I felt that it was my duty to state that he was a man of high principle and a man of high quality despite what may have been said about him. I certainly have never said anything about him on a platform I do not care if anybody gets annoyed about that either. I felt that he was doing his Country a service and I could not speak against a man who was doing the Country a good service. If ever there was a politician who contributed to the poor people of this Country, it was the late Ernest Deighton Mottley. May his body rest in peace.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I cannot claim to know the record of Ernest Deighton Mottley in this Chamber. I entered this Chamber after he had left it, but as a student of the social and political history of this Country and as one holding the responsibility, at this stage, for the Ministry of Education, I would like to pay a word of tribute to the work done by Mr. Mottley on behalf of educational assistance to the poor and needy of this Country to enable them to make use of such educational opportunities as may have been then available.

It has been the task of this Democratic Labour Party to systematise educational provision and to increase educational opportunities in the drive to democratise that education, but, in the history of that educational development in any country with a social conscience, the ethic of opening up opportunities and developing educational opportunities from an elite to a democratic basis, the country must pass through a stage where opportunities are very limited. It is to the credit of Mr. Ernest Deighton Mottley that in that age when he held the authority and the power from the positions which he had occupied, he was able to give assistance, or to make provision for assistance, to many poor and needy children permitting them to rise to whatever

heights the talents instilled in them by God would permit them.

I merely wish to join with others who have spoken in paying a tribute to this work, because without that type of educational support and sustenance the business of education cannot take place. I join with

my colleagues in this Parliament on either side of the House in paying tribute to his widow, his children and other relatives.

Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a little contribution here. It is not for me to reflect on the political business which Mr. Mottley had done during his period as a member of this Chamber, but as a student, I am well aware of a very important decision which affected many students at that time in Barbados very favourably. I believe that those students, whether in Barbados or outside of Barbados, would expect me to make this point. There was a time in Barbados when many children whose parents were living in straitened circumstances had to rely on winning a scholarship or exhibition in order to enter the secondary schools, and many of these students even after being successful in winning one of these scholarships or exhibitions encountered great difficulties in buying books from which to study. 1 p.m.

At that time books were a lot cheaper than they are today, but poor people living in straitened circumstances found it difficult to provide their children at secondary schools with books. I should like to say that Mr. Mottley while in the Vestry did institute a system whereby the Vestry bought and made these books available to such students who had won scholarships whether at first grade or second grade schools. I should like to make it quite clear for myself as a scholarship winner in Barbados, that when my secondary education came about I took the opportunity to avail myself of such a book scheme, and there are many other students in Barbados who have to thank Mr. Mottley very much for having instituted such a scheme whereby books could be made available to them and their parents could feel much happier and less concerned about having to find the money to buy the books. This is an effort from which many people and many outstanding students in Barbados have benefited. Mr. Mottley in my view has to be congratulated very much on this score.

Mr. Speaker, whatever his detractors may have to say, one has to agree that for those people who knew him best, Mr. Mottley has done a great amount of good. Some of us may not have liked it, but it is not for those to judge him.

It is for those who like me who have benefited greatly through him or by him to judge him, and I believe that the expression which we saw on the day of his funeral and which continued day and night in St. Mary's Church-yard is an indication that there are many people in Barbados who have benefited greatly by Mr. Mottley and who today are judging him not as his detractors would like to put it, but by the good he has done for them. Whatever we may like to think about his ulterior motive in doing this good, the fact is that many people in Barbados have benefited from the good and they are the people best suited to judge what he has done and to judge the character of the individual.

I would like to join with all the other members who have spoken in expressing my sympathy to his sorrowing widow and the children of the late Ernest Deighton Mottley, and I should like to take this opportunity to re-assure many of the students who like myself went to school in those days that we all welcome the particular effort which Mr. Mottley made to make education much easier for people in those days.

Hon. F. G. SMITH:

Mr. Speaker, I shall be very brief, but I do not think I should allow an occasion such as this to pass without adding my personal quota to the tribute to Mr. Ernest Deighton Mottley. He was a friend of my

