

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
 OFFICIAL REPORT

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SECOND SESSION (1959—60)
 OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF THE WEST INDIES,
 CONSTITUTED UNDER THE WEST INDIES
 (FEDERATION) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1957.

3rd Sitting

Monday, 23rd November, 1959

**HOUSE OF
 REPRESENTATIVES**

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

Prayers

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF
 TRINIDAD**

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Bradshaw): Mr. Speaker, I crave your leave to move a Motion touching the appointment of Mr. Solomon Hochoy, as Governor-Designate of the territory of Trinidad and Tobago. With your permission, Sir, I would read the Motion:

“Be it resolved that a message of congratulations be forwarded to the Honourable Sir Solomon Hochoy on the honour conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen and on his appointment as Governor-Designate of the territory of Trinidad and Tobago; and that the name of Lady Hochoy be associated with the Message.”

Sir, I believe that West Indians of every stamp felt gratified and were joyous when the news of Sir Solomon's appointment was

announced. It is an indication to my mind of the growing recognition which is being given in the United Kingdom and elsewhere to the ability of West Indians to fill the highest positions in their Territories.

Sir Solomon is well-known to many of us in this hon. House. I believe, Mr. Speaker, his qualities are also well-known; his accomplishments also well-known, and I am sure that this House will accept the Resolution and pass it unanimously.

I have the honour to commend it to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Joseph (San Fernando-Naparima): Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise to second the Motion moved by the hon. Leader of the House.

No Member of this hon. House knows the Honourable Sir Solomon Hochoy better than the Leader of the House and myself. As West Indians we feel proud whenever a West Indian is appointed to a high office. This paves the way for other West Indians; it sets a lead, and it ought to be an inspiration to every West Indian to give sacrificial service to his or her country, feeling sure that in due course reward will be theirs.

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[MR. JOSEPH]

When Mr. Hochoy left the ranks in the Civil Service of Trinidad and Tobago to take up an appointment as Labour Officer under Mr. Lindon, there were many who criticized him for going into a department in which there would be trouble, strikes and possibly riots. He worked so hard and so faithfully that he was soon promoted to the position of Assistant Industrial Adviser when that post became vacant in 1949 or thereabout on the transfer of Mr. Burrows who had succeeded Mr. Lindon.

Mr. Hochoy showed a quality which many of us would like. The Governor in a debate in the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago stated that he had given a ruling and laid down a policy that wherever and whenever a vacancy occurred and there was a West Indian with suitable qualifications available he should be appointed to that post. I know as a fact that that policy was passed on to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and subsequent events proved that it was accepted, for many positions previously reserved for expatriate officers were subsequently filled by West Indians. Little did Sir John Shaw know that when he laid down that policy he was paving the way for one of the West Indies greatest sons to rise to the highest position that a West Indian could reach in his own Territory.

But when that first vacancy occurred and the Governor was about to make his representations to the Colonial Office for the filling of it — Assistant Industrial Adviser as it was then called — the Governor informed us that he had told Mr. Hochoy he was considering recommending him for the post, whereupon Mr. Hochoy stunned him with the statement that he was not a

candidate for the post, that he did not want the appointment and would not accept it because he did not consider himself sufficiently versed in one branch of Industrial Relations, and that his own recommendation was that an expatriate officer be appointed and that he (Mr. Hochoy) be given an opportunity to qualify himself for the next vacancy.

2.45 p.m.

That is the quality of an outstanding individual, Mr. Speaker. From then on I am sure the Colonial Office had its eyes on Mr. Hochoy. Following the appointment of Mr. Röss to the post, Mr. Hochoy set about qualifying himself in that particular branch. He took to the books like a student preparing for a College exhibition or the Island Scholarship. Then followed a term abroad where he took a course. He came back here, and unfortunately Mr. Röss met an untimely and tragic death when he plunged from a window in order to escape from a fire which was raging in the building in which he was working.

Mr. Hochoy was recommended for the appointment and was appointed. He soon became a Civil Servant known not only in Trinidad, but throughout the Commonwealth. At one time, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hochoy spent six months and one week abroad, and five months and three weeks in Trinidad carrying out the business of this Country. Then it was found that Mr. Hochoy had reached the highest rung of the ladder in that field. His qualities were such that the Government wished to make use of them in a wider field.

It was to the credit of the Government of 1955 that the post of Assistant Colonial Secretary was created and the Colonial Of-

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He appointed Mr. Hochoy to that office. Very shortly after, Mr. Maurice Dorman, Colonial Secretary then Acting Governor, informed us that he had been appointed Governor of an African territory and that he had recommended Mr. Hochoy as Colonial Secretary. That also met with widespread approval. On that occasion I stated in an interview with the Press that I looked forward to the day in the not too distant future when Mr. Hochoy would be appointed Governor of one of the Colonies of The West Indies. Many thought that I hadn't my feet on the ground, and that I had mentioned it merely out of friendship with and kindness to Mr. Hochoy; but Her Majesty the Queen has now done him the honour of elevating him to a Knighthood — an honour which is well deserved — and appointed him Governor-Designate of the Colony of Trinidad & Tobago. It is not a preferment; it is an honour he fully deserves and all of us West Indians must feel proud that the day has come when the Head of the Service in a Territory is a West Indian.

Behind him and at his side in all his labours, in all his troubles, stood one whose inspiration and help he has publicly acknowledged. I refer to his charming wife who suffered many inconveniences but who at all times encouraged him to go forward in his labours. We are proud of her — I am particularly proud of her for she hails from the South; she comes from a small village which is part of the Constituency I have the honour to represent.

Mr. Speaker, we rejoice at the appointment; we are satisfied with the reward for his labours and I don't want to prophesy but it will not be surprising if in the not too distant future we find Sir Solomon Ho-

choy performing the ceremony which Lord Hailes performed in this building a week ago.

The Opposition would like to associate itself with the remarks made by the Leader of the House that this message be conveyed to Sir Solomon Hochoy on his appointment.

Mr. Hill (Surrey, Jamaica): Mr. Speaker, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without associating myself with the congratulatory remarks of the hon. Leader of the House and the Member of the Opposition who has just completed his speech, in as much as this has been a personal honour conferred upon Mr. Hochoy. I think that I should point out that I prefer to regard it primarily as an indication of the recognition by the British Government of certain rights of The West Indian people. But more than that; I believe that this should be taken as a warning to The West Indian people and to the leaders of The West Indian people that they will have to begin to accept responsibility of the management of their affairs from top to bottom without any undue dependence upon the British Government or the British Dominions. It is in that light that I would prefer to regard this appointment, this breaking of new ground, because too often do our people and our leaders regard these events as manifestations of high personal qualities when in truth and in fact appointments such as these should serve to be an indication, as a warning to us that we should try to proceed to a level of maturity which, unfortunately, too many of us have not yet reached.

Question put and agreed to.

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Mr. Gibbs (Grenada): Mr. Speaker, just please allow me the privilege to associate myself with this resolution

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I cannot allow you to speak now on the Motion. You should have spoken while the Motion was before the House. The Motion has been passed.

Dr. Radix (Deputy Speaker): Mr. Speaker, I would like, with your permission at this time, to speak on what has just taken place here this afternoon

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Deputy Speaker, you know better than that.

Mr. Hector (St. Andrews, Jamaica): You miss the bus!

**SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES
(No. 2) 1959
(Committee of Supply)**

House resolved into Committee of Supply to consider the proposals set out in the Paper entitled "Supplementary Estimates (No. 2) 1959" tabled on 19th November, 1959.

Mr. Bradshaw: Mr. Chairman, I beg to signify the recommendations of the Council of State and to move that this Committee approve the proposals set out in the Paper entitled "The West Indies Supplementary Estimates (No. 2) of Expenditure for the Year 1959".

In doing so, Mr. Chairman, I should like to be sure, Sir, that you have got before you an amended copy of the Estimates. They were circulated. I would like to make some corrections if they have not yet been made in the body of the Estimates.

In the Revised Abstract, Item XXII — an 'n' should be inserted between the let-

ters 'i' and 'g' in the word "contingencies" so that it should read "Special Contingencies".