parents and myself for several years and it was an occasion for me to go to his house and listen to him discuss affairs over the years and to recite incidents in his very varied career. Now as to the question of whether I knew Ernest Deighton Mottley, I think that except for his son the hon. junior member for Bridgetown I can claim to know him well, and for one reason, far from defending him I do not think at any stage his family requested a State funeral. I think they actually said they did not want any State funeral. Knowing Ernest Deighton Mottley he would have been pleased if he could have hovered over the aisle on that occasion with what he saw. Had there been a State funeral the people he loved and adored and the people who worshipped him and sang on his grave and paid tribute to him after he was buried would probably have been excluded from a ceremony at which they would have lived to pay tribute, and if he could have hovered over the aisle and looked at the people from New Orleans and Emmerton, the humble folk whom he helped in his years as a vestryman and a member of Parliament, I think he would have preferred that to any pomp and ceremony and to any fanfare of trumpets. His funeral was the clearest indication of the love with which he was loved by the people, and I think his family was right in not asking for a State funeral, because as protocol sets out, with the seats assigned and policemen and what have you, the humble folk who now adore and praise him and cherish his memory would have been ignored on such an occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure it must have been his wish and desire that all those whom he had in his humble way given succour and assistance should attend and pay their last tribute to him, and all of us who attended that funeral must have been pleased - not amazed because we all knew the esteem in which he was held - to see so many humble poor folk sing his praises and attend his going out of this world, and I too as a member and friend of the family on behalf of my family tender to his family our sincere condolences. I am sure and convinced that the good he has done will long remain in the memories of all of us. In politics as you will probably learn, Mr. Speaker, it is a game in which survival, backstepping, maligning, bad talking, undermining are considered part and parcel of the cut and thrust. You either survive or you do not survive. This man survived for twenty-five years, and no man in public life, as I said when Sir Grantley Adams was going to the Federal Parliament in 1956 and I paid tribute to him for his contribution to Barbados, can survive in political life in a small Island with its prejudices, its hates, its jealousies for twenty-five years without making a significant contribution, and any member who can survive in this Parliament for that period of time can only survive because the people he represents are convinced that his sacrifices and contributions are worthwhile. He survived and has handed down the mantle to his son. His son has got a long way to go to walk in his father's footsteps. It is a different age with changing political patterns because of his different background and education. His father has paved the way for him to a large extent; so the struggle, turmoil and battles that moulded Ernest Deighton Mottley are not present in the hon. member for Bridgetown or any of his offspring. His was a difficult age.

Mr. Speaker, I know that when the history of this Country is written it shall be recorded whatever the motives, whatever the reasons, that a large number of people in this Country were helped in this community by this great man. May he rest in peace.

Mrs. EASTMOND:

Mr. Speaker, I too would like to add a brief tribute on this occasion. I did not know Mr. Mottley as a politician because I am new in politics, but I knew Mr. Mottley as a friend as I was a friend of

the family. Mr. Mottley was indeed a great man and all the things said about him here are quite true.

He was the man for that time. He saw the needs of the poor and it took a man of great courage to do what he did. He set about to relieve the sufferings of the poor, and indeed we are still left with the poor. Mr. Mottley started the fight and there are several of us who must continue. 1.10 p.m.

This is a new era, and no one should criticise him for his time and for what he did during his period. I think that we should look ahead and take a leaf out of his book and go forward and do better in this era. I want to express my sympathy to his widow and family. May God rest Mr. Mottley in peace.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON:

Mr. Speaker I could not sit here and hear all the members paying tribute to the late Ernest Deighton Mottley without making my own contribution. I do not think there is one member in this hon. Chamber who was as closely associated with him as myself. We were personal friends, and I can talk of the days in the early thirties when my brother was just beginning to practise law and shared rooms with Mr. Mottley in the same building. I spent more time in his office than I ever spent in my brother's just discussing business and the general attitude of people, and I may say that he was not even grown up in the political field neither did I dream of politics at that time. I must say also that men are not made they are born, and Mr. Ernest Deighton Mottley was one of the men who were born. If we could make men I would have made a lot of good men, but all the tributes paid to him today are tributes with which he was born. He was a natural lover of people, and if there is one man in this Chamber who can confirm this it is me.

In those days there was no council, no Government's money, no treasury money and he used to give away the three-penny piece as we had in those days to many children, and all the money he gave away was out of his own pocket and it was a great pleasure for him to give to the poor people. As a result of this there was such a great amount of people who used to visit his Chambers every day, and discuss with him all their domestic and other problems and he would do his best to solve them. We have lived together for many, many years and I can say that he was one of the men who were born because of the things he has done. May he rest in peace, and I tender my sincere sympathy to his widow, his sorrowing sons and his family.

Mr. BOLDEN:

Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay my respects to the widow and sorrowing family of the late Ernest Deighton Mottley. I am happy to see that practically every member on the Government benches has been able to say something good to the memory of this great man. It is so strange in Barbadian society that the very people who abuse you in your lifetime can think of all the good things you have done and how good you were after you have passed. I believe that history will record that all the social legislation which is now being put forward by many of the political parties in Barbados was started by none other than Ernest Deighton Mottley. When I first came to town I heard of this man as one who gave cod liver oil to the children of the poor, and obviously this was the beginning of a social welfare scheme. I remember talking to him one night and he said to me, "Boy you are young, but I know what it is to be poor and I have always remembered the poor." Those were very significant words, because when I heard people talk about Papa Motts I knew that he must have been a man of good qualities to have acquired the title of Papa because you do not call someone who is bad or evil by such a friendly and paternal name, and therefore many of the people who gathered at his interment must have remembered him as their father.

To his family I would say that they should go ahead remembering that they might have lost the figure of Ernest Deighton Mottley from around the house, but certainly the name will be a household name as long as we remember the poor in our society, I would wish the Government now at this late stage in paying tribute to this man to do what many of us have been asking for and what he has tried to do so often and for which so much criticism has been thrown upon him. He was the only man in this Country who has ever been able to call the putative fathers of children into his office and explain to them what it means to own their offspring and to save the dignity of the child, and also to point out the indignity of being drawn before the ?crt's to make an offering of \$3.00 or \$4.00 a week for such a child. We have been asking for legal aid to assist in these cases, and I would hope that now he has gone this will be done. One always remembers when it was said that if you could not move Mottley from the City you could move the City from Mottley, and I would hope that in his memory the Government would now make the necessary legislation to grant legal aid to those persons. I can say the Country is worse off without the feelings of kindness he had for the poor people of the Country.