Item III — under the heading "Supplementary Estimates (No. 2) 1959" — the figure '41,082' should be substituted for the figure 33,180; and beyond it under the heading "Total Estimates, 1959" the figures 645,956 should replace the figures 637,956. Then at the bottom — "Total Ordinary Expenditure", under the heading "Supplementary Estimates" (No. 2) 1959" the figure 177,462 should replace the figure 169,462. Beyond it under the heading "Total Estimates, 1959" the figures 10,917,894 should replace the figures 10,909,894. And right at the extreme end of the Paper "Total Expenditure" under the heading "Supplementary Estimates (No. 2) 1959" the figure 206,940 should replace the figure 198,940. And then beyond it under the heading "Total Estimates, 1959" the figure 11,492,504 should replace the figure 11,484,504.

May I be permitted to make some further alterations. Under Head III — Legislature — Other Charges — should be inserted "Sub-head 7" — Production of Hansard. Under the heading "Provision in Estimates" there should be inserted \$36,000. Under the heading "Supplementary Vote" there should be inserted \$8,000; and under the heading "Total" there should be inserted \$44,000.

In the column "Provision in Estimates" the total \$200,950 should read \$236,930 and the total under "Supplementary Vote" — \$33,180 should read \$41,180, so that the aggregate total of \$234,130 should be replaced by the figure \$278,130.

Head I, Governor-General, and Head II, Federal Supreme Court, agreed to.

Head III — Legislature:

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Mr. Cargill (St. Mary, Jamaica): I beg to move that sub-head 1 of Head III be deleted. Mr. Chairman, this is a matter which I wish to have aired and to go on record as of great importance. With your permission I will take this House back over a little of the history of this matter, so that the House may know what the position is. The House appointed a Select Committee under the Chairmanship of the Lady Member from Barbados, and this Select Committee was charged with the duty of going into the question of emoluments and salaries of the servants of this House. I might add that the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Natural Resources were Members — also the Leader of the Opposition and the Member for the Eastern Counties of this Island. They made their Report and that Report was placed before this House and discussed here.

I remember that at the time when the whole question of the emoluments of the servants of this House were being discussed, the hon. Prime Minister indicated that once a Resolution from the House was put before the Executive the money had to be found. The Report was unanimously adopted by this House and it contained considerable recommendations. For the purposes of my Motion I should like to call attention to one or two things in particular that this Report recommended. In dealing with the emoluments of the Speaker of this House, the Report said that he should be paid on the same basis as a Minister with Portfolio and further allowances for chauffeur, free furnished quarters, and a gardening allowance. It is unfair not to allow the hon. the Speaker a garden allowance and chauffeur allowance, especially in view of the fact that the hon. Ministers of this

House have these allowances, even though in fact they possess neither chauffeurs nor gardens.

Those recommendations provided that the Clerk of this hon. House should receive a salary not less than that of a Senior Assistant Secretary and also that the two Clerical Officers Grade II be promoted to Grade I. It was also a recommendation that the allowance of the Deputy Speaker should be increased to \$1,200 per annum. But, Mr. Chairman, not one of these recommendations has been carried out. In the Supplementary Estimates before us, Sir, there is no mention of this at all except in one instance where the Speaker of this House has been put down at \$9,600 which is what is allowed to a Minister without Portfolio — a Minister with Portfolio is allowed \$12,000 annually.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is not my business here to bring these matters up to have an argument as to whether these Gentlemen should get these salaries or not. This question has been fully threshed out by a Committee of this House and the Committee's Report was unanimously adopted by this hon. House. But these recommendations have been entirely disregarded by the Minister of Finance. We have seen this happen too often. It appears to me that hon. Ministers seem to accept the rulings of the Council of State merely for their convenience. I should like to state that it is the function of this House to exercise its privileges as a democratic institution and there is no reason why its recommendations and decisions should be disregarded.

There is no course open to me, Mr. Chairman, but to propose that sub-head I be deleted. I do not propose that it should

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be reduced merely by a few dollars, which is the usual procedure, but I propose the deletion to indicate how strongly we feel that decisions of this hon. House should not, in future, be disregarded.

Mrs. Daysh (Barbados): Mr. Chairman, I beg to second the Motion moved by the hon. Member. As he said, I was Chairman of the Committee making the recommendations, and may I say now, Sir, how deeply I regret that I was unable to present the Report myself. I would like here to express by deep gratitude to the Member for the Eastern Counties who presented the Report on my behalf. Had I been here, I might have been able to allay the doubts and fears of some of the Members. The Committee included the Deputy Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, and we went to a great deal of trouble to arrive at the decisions we did in the light of what was done by Parliaments in other parts of the Commonwealth. And having obtained this information, we produced our Report. It is somewhat curious that having made this Report it should have been ignored by Ministers of the Government and so, Sir, I will second this Motion and leave it to this House to make its decision.

Dr. Radix (Grenada): Mr. Chairman, in the first place I would like to congratulate the Minister of Finance for the able way in which he has presented his Supplementary Estimates. Nevertheless, I think that the question of this matter of the House agreeing on a Motion, everyone of us in this House voting in favour of the Motion, the matter going before the Council of State and the Council of State including Members who themselves voted for the Motion in this House, turning it down, is a contempt of this House—[Hon. Mem-

bers: Hear, Hear]—But, Mr. Chairman this is the attitude of the Government and I shall have a great deal to say about it.

We have been discriminated against. My Colleague here has been discriminated against, and I must say that I stand one hundred per cent with my Colleague at all times. When my Colleague some time ago sought to move a congratulatory message to Sir Colville Deverell, the House objected, and today this same Government is agreeing to the same thing that they objected to. Why should it be? It is the same principle. It is an appointment, it is a promotion. I say that this should not be allowed to take place in this House.

I know that in the particular matter before the House, the Select Committee made a recommendation that I should get an increase in my allowance as Deputy Speaker. — [Interruptions] — I am not afraid to say it. You know why, because others brought it out. They said, “No, the Deputy Speaker is from Grenada”. This whole thing started long ago and I am going to say everything in this House today. It started long ago. I will show you here — “Selected domestic servants for Canada: St. Vincent 16, Grenada 9”. Why should it be? Discrimination again and again. I shall have a lot to say and I don’t care whom I hurt as long as I speak the truth.

Mr. Bousquet (St. Lucia): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. What has this to do with the debate?

The Chairman: It is a matter of principle arising out of the question of discrimination.

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Mr. Bousquet : I don't see the relevance between the question of domestic servants for Canada and this debate.

Dr. Radix : If the Member for St. Lucia wants to learn a thing or two he should sit down and listen and he will learn.

I say that the Government agreed to take up the question of domestic servants for Canada and to give the quota. Why on earth should Grenada be discriminated against on every count? This started long ago.

The Chairman : Will the Member for Grenada speak on the Motion? I think that your remarks will be most appropriate when we come to speak generally on the Budget for 1960. The amendment before the House is that Item No. 1 of Head III be deleted.

Dr. Radix : Thank you very much, Sir. I have this more to say: that I have taken money from my pocket to put stamps on letters to send to the Federal Government from week to week about Motions and what not, and other people have been able to frank letters. Why should it be? You find that legislators in territories are given the privilege of having a telephone. They have telephones with which to give service to the people they represent. People who are representatives in this House must foot their own telephone bills while Ministers have telephones even in their bath rooms — *[Interruptions]* I am speaking the truth. I am not afraid of it. That is the principle of the Government, and when you have discriminated against the Member in this, you have gone far enough into the depths.

Mr. Chairman, we should take this matter seriously. As responsible men in this

House, we sit here and vote on a matter. We are not children. We are serious, seasoned men here. We sat here, discussed the matter, and voted on it. Even these Ministers were the first to vote on it, and they went back and what did they do? No, not the Member for Grenada; he cannot share in that booty!

This thing started long ago and I am going to say half today and keep the other half. This is not a laughing matter. I shall also probably have to give the Member for St. Lucia a lesson in discipline before long.

I am saying that the Council of State should re-consider this matter. I will never associate myself with this Head in this Budget.

The Prime Minister stated that if this House should pass a resolution on a matter the Council of State would be quite out of order to vote against it.