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Speaker, I much regret that I was not here at an earlier stage to listen to the entire range of tributes which have been paid to the late Ernest Deighton Mottley today. While I cannot claim personal acquaintanceship with Mr. Mottley going back much more than thirty years, I can well recall as a very young lad in the early thirties, even before the hon. member for the City was born, when Mr. Mottley first entered the political consciousness of this island, and indeed my family, and in those days he lived nearly opposite to us in Spooners Hill. I believe in 1936 he moved further down the road, but opposite he remained for many years as far as politics was concerned. 1.20 p.m

But throughout those years the Opposition with Mr. Mottley gradually climbed the ladder in the conservative political movements of Barbados, and when the Barbados Labour Party gradually climbed the ladder to political power and political emancipation of the people of Barbados. You might not approve of what Mr. Mottley did politically, you might not approve of his methods, but at all times the greatest respect had to be given to the man.

In the elections of the war years when Mr. Mottley first entered Parliament, it was with admiration that those on the opposite side saw how he demonstrated to his associates in politics that he was no more a hanger-on and no more attendant bringing up the rear of the Electors Association. He made it clear that the people of the City were voting for Mottley and not voting for a conservative cause as such. This attitude continued until the conservatives forces in Barbados realised that to survive and to have any hope in politics they would have to embrace him who had the love of the proletariat, for always Mr. Mottley was supported by the proletariat in the City of Bridgetown and its environs.

He sought to revitalise the Conservative party, but the labour, perhaps, was too much for him to carry and, eventually, he presided over its years of greatest victory and also over its years of final abandonment of the political struggle as an entity in itself when the conservatives of Barbados moved into one or another of the political parties which now dominate the scene. Indeed, one could look at Mr. Mottley's achievements and say that sooner or later all of them will be nullified. He sought to revitalise the conservatives, and he ended up by seeing, perhaps, the majority of the conservatives supporting a party which in his final days he was opposed to. He sought to dominate and improve the structure of Local Government, and he saw Local Government destroyed by those whom he had helped to place in power and in a position to destroy things. At the very end of his life he saw the political party to which

his personal weight was lent failed in two elections.

Nonetheless, the contribution of Ernest Mottley over the 25 years of his political life in this Country will always remain outstanding. Alone in the entire Caribbean he was able, as an avowed conservative, to capture the hearts and spirits of a large part of a working-class electorate. The love that was given to Mr. Ernest Mottley by his supporters surpassed the love, perhaps, given to any other politician by his immediate supporters in his constituency. Anyone who saw the demonstrations at his funeral and the indications which his former supporters gave at the service and the ceremony of their affection for the man must, necessarily, be convinced of this.

Mr. Mottley, although he never held the supreme power in the Island of Barbados, at the moment when he set forth his strength, it was a force to be reckoned with, a force which shook Governments that indeed, had majority support. I only have to refer to the 1959 Alderman crisis when the Barbados Labour Party, fresh from a supreme triumph in 1956, fresh from another triumph in the 1956 Federal elections, was yet thrown down by the personality of Ernest Mottley in its attempt to dominate all three of the Local Government Councils. I think that is, perhaps, his greatest political achievement of all. It was by the sheer weight of personality that he was able to upset a majority Government in full command - in apparent full command in the apparent range of power. It matters not that he joined with the then Democratic Labour Party and with the Colonial Office to achieve his end. It matters not how he achieved it. The point was that it was achieved and, perhaps, it led directly to the overthrow of the Barbados Labour Party Government in 1961. So dominant a position did he hold in Local Government, that even after his break with the Democratic Labour Party, which he helped to place in power, his position was thought to be such by the same party that, rather than risk a Local Government election which Mottley might win, they destroyed Local Government altogether, a step which Fr. Hatch, in delivering the funeral oration, was certainly not alone in this Country in thinking that it was a retrograde step.

Ernest Deighton Mottley always earned the respect of those whom he opposed in politics as well as the respect and admiration of those whom he supported. Never at any stage in my knowledge was he thought to be a tool, a hypocrite, thought to be a person seeking for any personal gain to exploit the affection which he

had gained from the voters in the City of Bridgetown and many other persons throughout the urban areas of Barbados. It was my privilege to see Mr. Mottley in opposition - I would not say in hostility, but certainly in Opposition coming round, as far as I was concerned, to a position of friendship. I will esteem his friendship, his support, his counsel and guidance which I have received in the last few years of my association with him as highly as I esteem that of any other politician in Barbados, or indeed in the world, saving only my association with my late father Sir Grantley Adams I am happy, Mr. Speaker, to have been able to get to the House in time to join in this tribute and to support this Resolution of sympathy with the relatives of the late Ernest Deighton Mottley.

Mr. SPEAKER:

I would like to associate myself completely with all of the very noble sentiments which hon. members have expressed this morning regarding the passing of the late Ernest Deighton Mottley. I have had a few conversations with that late gentleman, and from one of those conversations I have formed an impression of him, I have had a brief glimpse at his character, and when in time an epitaph is erected to

his memory, I would like to see the words on that epitaph "That he was a magnanimous man and he was a compassionate man." This was the lasting impression which I formed of him from my very brief association with him.

I, too, would like to extend my deepest sympathy to his relatives and to say that I would wish that the spirit of compassion and the spirit of magnanimity, which I am sure he possessed in great measure, would live on in the hearts of Barbadians and people the world over.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Speaker, not so long ago the Leader of the Opposition said that it was not often for a son to sit in Parliament and to hear tributes paid to his father. I am now, Mr. Speaker, in the same position as the member for St. Thomas, Mr. Speaker, may I, on behalf of my family and myself, thank the members on both sides of the House and you, Mr. Speaker, for the condolences expressed, and for your expressions of good wishes at the time of our bereavement at the passing of my father. I do not want to say very much at this stage, except to express my thanks to all members on both sides of the House and to you, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER:

I will now ask all hon. members to signify their passing of this Resolution by rising for one minute's silence.

Hon. members stood in silence for one minute.

Mr. SPEAKER:

The Resolution is now passed. 1.30 p.m.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Speaker, I heard the Clerk ask for motions for leave of absence. I rise to ask for personal leave of absence as perhaps the new rules have overtaken me and I was not aware that the Clerk would have to draft a motion, but if he could be kind enough so to draft and members would grant me the indulgence of asking for eight weeks' leave of absence a little later on, I would be obliged. I wish to ask for eight weeks' leave of absence and to notify Your Honour that during my absence the Hon. member for St. James will act in my place as Leader of my party and any communications necessary can be dealt with by him. If it is necessary to have a motion, I would be obliged if the Clerk would be kind enough to put this in order.

Mr. SPEAKER:

This matter can be disposed of at this stage.

Mr. ADAMS:

Thank you, Sir. If the House would grant me leave I would be much obliged of leave of absence for eight weeks as from today to visit the United States at the invitation of the State Department.

Mr. SPEAKER:

There being no objection, leave is granted at the hon. member's request for eight weeks as from today.

Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

Mr. Speaker, I too would like to ask for leave of absence until the end of this month.

Mr. SPEAKER:

There being no objection, leave is granted.

ORAL REPLIES

Hon. F. G. SMITH:

Mr, Speaker, I beg to give notice that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 78 asked by the hon. member for St. Joseph is ready.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Standing Orders Nos. 6, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 43, 44 and 49 be suspended for the remainder of today's sitting.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON. I beg to second that.

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

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Government Business be now taken.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON:

I beg to second that

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

THE DENTAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1973

Mr. SPEAKER:

The first item of Government Business stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Health and Welfare to move the Honourable the House of Assembly for the consideration of the amendments to the Bill entitled an Act to repeal the Dental Registration Act, 1923, by the Honourable the Senate.

Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the House of Assembly doth agree with the Senate in the amendments to the Dental Registration Bill as circulated.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee of Supply, and that it be an instruction to the Committee to deal with the money Resolutions of which notice was given earlier today.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON:

I beg to second that.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1973-74 No. 3

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Chairman, the Addendum clearly sets out that consequent on the previous decision, which has already been approved by Parliament, to grant interim increases on the salaries paid in respect of the 1972-73 financial year to public officers, other persons in Government employment and Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in connection with the 1973 Salaries Revision, it is considered that similar payments should be made to other members of the House of Assembly and to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

2. The payments, which would be pensionable and taxable, would be on the same basis as that already agreed to, namely -

On the first \$200 of monthly salary \$40 a month On each succeeding \$100 or part thereof of monthly salary \$10 a month

Subject to a total monthly

payment of not more than \$120 a month

This is merely regularising the position in so far as members of the House of Assembly and Judges are concerned. You will remember that it was argued that part-time duties as such should not be

recompensed but members of the House of Assembly are in truth and in fact not part-time members, but full time, and that has been the position which we are trying to correct at this stage; so in keeping with the promise made at the time and the undertaking given by members on this side, we are now fulfilling our promise and seeing that matters are regularised to the satisfaction of all. 1.40 p.m.

The Deputy Clerks of the House of Assembly are part-time officers and they are being given interim payment, and employees of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and a few other places who are part-time are all being given interim payment, so this would serve to regularise the situation and see that the members of the House and Judges are treated on a fair and equitable basis. I beg to move that Head 3 stand part.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON:

I beg to second that.

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Chairman, I am not supporting this, but before I get to the stage of not supporting this, I just want to say a word or two about the previous debate out of which this Resolution in effect arises. I know of no undertaking being given, certainly not to me, I do not know if any private undertaking was given by the Leader of the House to anyone else at which certainly I was not present, but I know of no undertaking given to me that this matter would be done, and I do not want it, but I just want to say something about the previous debate to set the record quite straight.