Mr. Delapenha (Manchester, Jamaica): Mr. Chairman, let us try to get back to a measure of equanimity and deal with this matter in the cold light of the Constitution by which we are bound. We are creatures of the statute that brought us into being and we must apply at all times the provisions of the Constitution in so far as we wish to make measures and to pass laws in this hon. House.

This matter, Mr. Chairman, as the proposer of the Motion told us, has its history in the past session of this hon. House. I for one at that session voted in favour of the recommendations as they were outlined in the Report. But, Mr. Chairman, it does not stop there. Let us examine what the Constitution says. Our Constitution says that this House cannot commit the Government — and I presume the Government

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is this House and the Upper House — without the approval of the Council of State on matters which would tend or which would impose a charge on public revenue at any time. This is a prerequisite for any matter which has to do with finance. All it means is that the Council of State must give its approval to such a measure, however pious. However anxious this House is to seek to right wrongs, to put matters as they think they should be, those matters must, when they have to do with money, have the approval of the Council of State and only a Minister can come here and signify that approval.

What happened? Recommendations were made by that Committee in the Report to this House, and those recommendations in my opinion, and I am backed by May's, had no more force than mere suggestions from this House which were to be taken further. I say here that this House failed to carry out its duty at the time by asking leave, through the Chairman of that Committee, to move a Motion for a Bill to provide legislation toward this end to carry out the Report.

3.30 p.m.

I refer, Mr. Chairman, to May's Parliamentary Practice which tells the procedure that ought to be followed.

Hon. Members : Page ! page !

Mr. Delapenha : I will give it to you in a minute. It is page 483.

“Select Committees are able to consider and to report to the house resolutions recommending an outlay of public money for the purposes therein specified, without the previous signification of the royal recommendation (see p.

505), because such a resolution is classed among those abstract resolutions by the House in favour of public expenditure, which are in the nature of suggestions, and are not in themselves binding upon the action of the House.

I go to page 504:

“The Commons have faithfully maintained the duty and responsibility of the Sovereign, and their own, regarding the custody of public money and the imposition of charges upon the people, by Standing Orders framed especially for that purpose. Three of these Standing Orders, Nos 66-88, were the first, and, for more than a century, were the only, Standing Orders made by the Commons for their self-government; and the regulations prescribed by these standing orders have been from time to time extended and applied. Under the practice thus established, every Motion which in any way creates a charge upon the public revenue, must receive the recommendation of the Crown, before it can be entertained by the House; and then, the recommendation having been given, procedure on the Motion must be adjourned to a future day, and be referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.”

I say, Sir, that that procedure has not been entertained or followed in respect to this Report. There is a footnote here which says:

“The first grant of public money proposed upon a formal recommendation of the Crown, took place on 5th March, 1706, when Mr. Secretary

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Harley informed the House that Her Majesty had been acquainted with a petition praying for a grant of £500,000, presented by sufferers from the damage the French troops inflicted on the islands of St. Nevis and St. Christopher, during February and March 1705.

Mr. Chairman, with due respect I should like to point out from May's also the procedure which should have been followed in this instance. I refer to page 382:

"This most frequent preliminary to the introduction of bills is the report of resolutions from a committee of the whole House, in conformity with the Standing Orders regarding charges upon the people. The chairman is sometimes directed by the committee to move the House for leave to bring in a bill or bills; and sometimes the resolutions are simply reported, and after being agreed to by the House, a bill is ordered thereon; or upon some only; or a bill upon some of the resolutions, and other bills upon other resolutions. Sometimes several resolutions have been reported and agreed to, and another resolution directing the chairman to move for a bill pursuant to the said resolutions, has been reported separately, on which the chairman immediately proceeded to move for a bill. These resolutions have also been again read and a second bill ordered thereon."

It shows clearly that the procedure followed in this Report, was, unfortunately, not that laid down in May's Parliamentary Practice.

Mr. Chairman, mention has been made of the salary of the Clerk. As I said, this is

a constitutional matter. We find that the salary of a Clerk has been mentioned.

I refer now to Article 5 of the Constitution:

"5.—(1) The Governor-General may, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, constitute such offices for the Federation as may be lawfully constituted by Her Majesty and may abolish such offices, and, subject to Article 103 of this Constitution, may make appointments to any office so constituted, and any person so appointed shall, unless it is otherwise provided by law, hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

"(2) The Governor-General shall, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by this Article, constitute the following offices, being offices required for the purposes of, or referred to in, this Constitution, that is to say the offices of Attorney-General of the Federation, Clerk of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Secretary to the Governor-General."

Under Article 103 we see :

"(2) In the exercise of the powers vested in him by paragraph (1) of this Article the Governor-General shall act in his discretion but after consultation with the Commission:"

Here, Sir, I point out that under Article 102 provision is made for the setting up of a Public Service Commission.

"Provided that —

(a) the Governor-General shall not be obliged to consult the Commission in the exercise of those powers in relation to the offices referred to in paragraph

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(2) of Article 5 of this Constitution”

In other words, for the appointment of a Clerk, an Attorney-General, the Governor-General need not make any reference to the Council of State.

We come to Section 116, sub-section (8) which says:

“The offices referred to in paragraph (2) of Article 5 of this Constitution shall, for the purposes of this Constitution, be paid offices in the public service of the Federation.”

We find, therefore, that the position of the Clerk is one of a paid office in the Federation. It is in the Public Service. His salary and his emoluments must be fixed by the Public Service Commission. And what would the effect be, if on the adoption of the recommendation made in this particular instance, on the rest of the Service? We would find that other members of the Public Service would be saying that a Clerk who enjoys the same position as that of an Assistant Secretary is singled out to hold a specialised position.

There are certain rights in the Public Service to which he is entitled. He is entitled to leave; he is entitled to increments, the same as any other member of the Public Service. Therefore, if we here agree to single out the Clerk of this House and increase his pay, we would be going against, first and foremost, the dictates and wishes of the Public Service Commission which has the privilege of laying down the salaries and emoluments of the other

The Chairman : May I point out to the hon. Member that this is an office appointed by the Governor-General as is the

office of the Secretary to the Governor-General, and that the salary of the Secretary to the Governor-General has been varied without causing any upheaval in the Public Service, as far as I know.

Mr. Delapenha : But, Mr. Chairman, we all know that offices of the Governor-General are in a different category from certain other offices of the Government. The office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with the greatest deference to you, Mr. Chairman, is in the same, and not a different, category as other members of the Public Service.

The Chairman : I really cannot give a legal opinion on the matter. You made a statement which was, in my view, erroneous and I thought it ought to be corrected. You said that if the Public Service Commission fixed a set of particular salaries they could not be varied without upsetting the plan of the Service.

Mr. Delapenha : Mr. Chairman, if I said so I did not intend that, because it could be changed. Recommendations from the Council of State to the Public Service Commission would rectify the position, but they have to come back here from the Council of State. The Legislature could change it. But they come back from the Council of State here on the recommendation from the Council of State through the Minister.

I submit, Sir, that what was done should have been followed up at the time by a Motion to introduce a Bill so that this matter, which goes to the very root of our Constitution, should be the subject of law from this House and not left in the air as a suggestion only.

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I regret very much that I have to speak in this vein, because I am one of those who feel certain things should be rectified. I would not refer to the Speaker at this stage at all, because I see that certain things have been done as far as the Speaker is concerned, in that certain improvements in his status have been taken care of. I think that the status recommended now brings it up to that of a Minister without Portfolio. I do not wish to go into the details of that; I merely wish to say, Sir, that in my view, this House has no power whatsoever at this time, under the conditions as they exist, to do anything

Dr. Duhaney (Clarendon, Jamaica): To do anything! That's right!

Mr. Delapenha: to make the position different.

Mr. Shah (St. Patrick, Trinidad): Mr. Chairman, I was at pains to understand exactly what was being enunciated by the last speaker. There is no doubt about it that all his quotations were well read and that they are correct and present a true picture of the constitutional position; but I could not help observing the strain under which he was to tell us exactly what was passing through his mind on this matter. Because if some of his utterances were to be given the interpretation which they seem to convey, then, to my mind, they challenge the supremacy of this Parliament.