When parliamentary members' salaries were raised the Advocate-News published a report which I can only describe as malicious and dangerous, referring to my stand in the matter in which it said that I supported the raises in parliamentary members' salaries. Despite two different appeals to the Acting Editor, one Rice, by the hon. member for Bridgetown and myself the Advocate has never published a correction, this being the third occasion that the Advocate has been requested to correct matters by the Leader of the Opposition and the Advocate has declined so to do. If this continues, Sir, I am going to write a letter to Mr. Speaker asking that the Advocate be excluded from the House of Assembly for certain periods until it learns to give proper reports. On the question of parliamentary members' salaries I spoke and voted against any increase as I am going to vote against this. To the best of my memory, although one member may have voted for it, every member of the Barbados Labour Party who spoke, spoke against any increase for parliamentary members, Ministers the Prime Minister or anybody. Do not let me hear anybody say it is not true, because one member of the Opposition did not speak at all. I abstained on the question of the senatorial salaries, as far as I can remember, but I am speaking of the principle of the raise. Just let us get this clear. If the Advocate-News wishes to continue to come into the House it will have to learn that any misrepresentation of what hon. members say, whether it is proceeded with as a criminal matter under the Parliament (Privileges, Immunities and Powers) Act or not, can lead to the exclusion of parliamentary privileges for the Reporters of that particular newspaper. The Advocate-News cannot expect to hold a monopoly and continue to be irresponsible in its reporting. It has had every opportunity of getting the facts right in this matter, and I just give them notice that if this particular speech is misreported I am not prepared to take yet another example of misreporting lying down.

Mr. Chairman, I have said the main part of what I have to say. I am not voting for this interim increase, I believe it is the result of some behind-the-scenes sculduggery in which somebody may have swallowed his conscience in order to vote against the increase for parliamentary members and justified it

on the ground of saying it was too small and we need an interim increase. I do not know what the background is; I believe that I was wanted to make some submission to bring this interim payment about, I did not do so, and I repeat that certainly if any undertaking was given it was not given to me. If anybody accuses me of wanting to save the people's money and not wanting to drive my hand into the taxpayers' pockets for the irresponsible and wilful increases of members' salaries beyond what is reasonable, I am glad to be so accused and I am not ashamed of it. Never at any stage have I sought any particular increase for myself in this matter nor have I been any party to the pressures which were sought to be put on me. Last time I spoke of the pressures from that side of the House, now I will speak of pressures on both sides of the House to make representation to have interim payment and have members' salaries raised to even higher levels. I am not voting for this.

Hon. F. G. SMITH:

Mr. Chairman, I like this attack by the Leader of the Opposition on his own party.

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order, I have not made any attack on my own party. Let us get this quite clear. I may have replied to an attack made on me by individual.

Hon. F. G. SMITH:

I am really amused to hear the Hon. Leader of the Opposition because he obviously is insinuating that the Leader of the House gave an undertaking to some of his own backbenchers behind his back to deal with interim pay, and of course in typical fashion, he is making capital out of a minimal increase for members of Parliament because he thinks the people of Barbados are going to be with him on that. As I said before, I make no apology for any money I get in politics; it is the only way I feed my family. I have given up my law to do politics and I must get money for mine. I can earn more money outside and I am making no apologies to the public of Barbados. Politics is one game in which they can come and get my salary in 1976 if they want it, but while I am doing a job I have commitments, I have obligations and I am not apologising to them for any salary I get in Barbados. As a matter of fact, I have come around to the view that the salary of the ordinary backbencher is too small. They are getting \$600 when the part-time Clerks are getting \$800 and \$850 without the obligations that a parliamentarian has. We have now a Leader of the Opposition not leading but prepared to use petty politics because he finds that the public of Barbados want a general freeness not only in terms of a parliamentarian without having to pay for it, so he thinks he is on to a good thing which will bring him votes in 1976.

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of explanation, the material matter of my speech is misunderstood. It is quite clear that I spoke against the increases originally and I have got up to say that I was misreported in the Press, I have not made any accusations against members of the Government. I said I was under some pressure from both sides to support an increase and I was against it. I have not made any accusations against anybody. I repeat, no undertaking has been given to me and I never sought these increases and I am not voting for it. I was against it before there was any public expression, let us get it quite clear.

Hon. F. G. SMITH:

Let us go on, Mr. Chairman. I do not want to be too long, but as I said in the debate when the increases were being dealt with, there are only two points. Are members like the other hundreds of workers in Barbados entitled to an increase? The answer to that is an unequivocal "yes" Are the

increases unreasonable? A Government, undertaking or no undertaking, has got to listen to the trend of the debate, and if the Government did not come down with this Resolution it would have meant that parliamentarians would be the only people not getting increases, and there again it would be showing what we have done all along, that is, to make the people of Barbados believe that to be a politician you would be in the lowest form of animal life, next to an amoeba. If we had not brought down this Resolution we would be confirming the public's view that scavengers and unestablished workers and everybody else would be suffering from the increase in the cost of living but that parliamentarians' obligations have not gone up and they are not entitled to an increase.

All this Resolution is trying to do is to bring up to date the whole situation for parliamentarians who have been elected for five years on a full time basis, because there are no part-time parliamentarians; this was obviously a misunderstanding of the concept by the Government originally and they obviously got confused between meeting on certain days in contra-distinction to permanent representatives of the people for 365 days. 1.50 p.m

In that concept I must confess that the Government did not come here originally with the interim pay which we are trying to regularise.

Mr. Chairman, as long as you get people like the Leader of the Opposition telling the people of this Country that to pay their representatives is to give them a fortune. What is a fortune? As a matter of fact, the same Advocate he talks about published a very sensible article in last Sunday's newspaper to the extent that the salaries paid to Ministers could not be considered as something big. Some of the insurance boys in Town worth more than you. The same Leader of the Opposition told me in this House that what I make as a Minister he can make in two or three days in a week! All I am saying is that this Resolution will be passed. He will go on record as not voting for it. He has cast slurs on the Leader of the House to the effect that he got behind his back with certain greedy, hungry members of the Opposition to get a few more dollars.

Mr. Chairman, how much are we going to get? We are not even going to get \$120.00 like the big civil servants. If you are going to get \$40.00 on your first \$200.00, then the maximum you can get is \$60.00. He is going to say that his own members for \$720.00 a year have backbited and stabbed him in the back, and that he did not give any undertaking for what is being done today. This is a reflection on hon. members opposite. You are professional people. Do you not see that the Leader of the Opposition is trying to tell the public that he is against an increase in salary and interim pay, but the Government is trying to undermine him and have made an arrangement with certain back benchers? For what! to get \$60.00 more? Do you not see the inference? He will walk out, because if I were on his side he could not do that to me. I would slaughter his head. He could not do that to me if I were in the Opposition. He is politically trying to give the public the impression that I am so hungry for a meagre \$60.00 that I agreed with the Leader of the House to come here with a Resolution with some backpay.

I want to see the members over there, who have any guts, deal with him as the debate proceeds. We cannot have this sort of thing. If he has inherited money and people are leaving money for him that he does not deserve, then he can afford to get on with this nonsense. You are doing a job for the public; you are an Independent country, and I am saying that even the \$600.00 a month you are getting is not enough. I, the member for St. Michael South Central, will go on record as saying that the work of any back bencher is worth more than \$600.00 a month. It can go in headlines tomorrow that I say that if you

are a true representative of the people, the little pittance of \$600.00 minus income tax and other obligations is nothing. You are really sacrificing your time in order to represent the people.

Hon. E. C. TALMA:

Mr. Chairman, for purposes of the record I wanted to rise earlier, but as my colleague was speaking I allowed him to continue. I never said that I gave an undertaking to the Leader of the Opposition. I said that we gave an undertaking here that the matter would be reported to the Cabinet and re-examined. We have done that, but I never said that I gave an undertaking behind anybody's back. The matter was not dealt with clandestinely. We felt that a mistake had been made; we took the matter to the Cabinet to be adjusted, and we have brought down a Resolution accordingly. There is nothing underhand, Sir.

Mr. BOLDEN:

Mr. Chairman, I want to go on record as saying that I have not on any occasion pressured the Leader of the Opposition to ask for any increase or interim payment for me. I want hon. members to get that straight. I have about ten jobs I am a farmer; a lawyer and a mechanic, etc. I am no ex-parliamentarian's son; I have no inheritance, but I can work for what I want. If the Leader of the Opposition wants to go on record as saying that his party pressured him to do something, then I want the public to know that it might be the other members of the party but not Charles Lindsay Bolden. I would never have to pressure him or anybody else for money. I always know the way out, and this foolishness must stop. I feel that this political "mileage" must stop.

Now, the Hon. Leader of the House has said that the Government came here today to regularise a situation. I want the Advocate, The Leader Writer, C.B.C., and the public to know that when they are referring to parliamentarians' salary, they must look at the Deputy Clerks at the Table and see whether they are not drawing \$805.00 to \$865.00 a month, while the average M.P. is getting \$600.00 a month. That is what I want the public to know. The Deputy Clerks are drawing a better salary, negotiated by a union, than the average M.P. If the Leader of the Opposition has a quarrel, then he must go and quarrel with them. When he is speaking about members on this side, he must exclude those who are not pressuring him. I am not pressuring him

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order, Sir. The hon. member for St. Joseph has never, at any stage, pressured me.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Is the hon. member continuing his speech?

Mr. BOLDEN:

Yes, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

The Chair is awaiting you.

Mr. BOLDEN:

Mr. Chairman, I have no reason to vote for or against the interim payment. I was the first person to say in here that I understood that when members of the Cabinet were

discussing M. P.s' pay, they referred to some of us as part-time politicians. I say that you cannot look

at Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chairman, the Deputy Speaker and others and treat us as part-time politicians. You cannot talk about giving us \$X without interim payment because we are part-time politicians.

With regard to the recent crisis, Mr. Chairman, you can ask the Minister of Agriculture if I did not meet him yesterday on Warren's Road and informed him that it had been reported to me that the Government is charging \$5.00 for a certificate in order to enable a poor peasant to have his pig killed.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

On a point of order, Sir. I am categorically denying that my Ministry or the Government has ever issued any instructions to charge any person in this Country half cent for the services rendered under the Swine Fever Regulations.

Mr. BOLDEN:

Peasants are being charged \$5.00 for the certificate.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. If the hon. member can let me have the names of the officers who are charging the people, I will take the matter to the Governur-General.

Mr. BOLDEN:

I am prepared to do that. I am awoken all hours of the night in connection with political business. During the crisis on the poultry farms when poultry farmers were closing their business day after day, my telephone was ringing continuously. At two o'clock in the morning I had to get out of my bed to answer the telephone I had to sleep with the telephone next to my bed in order to give consolatory words to farmers in this Country. On that basis, I object to anybody calling me a part-time politician. I am doing 24 hours work for the people of this Country.