I understand that the constitutional position of a Parliament in any democracy is that Parliament occupies a position of paramount supremacy. While I agree with my learned Friend over there that the recommendations, such as were made

by this Committee — on which your humble servant had the honour of serving — up to the time they were presented to this House, were nothing more than suggestions, it is not correct to say that they continued to be mere suggestions after they had been accepted and adopted by this hon. House.

3.45 p.m.

After all, if any matter properly brought before this House, and debated or even not debated, voted upon and accepted by this House, were to continue to remain in the nebulous condition as a suggestion, then this House is no better than a debating club or a friendly society. But that is not what I understand this House to be. The Member's references to the position of the Governor-General also is a little astounding to me because as I see it, the Governor-General, in relation to the Parliament of the West Indies, cannot bear, and in fact does not bear, any stronger relation than that which Her Majesty the Queen bears in relation to the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It may not be exactly so, but his position cannot be supreme; he cannot override the wishes of Parliament. He is the constitutional head of the Government and he must at all times act on advice. He cannot act on his own. One reading the Constitution and interpreting the letter and not the spirit of the provision — say for example, a layman reading that Constitution would be tempted to say that the Governor-General has a great deal of power which places him above Parliament; that he has powers which are almost parallel with those of a dictator; the Governor-General can do this and the Governor-General can

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do that; he can appoint this man and he can appoint the other man; he can promulgate this recommendation and that recommendation. We must not lose sight of the fact that the Governor-General must in everything that he does act constitutionally and the only way he can act constitutionally is by doing so upon the advice of his Ministers of State.

The Minister of Communications and Works (Mr. Rose): That is not the Constitution.

Mr. Cargill: Well, then, it's time you changed it.

Mr. Rose: Now you're talking our language.

Mr. Shah: Those Members who believe that the Governor-General can, and will, act on his own initiative are making a very sad mistake and do not understand the spirit of the Constitution . . .

Hon. Member: Colonial!

Mr. Shah: I don't know about Colonial. I will not debate that. I do not desire to introduce that in my speech; we have reached the stage today where we wish to damn the bridge that we crossed and we all desire in this great frenzy of new nationalism to forget the benefits which we have derived and are still deriving from the hands of the very people whom we condemn and curse everyday. And this new national or political shango dance that we wish to introduce in this country is bordering on the ungrateful and the ingratitude, and I don't wish to be a party to any such thing. While I am prepared to recognise the evils

through which we have passed, I am one of those who also desire to acknowledge the benefits and boons which have been conferred upon us in the past

Hon. Member: Good Colonial!

Mr. Shah: Yes, that's right, call it Colonial if you like, but you should remember that if you did not pass through those same stages you might be in Africa today.

Hon. Members (Government Benches): What's wrong with that?

Mr. Shah: Nothing is wrong with that. I thank you for saying that nothing is wrong with it. Who is saying that anything is wrong with it? But what about the people who have taught us to speak their language and to enjoy their culture? Anyway, let us pass on.

The point I desire to make, Mr. Chairman, is, that those who believe that the Governor-General will act entirely in his own way are dwelling in a Fool's Paradise. They do not understand the spirit of the Constitution. The Governor-General, as far as I know, has always acted and will continue to act only on the advice of his Ministers. If and when the day should come when he ceases to act on the advice of his Ministers then it will be time enough to change this Constitution

Mr. Bousquet: You say that now, we expect you to say it about the Emergency Powers Bill.

Mr. Shah: We have been saying it on this side. Mr. Chairman, the Members opposite seem to have very short memories. If the hon. Gentleman would take

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the trouble to read the speeches made on the Opposition side, speeches recorded in Hansard, he would see that we said not only those things but more than those things which he and others on his side are opposing; and I am glad to see that he has been able to perform a somersault; maybe he is coming to his senses. Not only did we say them but we said them to such effect that you have had to allow that Bill to lapse, and I see the new Emergency Powers Bill now being presented is so abbreviated that it hardly bears any relation at all

The Chairman : Will the hon. Member not anticipate the debate on that Bill?

Mr. Shah : I was merely trying to enlighten some of the Gentlemen over there.

The Chairman : They don't need it.

Mr. Shah : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for it is useless trying to do even that with them.

That is why, Sir, perhaps there is so much public concern about this present Government and this Federation; but I am sure, Sir, that the public and we on the Opposition side will do all we can to counterbalance that sort of thing on the Government side and will make sure that this Federation reaches its destination.

Mr. Chairman, it is my view, as a result of what I have said, that if, according to my learned Friend over there, this matter was not presented through the proper channels, if the procedure was wrong, then once again let the public know that

it is not the fault of the Opposition but his fault and the fault of his Government and the Ministers sitting over there; that they did not know sufficient procedure to bring this matter in the proper way. If the procedure was wrong then it is for them to correct it. But why come here after the House has shown its unanimous approval of these recommendations and ask us to turn-tail? I believe that it is not necessary to do that, Mr. Chairman. I do not believe that this Federation is so utterly pauperised that it cannot do what is right by its employees. Whether it has to adopt a new procedure or a proper procedure it has to be done, and we on this side hope and expect something to be done to rectify the position. But not what they now seek to do here. I am sure that paying our public servants their just due will bring more benefits and greater benefits to the Federal Governments and to the people concerned than some of the wanderings of our Ministers such as going abroad to see aeroplanes fly and things of that sort. I do not know exactly what this Federation has achieved by sending our Ministers to England to see aeroplanes fly

Mr. Rose : You will learn in due course.

Mr. Shah : Learn how to fly aeroplanes?

Mr. Rose : What benefits!

Mr. Shah : Yes, I hope so. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that it is not right at this stage to support the wish of the Minister of Finance. I do not wish to be personal. I do not wish to make any

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[MR. SHAH]

comments on what the Member for Grenada said, either as the matter affects me financially, or even to express any view about the Grenadian girls. But I think we should view this matter very seriously and not allow it to be said concerning matters which were brought to this House and considered in our moments of sobriety and seriousness that because the Council-of-State desires to reject them we will come here like so many automatons and say that because the Council-of-State says so, we must therefore give in to them. We must not do that. I believe that this House must assert its supremacy. I believe that this House must let it be known to the world at large that its wishes must be respected inside this House and by all outside of this House. I believe that if it becomes necessary that just as the House of Commons of England from the time of Cromwell coming right down, put up a struggle at a time when lives had to be sacrificed in order to establish the supremacy of Parliament as against the wishes of the Queen — and the Governor-General and his Council-of-State constitutionally represent nothing more nor less than the Crown in relation to this Federal Parliament — then we too, must imitate that struggle and we must let them know that even though they feel that they cannot agree with our recommendations, we will abide and uphold the principle that when the elected representatives of the people, meeting in this Parliament, express their views, except where those views are unconstitutional or retrograde

Hon. Member (Government Benches):
As now!

Mr. Shah: that those views must be respected by the Governor-General and his Council-of-State. I cannot see that a matter such as this is retrograde. I cannot see that such a matter is in any way contrary to the Constitution in any respect at all; and I think that, if for no other reason, this is an opportunity for this Parliament to fight to uphold the principle — this principle on any matter on which we have a right to debate and arrive at a decision, that when we have done so we expect the views of this House to be subscribed to and upheld by the Council-of-State; and that we will not surrender this principle nor this right nor endorse any rejection of the views of this House by the Governor-General in Council-of-State. This is the principle for which I ask you to fight, because if once you give in so readily and surrender so quickly, you will let the world know that this is a Parliament of easy virtue; this is a Parliament which is prepared, as soon as the Governor-General disagrees with us, to run quickly into our kennels; that this is a Parliament which is so scared of the Governor-General and his Council-of-State, so weak in fighting to uphold the principles of our supremacy that we will give in to them when it suits their whims and fancies to reject any measure or Motion passed by this House. It is for the sake of keeping up that principle that I ask Members of this House not to accede to the request of the hon. Minister of Finance.