Mr. Chairman, I live in St. Philip, but I am not the representative of the people in St. Philip. You can find people at my gate on Sunday mornings before I can get out of my bed. When the members of the public talk about M.Ps getting money, they must look at the Deputy Clerks at the Table who do not have the responsibility of M.Ps' they can go home when they feel like; they do not have to vote "Aye" or "No"; they do not have to run a campaign and so on, but they can talk about an increase in salary, I want the record to reflect the true position, and I want it to go down in history that, despite my 24 hours duty, I have not

pressured and will never pressure the Leader of the Opposition for any increase in salary. To begin with, he cannot give me any salary, and he does not have the power to vote salaries for parliamentarians. If members on that side and this side have been pressuring him then I want to be recorded as saying, that the Government has dealt with this matter in an ad hoc manner. The Government did not have proper consultation and it did not look at the overall picture properly; therefore, even as it stands, members of the Government party realise that it is still unsatisfactory. 2 p.m.

I want it to be recorded that the Government has talked about regularising the position, but my position is that they have done this matter in an ad hoc manner, they have not had proper consultation, they have not looked at the over-all picture, and as it stands, members of the Government Party realise it is unsatisfactory, but I do not want anybody to think that I pressured anybody for any increase in salary.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Chairman, my position on salaries in this House is quite clear. I voted against it on the last occasion and I will vote against it on this occasion. I want to begin by challenging the Leader of the Opposition to get up and say whether at any time I ever pressured him to come in here and ask for any increase in salary or for interim pay or back-pay for me or any member of his party.

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order, I can give the hon. member for the City all the assurances. He never has. Indeed since the last debate I have made it clear to people that the only person who put the Barbados Labour Party's case albeit in two or three minutes exactly and precisely as we sat down solemnly together and decided on this matter of salaries, was the hon. member for Bridgetown. The only one who acted entirely, and I do not exclude myself, and totally in accordance with the party's policy, was the hon. member who is now speaking.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

I will go further. I think in fairness to the hon. member for Christ Church West who is not in his seat, I would like the Leader of the Opposition to make it clear to this House whether the member for Christ Church West has ever sat down and pressured him into asking for any salary increases or interim pay for himself or any member of his party. I think it is only fair that he should get up and let the public know that the member for Christ Church West has had no part of it, because I think it is unfair for anybody, I do not care who it is, to get up in Mr. HINDS It was a letter that only a hypocrite could have written.

Mr. ADAMS:

He is not accusing himself, he is accusing everybody, the hon. member for Christ Church West, the hon. member for Bridgetown, Senator St. John and Senator Tull for being hypocrites. I wrote a letter at the direction of the Barbados Labour Party, and even if it was my own letter it was not a hypocritical letter. I am not scrambling for a dollar like certain other hon. members.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

I am asking the hon. member to withdraw the word "hypocrite".

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw the word "hypocrite" and I will proceed with the debate. We have had it put before us in the clearest manner possible by the hon. member for St. Michael West why that letter was written as it was written and sent to the Leader of the House. The hon. member for St. Michael West told us of a telephone conversation he had with the Leader of the Opposition and he told us that the Leader's only concern throughout the exercise was about his own position. We have also had it - and I do not want to bring this into the open.....

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order, I will have to appeal to other hon. members. I cannot believe that the member for St. Michael West told the House that, and if the member for St. Michael West is being misrepresented I cannot believe he would tell such a naked, wicked, dangerous, desperate, malicious lie as the hon. member for St. Peter has just quoted him as saying. If he is being misrepresented, I call on all hon. members who were present in the interest of the member for St. Michael West to contradict that he

could have told such a desperate, wicked, dangerous lie as to say I was interested only in my own salary. If the hon. member for St. Michael West said that, his friend did not say that, and his friend should rise.

Mr. HINDS:

Let the Leader of the Opposition rise again and tell us what a dangerous, wicked and malicious person the Leader of the House is. I hate to have to do this, but at the funeral of the late Mr. J.T.C. Ramsay, the moment the grave diggers started to throw the mould on the coffin, the Leader of the Opposition took the Leader of the House by his hand and his only concern was what was going to be....

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

On a point of order, there was a discussion between the Leader of the

Opposition and myself, but it was not his only concern, he wanted to know generally about the salaries. To say that he was interested only in his alone is not strictly correct.

Mr. ADAMS:

I hope the hon. member will make it clear that I did not take the Leader of the House by the hand, the Leader of the House as far as I remember initiated the conversation and told me how much the Ministers were going to get.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

On a point of order, that is entirely, unequivocally untrue, it was merely dealing with members of Parliament and with his own salary as Leader of the Opposition, the question of Ministers did not arise at all.

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order Sir, the member has said something is untrue, but I can adduce external evidence to the effect that the very same evening I contacted certain members of my party and told them the Leader of the House had told me at Mr. Ramsay's funeral that afternoon, certain factors which he has just denied telling me.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

Absolutely no point of order.

Mr. ADAMS:

It is a point of explanation arising out of my speech, Sir. 2.20 p.m I do not believe that either the Leader of the House or I can conceive that we have done anything wrong in discussing parliamentary salaries, whether at a funeral or otherwise. I cannot conceive that it is outside the consciences of ordinary members or of members of the public that persons in his position and mine do not discuss matters that affect members of Parliament.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

You are making another speech.

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Chairman, he has succeeded in telling us how untruthful the Leader of the House is. I warned you

of this, but the Leader of the House has brought it out that he was concerned about the position of the Leader of the Opposition. However, one will see that when one is placed in a position in which the Leader of the Opposition is placed, that he has canvassed, so to speak, the hon. member for St. Michael West and the Leader of the House. In other words, messages have been sent to the Minister of Finance via - (Asides.) Mr. Chairman, he knows how he stand; he can vote against; he can come in here and preach against; he can do anything, because he knows what he is going to get.

You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. member for St. Michael West had to remark on what had taken place. The Leader of the Opposition now finds himself getting the same entertainment allowance as the Speaker of the House of Assembly. The ground work had already been done for all of this, and the preparation was well made. You could have written any kind of policy' letter, but you go behind policy and make a complete jackass of other members of the Party.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

I want to bring the Hon. Member back to Head 3. We are dealing with a Resolution for the sum of \$9,480.

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order. The whole question of the entertainment allowance arose long before the question of parliamentary salaries. I do not think it was fair of the hon. member for St. Michael West to say what he said at the time. I definitely heard him say that, and I do not think it is fair of another hon. member to deal with it as if it were part of the salary increase. It happened a long time ago.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

No point of order.

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that this debate on this matter of interim payment has, no doubt, brought into focus the kind of man who now leads the Opposition. That is all I have to say on this score. Whom he leads in the future is a matter entirely for them. But, Mr. Chairman, this matter of interim pay only represents a part of a general exercise which, to my mind, is yet to be undertaken with respect to salaries revision. The revision is incomplete as it stands at the moment. It makes members who occupy a similar position to myself in Parliament look like fools in the financial context of things.

Mr. Chairman, I want to maintain that I am no part-time worker. Some friends of mine have said to me quite recently that they feel that some members of the public are just taking advantage of the fact that I throw open my office doors to people and try to help them in every way I possibly can, whether it is a matter dealing with "Herbert House" or otherwise. The people call on me, and I try not to turn them away.

I am glad to see that the move has been made to correct what was a glaring omission on the part of the Cabinet, and I look forward sooner than later to see the revision of salaries completed and that not only back benchers but any other worker be taken into consideration and given the consideration everybody deserves.

The question that Head 3 stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative the Committee dividing as

follows:

Ayes: Hon. F. G. SMITH; Hon. C. E. TALMA; Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS; Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE; Hon. P. G. MORGAN; Hon. G. G. FERGUSON; Mr. GREAVES; Mr. SPRINGER; Mr. HOPPIN; Mrs. EASTMOND and Mr. MORRISON -11.

Noes: Mr. ADAMS; Mr. MOTTLEY and Mr. BOLDEN - 3.

Hon. C. E. TALMA. Mr. Chairman I beg to move that Head 5 stand part.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

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

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Resolution for the sum of \$15,240 do now pass.

Hon. F. G. SMITH:

I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division. 2.30 p.m.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1973-731 No. 4

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Chairman, this is merely a re vote in connection with the acquisition of Marine House which has been agreed to in principle.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

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

On the motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of two Resolutions in Committee of Supply, and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the separate motions of Hon. C. E. TALMA seconded by Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, the Resolutions were read a first and second time and agreed to.

ORAL REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, there is only the Oral Reply to a parliamentary Question which would allow Government to conclude its business for this sitting. I refer to Question No. 78 of which notice was given earlier today. The hon. member is in his seat and we can probably proceed with that.

Mr. BOLDEN:

Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to having it done now.

Mr. SPEAKER:

Parliamentary Question No. 78 stands in the name of the hon. member for St. Joseph.

Mr. BOLDEN:

Mr. Speaker, the question reads as follows -

To enquire of the appropriate Minister: (a) Is the Minister aware that the roads in the parish of Saint Joseph have gone from bad to worse within the past 10 years? (b) That during this time little or no major road work has been done to the parish? (c) That as a result of the manner and method in which the roads in the parish of Saint Joseph are being dealt with, the following roads are in need of urgent repairs..

(1) Tent Bay Road (4) Spa Hill

(2) Mellows Hill (5) Frizer's Road

(3) St. Sylvan's Road (6) Melvin's Hill

What steps are being taken to improve the roads in the parish?

Hon. F. G. SMITH:

Mr. Speaker, the reply is as follows

No, Sir. During the past ten years major work on roads in the parish of St. Joseph was undertaken as follows: East Coast Road, Spa Hill Road, Melvin's Hill, Union to Braggs Hill, Horse Hill, Parris Hill, Sugar Hill, Springfield, and Lower Parks. General maintenance has also been carried out on the above and other roads mentioned in the question. Mellows Hill is in need of urgent repairs, but no major work should be undertaken on this road until soil reclamation work has been completed. In the meantime, steps will be taken to keep the roads open. The execution of major road works is determined on an island-wide priority basis.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, this concludes Government Business for today's sitting.

I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 22nd May, 1973, at 12 noon.

Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly. 2.40 p.m.