Mr. Hill: Mr. Chairman, I find that the Debate has taken a rather curious and remarkable turn, involving almost every matter that comes before a democratic

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Parliament for decisions. One may debate and make reference to the Constitution, but we are primarily concerned in this House and in all democratic Parliaments with political decisions. For the Member from Manchester, Jamaica, to take the remarkable point which, in effect, seeks to hide the Council-of-State and the appropriate Minister behind the veil of Constitutional obscurity, behind a constitutional fence in order to avoid his responsibilities to this House, strikes me as being very, very remarkable.

Let us follow it slowly and logically. Under the Constitution, if the procedure were wrong, that was a matter primarily for the Leader of the House who is still the Minister of Finance; that responsibility rests over on the opposite side of the House. One has not got to be a lawyer — and the wrong-doer must not seek to profit from his wrong-doing — to realise that those who are given the responsibility to lead this House and to follow constitutional procedure, cannot afterwards come forward and say that the procedure is wrong. One should be honourable enough to say that we made a mistake and not try to defend oneself by saying that we did not follow the procedure. That responsibility for the wrong procedure rests on the opposite side of the House — on the Portfolio of the Leader of the House; but it is most ungracious to try to shield oneself under the lone Member of little Manchester.

On the statement of the Prime Minister made from the Despatch Box, which is far more important on the political level, the question, as to whether this Report

should be debated has nothing to do with the Constitution at all. The views of the House were made in all honesty and in accordance with democratic practices and neither the Prime Minister nor the Council-of-State — of which there are Ministers sitting on the front Bench — can tell us whether we can take a tax off mules and put it on to bicycles. A recommendation was made and contained in a document to which the signatures of the Members were attached, and it is the responsibility of the senior Minister to know whether the procedure was right or not. Am I to understand that if this House is told that the Council-of-State wants to increase the provision for travelling by mule carts for Ministers that it is bound by that decision? Certainly, that is what I think it amounts to! It is evidence of the colonial mentality, and I challenge you to shelter behind the Governor-General in this way. Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, once said that you do not get authority in a document from Whitehall. The document giving you that authority is on paper but you have got to enjoy the freedom you ask for an emergent Colonial Territory. It has taken us twenty-one years in one of the greatest social revolutions in the West Indies to get away from this Colonial rule and it is very disheartening to find that the Executive should seek to evade a political decision taken in keeping with the wishes of this House.

Where does procedure come in? If the procedure was wrong as he said, then blame is not on this side, it is on your side of the House. You can get up and say this, that and the other and that we

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[MR. HILL]

do not think it is right to do so; but I say if the procedure is wrong and the constitutional point is irregular, then we have got to lay the blame squarely on the Ministerial hierarchy for being so unchivalrous, with the exception of the gallant lady of our Social Welfare. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that we had better hear something now. I would like the hon. Minister of Finance to tell us, why only one recommendation was implemented and what prompted the Council-of-State to set aside all the other recommendations which were embodied in the Report, which was signed by two senior Members of the said Council-of-State? I believe we will be able to proceed as a self-respecting Parliament only if, when this House makes a decision, such decision is treated with the importance and respect that it deserves. But, Mr. Chairman, what are we going to do with these Colonial Members who in any self-respecting Parliament must submit to their sovereign rights being flouted and for them to be told that a procedure is wrong and, therefore, their democratic rights could not be implemented?

Mr. Bradshaw: The Report referred to was considered by the Council-of-State, and the Council-of-State, taking everything into consideration, decided to recommend back to this House more or less what has been set down in the Supplementary Estimates. It was asserted by the hon. Member for St. Mary that only one of the recommendations was acted upon. The decision of the Council-of-State, Mr. Chairman, is as follows:—

“The Speaker’s salary should be on a par with that of a Minister without

Portfolio, *viz*; \$9,600, and he should enjoy free, furnished quarters and be paid the following allowances—

- (i) (a) entertainment \$600 per annum, (b) travelling allowance \$1,200 per annum, (c) chauffeur’s allowance \$600 per annum, (d) upkeep of grounds \$900.
- (ii) in addition, provision should be made in 1960 for a block vote of \$1,500 for entertainment allowance.

In so far as the provision for chauffeur’s allowance is concerned, this is being paid and with regard to upkeep of grounds, hon. Members are aware that a house is being built for the Speaker, and that as soon as he occupies it he will be in a position to draw the amount earmarked for the upkeep of grounds.

As regards the Deputy Speaker, the decision of the Council-of-State was not to increase the allowance as recommended, and as regards the Clerk, the Council-of-State considered the matter, and decided to refer the matter back to the House. Let me repeat: no increase is allowed to the Deputy Speaker. So far as the Clerk is concerned, it was agreed by the Council-of-State that he should receive a salary comparable to the salary allowed to other Officers in the Federal Service of his status, so that if at any time it becomes necessary the Clerk could be transferred to a similar post elsewhere in the Federal Service.

As regards Palantypists, three were recommended instead of two and provision is also made for the Serjeant-at-Arms. Compared with the recommendation con-

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tained in the Report of the Committee, Mr. Speaker, there is hardly any variation.

Financial considerations had to be taken into account, among other things, and the Council-of-State feels, Mr. Chairman, that the House should support its recommendation and pass the provisions as set down under Head III of the Supplementary Estimates.

4.15 p.m.

Mr. Cargill: Mr. Chairman, I think that we have all been diverted, if not exactly educated and edified, in the course of this debate. I am still trying to find out what the hon. Member of the Government has said as to why these recommendations should not be carried out. I am bound to say that the efforts of the hon. Member for Manchester were strained, to say the least, and I am not at all sure that by his feeble efforts and constitutional justification for the disregarding by the Government of the wishes of this House, that he has not brought this House into more contempt than had been done before by the efforts of the hon. Minister on the other side. I think we had somewhat feeble efforts to prove to us that the recommendations of this Committee have not been carried out by the hon. Minister of Finance because he was not able constitutionally to do so.

The hon. Minister of Finance gets up and tells us a different story. He says that he has carried out a great part of these recommendations but that he hasn't got quite as far as the House would have wished him to do. Either the Constitu-

tion allows him to have gone the whole way or not at all, but not part of the way. I really do think the Minister of Finance and the Member for Manchester should perhaps get together one day and decide how the Minister of Finance can or cannot act in a matter of this kind. The truth is that I have never seen such a contemptible performance as in this matter. The truth of the matter is that this Government will apparently do anything when they wish to do it. They will do it if they want to, but if they don't want to they can come along and say to us the Constitution does not permit it.

I think that, as my hon. Colleague said, when people who are supposed to be men come and hide behind the apron-strings of the Governor-General, or pretend to do so, then it shows—I am supported by my hon. Friend—that we are still suffering very much from a Colonial mentality; that we do not understand why we are here at all, we do not understand that we have got to work to build up traditions and functions of this hon. House. Petty-fogging lawyers may take up petty-fogging points on constitutional law. I don't even agree with them and I can't bother to argue with them; I do not think one should argue the point because it is not after all a question of constitutional law. It is a question of whether we are going to stand up to make this hon. House do what is right, and are going to stand up and rule and govern ourselves and operate the affairs of our House, or are we not. That is what is before us today.

If I appear to be getting slightly warm about this matter it is because it is one

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[MR. CARGILL]

more example of the bobbing and weaving that we get not only from hon. Members there on the other side of the House but from the hon. Prime Minister himself — I am sorry he is not here with us. He says that once this House sends a Resolution to the Executive, the Executive cannot alter it. We have got to find the money. The hon. Prime Minister was obviously wrong. He cannot blow hot and cold. He cannot give us an assurance one day that something will be done when we send up a recommendation, then decide it is not to be done and comes back to this House and say it cannot be done because we haven't got the powers.

I mentioned the question of the Clerk's salary and all other commitments because that was the time and place to mention them. What I am specifically talking about is Item 1(d). If you can lift the Speaker's salary from \$8,640.00 to \$9,600.00, you can lift it to \$20,000.00. It is no good coming to this House and speaking tautologically and saying you haven't done it. Obviously, you have not done it because you did not wish to do it. When you want to find the money you can find it, but you did not wish to find it and so you have brought this House into contempt. You can raise the salary from \$8,640.00 to \$9,600.00 ! I have never said that you have not done the other things, of course you haven't. If you can do that you can, under the Constitution, I take it, carry out the wishes of the Select Committee that reported to this House and which the hon. Prime Minister said would be carried out as soon as they came forward.

It is all very well to say these things are merely recommendations. Of course, not only recommendations one has adopted unanimously, more than just recommendations, especially when not only have they put their signatures to the Report but unanimously adopted it and they themselves comprise the very Council-of-State which they now say has turned down the wishes of the House. I would like to know what is wrong with the hon. Members opposite. Have they developed a split personality? Are they a sort of Jekyll and Hyde? Or meek lambs in the House when they fake innocence, and when they get to the Council-of-State they develop fangs and become wolves, or the other way about? I would like to know that. The Council-of-State is not an inborn entity; it is made up, among other things, of the hon. Ministers opposite. They come to this House with this extraordinary proposition that they want us to believe. First of all, they come to this House as a party to a document and a party to a Resolution upon that document, then sitting in the Council-of-State decide to go against their wishes and what was unanimously wished by their Colleagues. Then for some good reason which they are unable to explain, they come back to this hon. House and say they don't want to do that. Why do they not come back to this hon. House and say "We cannot carry that out", instead of trying to slip in a few things in a Supplementary Bill? Why did the hon. Minister believe that he can tell us this and then he goes and starts fussing about it? Because we have detected him trying to slip by one on us and we caught

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him! Now that he is like a naughty little schoolboy caught in his act of deception, he has to start explaining it. He cannot give us an explanation. On top of this the hon. Member for Manchester comes along and tells us that all they have done anyway is unconstitutional. It is one of the most comic performances, one of the most pathetic performances that it has ever been my unfortunate experience to see in this House.

The fact of the matter is that instead of hon. Ministers and back Benchers coming up and apologising, they are making apologies on a constitutional basis for this. Every man should have got up and said outright that the Report unanimously adopted should be followed. This is a matter which goes to the root of the dignity of this hon. House.

I must come back to what my hon. Colleague has said. I finally come back to it in the end before I sit down. Either we are going to operate this House as a Parliament or we are going to blabber about a lot of recommendations and then go back and ask the Governor-General's permission for us to do these things. I have never seen anything so pathetic. I said when I got up that quite apart from any question of justice to the individuals involved, this was a test of Government's honesty, a test of straightforwardness from Government Benches and from Ministers. It was also a test of whether this Parliament intends to be a Parliament or merely a creature of the Colonial Office.

I really do feel that this is something that transcends party, it is something that transcends a matter of Opposition and Government. I say it with the greatest

possible sincerity, and I appeal to all the hon. Ladies and Gentlemen opposite not to sit down, like the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources — who sits with a smile which conceals the fact that he hasn't understood one single word that has been said.—[*Interruption*]. My Friend is busy thinking of Jamaica instead of the job at hand.

I said that it is perfectly obvious that he has not understood one single word of what I have said, and I would ask in all sincerity that every single Member of this hon. House should come to a decision to support the honour and dignity and power of this House. It will be very interesting to see how many of my hon. Friends are prepared to take seriously a matter of this kind. We shall soon know.

Amendment put.

Committee divided: Ayes 18, Noes 21, as follows:—

AYES	NOES
T. J. Gibbs	Dr. C. G. D.
Mrs. F. E. Daysh	La Corbiniere
M. Cargill	R. L. Bradshaw
K. G. Hill	F. B. Ricketts
L. J. Adams	W. Andrew Rose
Archdeacon L. Lennon	Mrs. P. B. S. Alfrey
R. Joseph	V. B. Vaughan
Dr. F. R. Duhaney	N. H. Richards
S. Mathura	H. F. G. Rocheford
C. W. Swabey	H. F. Cooke
C. T. Afflick	D. S. Lloyd
S. B. Stone	D. P. Pierre
L. U. Densham	A. N. R. Robinson
W. B. Williams	J. M. D. Bousquet
V. Bryan	E. O. Le Blanc
E. W. Wakeland	B. T. Carrott
M. H. Shah	W. H. Bramble
M. A. Hector	R. M. Cato
	R. E. Brown
	L. P. Delapenha
	A. U. Belinfanti
	R. J. Williams

18

21

Mr. D. H. L. Ward abstained.

Amendment negatived.

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Mr. Bradshaw : Mr. Chairman, I beg to report progress, and ask leave for the Committee to sit again.

House resumed.

Mr. Speaker : Before the question is put to report progress and for leave for the Committee to sit again, I think that I should make it perfectly clear, so that there would be no question of anybody adopting the wrong procedure in the future, that there is no power in this House to present any Bill at any time for the expenditure of public money.

Standing Order 45, section (3) provides that :

“Except upon the recommendation of the Council-of-State, to be signified by a Minister and recorded in the Minutes of Proceedings, the House shall not receive any Government Bill and shall not proceed upon any Motion for leave to introduce a Bill which, in the opinion of the Speaker, would make provision for imposing or increasing any tax, for imposing or increasing any charge on the revenues or other funds of the Federation or for altering any such charge otherwise than by reducing it, or for compounding or remitting any debt due to the Federation.”

That is an entirely different rule from the rules of the House of Commons where the procedure is altogether different. There is no power in this House to do this, and I hope that nobody will attempt, while I am sitting here as Speaker of this House, to introduce a Bill involving expenditure of

money without the consent of the Council-of-State signified by a Minister.

Question put and agreed to.

4.35 p.m. : Sitting suspended.

5.10 p.m. : Sitting resumed.

Mr. Bradshaw : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the House do resume in Committee of Supply.

Agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply.

Heads IV, VII, VIII, X and XIII agreed to.

Head XIV — Overseas Commission — United Kingdom :

Mr. Hill : One glance at the Supplementary Estimates will show that the majority of the increases have been due to underestimations. Would the Minister of Finance enlighten this House as to how so very many items have been underestimated? Nearly every other item has been described as insufficient to meet requirements, and I believe a few have not been estimated at all.

Mr. Bradshaw : I thought that the hon. Member would have commended the Government on the control exercised over the Departments in the matter of expenditure. The fact is that the Departmental Heads are warned that they must estimate as closely as possible for their requirements and that no item must be included which is overestimated. We do not want money to be voted in excess of what is required. I think that the hon. Member might be looking more particularly at Head XIV. This Head of Expenditure, Mr. Chairman, deals with the Overseas

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Commission in the United Kingdom and they have given an explanation for all these things. Some of the items, Mr. Chairman, arose from the Migrant Service which had to be removed from the Colonial Service and not everything that had to be paid for was estimated for and, consequently, we have got some of these items before us. The Department, so far as we know, Mr. Chairman, endeavour to exercise very strict control and not make provision in excess of what they actually require.

Head agreed to.

Heads XVIII, XIX, and XX also agreed to.

Head XXI — Expenses Federal Capital:

Mr. Hill: The Members of the Committee are as ignorant as I am as to what is meant by "Cottage" in inverted commas at the end of Head XXI.

Mr. Bradshaw: "The Cottage" is a residence on the grounds of Government House which up to a month or two ago was still occupied by the office of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. It has been very kindly turned over to the Federal Government and we have to pay a rental for it.

Mr. Hill: Of what use is it?

Mr. Bradshaw: It is occupied by members of the Governor-General's staff who ought to be living near to the Governor-General's House, and they pay rental.

Mr. Cargill: Mr. Chairman, under the same head the Item — "Contingencies — \$9,500.00 to meet charges from Government of Trinidad for services of caretaker attached to Governor-General's House", seems rather expensive for a caretaker.

Mr. Bradshaw: Mr. Chairman, that should read "Carpenter".

Mr. Cargill: I asked that question because there is some difference between a "Caretaker" and a "Carpenter". May I ask what form of carpentry this carpenter is doing. Is it merely repairs?

Mr. Bradshaw: My advice is that the Government of Trinidad maintains a staff of craftsmen at the Governor-General's House for the purpose of doing maintenance and this sum is really to meet the charges that are supposed to be met by the Federal Government.

Head agreed to.

Head XXII — Special Contingencies:

Mr. Hill: Will the hon. Minister of Finance tell this Committee if the incidence of burglary in Federation Park has increased in the last six months and what are the other attendant circumstances having to do with burglary that make it necessary for this amount, however small, to be spent under this very stringent and limited budget?

Mr. Cargill: May I also ask the Minister whether "To provide burglar proofing and curtain rail at houses in Federation Park" and "Burglar proofing for Federal Houses" are two separate headings?

Mr. Bradshaw: The sum set down is to provide two things for burglar-proofing and for curtain rails for houses in Federation Park. As is known, Mr. Chairman, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago builds houses for the Federal Government so that Civil Servants could be accommodated, those who are recruited from outside Trinidad and Tobago. The Government of

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[MR. BRADSHAW]

Trinidad and Tobago had decided against burglar-proofing the windows of houses in Federation Park and also against providing curtain rails which are necessary, and so the Federal Government has got to provide these things on its own.

Mr. Hill : What about the incidence of burglary ?

Mr. Bradshaw : I have no information about the incidence of burglary.

Mr. Hill : What about the incidence of nocturnal parking ?

Mr. Cargill : Would the Minister of Finance inform us about the incidence of burglary. How does he know that burglar proofing is necessary?

Mr. Bradshaw : The hon. Member for Surrey referred to the incidence of burglary increasing. I had no idea it was increasing. I know of two incidents, one connected with one of the Senators and the other with the Housing Adviser. In the case of the Senator, an item of household appliance privately owned by himself was stolen and in the case of the Housing Adviser he came across a burglar under a bed in his house one night.

Mr. Cargill : How does the Minister of Finance know it was a burglar ?

Mr. Bradshaw : I think it is sufficient to state that the culprit was apprehended, charged, convicted and sent to jail.

Head XXII agreed to.

Head XXIII — Colonial Development and Welfare:

Mr. Hill : I was not here at the last session of this House. I would like to know if the hon. Minister of Finance has ex-

plained the nature of these schemes or would he care, if he has not, to give this Committee an indication of the nature of the schemes which are described and the new schemes approved by the Secretary of State either in principle or in practice.

Mr. Bradshaw : Mr. Chairman, a training course in Statistics was undertaken by the Federal Government for the purpose of training officers sent to Federal House by Unit Governments in connection with the forthcoming census. The course lasted, I think, about six weeks and was attended by officers from various Units sent by their Governments. As regards training in Public and Business Administration, I think this was one which was undertaken by the University College of The West Indies. Scheme D 3637 "Visit of Team to Advise on Telecommunication Network" — is one which related to the visit here of a team of two or three knowledgeable people in telecommunications for the purpose of advising the Federal Government on this interesting matter of telecommunications.

Scheme D 3686 — "Civil Aviation Adviser" — for the purpose of securing the services of an expert or a person knowledgeable in Civil Aviation to advise the Federal Government.

Scheme D 3803 — "Training in Butchery and Hide Inspection" has to do with bringing to The West Indies an Inspector of Butchery and Hide Inspection from the United Kingdom to tour the area and advise butchers in all parts of the Federation. This was a scheme in operation before the Federal Government took office.

The last one — "Telecommunications Adviser" — has to do with an expert or

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person knowledgeable in Telecommunications to be with the Federal Government for a period of two years to advise the Government through the Minister of Communications and Works on telecommunications generally, on the various applications by people and firms to set up telecommunication systems within the Federation. It is felt that he should have someone to provide this highly technical data.

Mr. Hill : Does the reluctance of the Minister of Finance to describe these gentlemen as experts, or rather his use of the term "knowledgeable person" indicate any doubt in the Minister's mind as to the efficiency of the schemes or their success?

Mr. Bradshaw : The expression has nothing to do with my opinion of the schemes. I feel myself that the schemes will be successful and are going to be useful to the Federation; and the fact that I use a variant of the much abused term "expert" does not indicate any doubt in my mind as to whether these people are either "experts" or "knowledgeable" or "knowledgeable and expert".

Head XXIII agreed to.

The House resumed.

Mr. Bradshaw : I beg to report that the committee has come to a resolution and I move that this House doth agree with the committee in the said resolution.

Mr. Hill : I beg to move an amendment : that the word "do" be substituted for the word "doth".

Mr. Speaker : The Minister is correct. He is following the Standing Orders exactly as they are.

Question put and agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (No. 2) (AMENDMENT) BILL 1958

Mr. Bradshaw : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the Second Reading of the Supplementary Appropriation 1958 (No. 2) (Amendment) Bill.

The object of the Bill is as stated in the Objects and Reasons. It has become necessary to introduce this Bill, Mr. Speaker, because of the fact that I forgot to amend the text of the Bill after the Paper accompanying it had been amended in Committee of Supply.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill read a Second time.

Mr. Bradshaw : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the House do now go into Committee to consider the Bill Clause by Clause.

Question put and agreed to.

House in Committee.

All Clauses agreed to.

House resumed.

Mr. Bradshaw : Mr. Speaker, I beg to report that the Bill passed through the Committee stage without amendment, and I now move that it be read a Third time and passed.

Question put and agreed to.

Bill read a Third time and passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Order read for resumption of adjourned Debate [19th November, 1959] on Question that Bill be now read a Second time.

Question again proposed.

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Mr. Joseph : Mr. Speaker, I have been charged by the Opposition to start the Debate on what is called the Budget. Before I commence, I would like to say how happy Members of the Opposition feel to learn of the partial recovery of Sir Grantley Adams our Prime Minister. We feel happy at the fact that he has been well enough to travel and that he is expected this evening. We hope he will have a safe landing and a speedy recovery, and that he will come back to carry out the duties pertaining to his office.

My speech is going to be short for two reasons. One is that I hope to set a pattern which speakers following should emulate, and the other, which is more important, is that there is not very much to talk about in this Budget. Yes, Sir, not much to talk about, not because the work done was so well done, but because so little has been done that we can hardly find anything on which to talk.

It is unfortunate that the Minister of Finance did not see fit to circularize copies of his brilliant speech. Nevertheless at this stage I wish to congratulate him on the excellent speech which he made in this House last Thursday. I do not agree with many of the things which he said. I do not agree, for instance, that it was the stability of Jamaica's economy why two new industries went in. I know my Friend would like to say that the new industries went in not because they were sure that whichever Party was voted to power, it would be a suitable Government, but that they were also sure of a Manley victory. That was not so, as all pre-election forecasts pointed to a Jamaica Labour Party victory.

I do not agree with him that the loan of \$12½ million floated recently by the Tri-

nidad Government was a brilliant success. Far from it, because in spite of the coercion, the implied promises, the hopes of a back-pay, and the wide publicity throughout the Caribbean, it took them one month to float the loan. All I ask my hon. Friends to do is to compare the results of the floating of loans in Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad in the pre-1956 days with that loan.

Hon. Member (Government Benches):
On which market?

Mr. Joseph : Even if it is argued that it was not floated in the local market it shows that our credit abroad was good, a credit which I feel the present Government is afraid to approach.

Mr. Speaker, if at any stage we offer criticism of the Government I am confident that they would take it that we mean to correct them, to assist and not to destroy them.

Earlier today we all raised our voices in support of a Resolution brought about by the promotion of a West Indian. I know that in our hearts we feel that his success is our success; it is the success of The West Indies. If Federation is going to be a success, it is going to be a success not only of the Government of The West Indies; and if it fails, we all fail and we would be all condemned. So that when we offer criticism it is in the spirit of assistance rather than destruction.

Mr. Speaker, we would have liked an accompanying memorandum, because as the Budget stands at present we are in the dark on many points. We are budgeting for a deficit, and as I look under Head 2 of Revenue, I see a number of increases. Sub-Head No. 1 of Head 5 shows an increase of

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\$12,000 for rent of houses; rent of furniture under the same Head shows an increase of \$1,600. And right on down we see that Interest on Advances, Interest on Deposits, National Insurance (Overseas Commission), Sundry, Gain on Remittances (Overseas Commissions), Sale of Publications, etcetera, would give us a total increase of about \$79,800. Am I to imagine that these big increases have been put into the Budget merely for the sake of making a deficit lower than it would have been otherwise? I am not saying it is so, Mr. Speaker, but I feel that the hon. Minister of Finance could have put a note in the Estimates indicating why it is those increases are expected next year.

Mr. Speaker, what is being called the Budget could better be described as a Civil List, because most of the \$15,000,000 in expenditure will be spent on salaries, upkeep of grounds, entertainment and travel. We have not been told of any concrete work done during the past year to justify the expenses which we voted during the year. As a matter of fact, I think that the Minister of Finance was rather unkind to the Minister of Natural Resources and Agriculture, because in outlining what he described as outstanding achievements of the various Ministries, he said that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture was successful in setting up a Natural Resources Council, and that the Minister placed his experts and advisers at the disposal of the other Territories; that he proposes making a Census in 1961, and that he travelled extensively throughout the area. Those were listed as the outstanding achievements of that Ministry. Mr. Speaker, I am charitable enough to say that I am

aware that the Ministry has done little more than that.

We want to know, Mr. Speaker, what is transpiring in the Government — in the Ministry of Social Affairs, for instance. When in June last year a Resolution was brought asking that we take steps to prepare a list of the needs of the Territories with a view to getting technical assistance from UNESCO, one speaker on the Government side told us to mind our own business; but the Prime Minister said that there was merit in the Motion but that we could not expect the Government to accept a Resolution asking them to do what they had already done. Well, Mr. Speaker, if they had this list prepared, and if, as we know, we are so badly in need of technical assistance, what have we got from UNESCO? We of the Opposition are not aware of what has been given. We have not been even told what was asked for. Our Minister attended the Conference in Paris late last year, but we have not been told whether the application was made. Though we were told by the Minister of Finance that steps were being taken to make application in June of last year we were not told — if in truth and in fact that application was made — whether the application for associate membership was granted. It was my view that that application was not necessary, for in 1954 the British Caribbean Territories as a body obtained associate membership, and the very colonies which were granted that membership as a group are members of this Federation. I am aware that all that was necessary was to ask for a change of name.

But, Mr. Speaker, that is not for us to discuss at this moment. We were told that steps by the Minister of Finance were being

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taken to gain membership into this important body. We have not been told whether we have been accepted.

5.45 p.m.

We have not been told whether we made any request at all, and the Budget does not show where, or if, any assistance has been granted to the Federation. All this might have been unnecessary, Mr. Speaker, if we had been given an explanatory memorandum or a report on all these important missions. But we are kept in the dark; we are not given any indication whatever.

We are told of the need for two more Permanent Secretaries, and an Assistant Financial Secretary. We cannot say that they are not necessary, we cannot say that they are necessary; we have not been told the facts, and I would like to pass on this request to the Government: to treat the Opposition with a little more respect and a little more consideration. I assure them that we would give every measure of support they expect in order to make this Federation the success we all want it to be.

As I went through the Estimates, I observed that a fair amount of money has been set aside for entertainment. The Prime Minister — \$2,400; and Ministers — \$1,500 which I think includes a portion for the Ministers without Portfolio as well. The Speaker — I am reluctant to make mention of it — gets a paltry \$600; but I still see a vote — Government Hospitality — under the head for Prime Minister. We would like to know who benefits from that vote? What expenditure is taken from that sum of money which is set aside?

Mr. Speaker, I cannot find in this Budget any expenditure ear-marked for the devel-

opment of the underdeveloped Territories. I can see no major work being planned to assist these Territories. There is one very important expenditure, a small sum though it is, and that is for the provision of social welfare work under Head XIV — Private Social Workers, special assistance—\$12,480. In view of the cry that we hear from all the colonies, I would have liked to see a comprehensive scheme prepared for the appointment of officers in every Territory in this Federation. I would like to see from them a complete and comprehensive report on the social position in those Territories, so that we could set about trying to remedy whatever defects we find in that department. As I said, this is a move in the right direction and I congratulate the Minister and the Government; but we want to see an elaboration of that work; we are only scratching the surface when that is done.

I see another sum set aside for plans, for competitions. There was a competition last year — low cost housing. We of the Opposition would really like to see not only competitions for plans, not only the giving or the selling of plans for the erection of low-cost houses, but we would like to see the housing problem tackled more vigorously. Let us see whether aided self-help can assist the smaller Territories. Has the Government given consideration to recommending to Unit Territories the advisability of establishing a public housing fund; introduction of a public housing Bill to enable people to borrow money from Government, even if it means that the Federation will have to pay the cost of administering that Bill? I mean something similar to what is operating in Trinidad at the present time; because my information from representatives of the people in va-

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rious Territories is to the effect that the housing situation is becoming worse and worse, and I would like to see some concrete proposal to relieve the situation in the smaller Territories.

What has been done with respect to the Resolution accepted by this House early last year — the Resolution moved by the Member for Caroni when he asked that steps be taken to get Canada, the United States, Venezuela and other South American countries to allow our workers to go in. I know I am going to be told that we got an increase in the number of domestic servants going to Canada; but is Canada the only place where our people can find employment? In Venezuela thousands and thousands of Italians are brought there every year to perform manual labour and there are thousands and thousands of Trinidadians, within sight of Venezuela, ready and willing to go there to find employment. Has the Government taken any steps to consult the Venezuelan Government with a view to relaxing its immigration laws? Have they approached Brazil or Uruguay or Argentine? It is all well and good to maintain good relationship with the United Kingdom, United States and Canada but let us not put all our eggs in one basket —

Mr. Rocheford (Barbados): That is three baskets!

Mr. Joseph: there are other areas, other Countries that can give us assistance and assist our people; and it is well that we transfer some of our attention from our North American neighbours to our South American neighbours.

What about the request made in the speech by the Member for Caroni, with respect to the manning of those ships of

which we are all so happy? The Member for Caroni, on Thursday, 4th December, 1958, made a request that these ships should be manned by West Indians, and he gave as his reason the fact that many captains have told him, as they have told us, that they select their crew from the country where the ship is registered or hails from. If that be the case, why can't we do the same? We have asked for some undertaking, some assurance, that West Indians will be given preference. In fact, I think the Prime Minister referred to it as a reasonable request. It is eleven months and in spite of all the requests that have been made from this side of the House, in spite of the fact that we are expecting the ships in the not too distant future, we can get no assurance from the Minister concerned or any Government officer. He now assures me that I will get it; I thank him in advance.

Mr. Speaker, I see one item under Head II — Revenue — Item IX — Students Emergency Loan Fund, U.S.A. There is no explanation to that note. I learned from a source other than the Government that it is in the event of any student finding himself in the unfortunate position in the United States that some assistance could be given. I would like to draw the Government's attention to the fact that the United States of America is not the only country to which our students go. More than 70 per cent of them are in the United Kingdom and a large percentage are in Canada; and if provision is made for students in the United States we think that a similar provision could be made for students in other parts of the world.

Have we approached the Venezuelans with respect to getting our students ac-

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cepted in their universities? Have we made any effort to get our students in Mexico? — and don't tell me that language is going to be any barrier; it may be to some, but let us bear in mind that there are hundreds of West Indian students in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland studying medicine and other professions and the same could be done in any of the South American countries. The United Kingdom Universities are overcrowded; it is almost impossible to get into the United States or Canada. This Government would do well to turn its attention to exploring the possibility of getting these Universities to accept suitable candidates, provided that they can meet the language requirement.

We have been told, Mr. Speaker, that there has been a Nursing Conference. The report we have not yet seen. There have been other conferences and I would like to suggest here, this evening, that a more positive move be made towards improving the Nursing profession in the smaller Territories. The future of the Federation is not going to be judged in the future by the strength of the larger and prosperous Territories; it is going to be judged by the strength of the weakest of the Territories; and if we are a Federation we ought to see that there be a unified training scheme for nurses for all the Territories. It is a question of human lives at stake and it is no use our having Jamaicans and Trinidadians as State Registered Nurses; no use having them enjoy reciprocity from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world when nurses from smaller Territories are not regarded as competent enough to go beyond the training schools of their Territories.

When Trinidad in 1949 was given State Registration it was hailed as a great move

in The West Indies. Now that the Nursing profession has been given reciprocity we can go as qualified nurses to the United Kingdom and get the same status as a United Kingdom trained nurse. Since we have had that benefit our medical services have improved tremendously, because the work of a doctor would be nullified if nurses are incompetent. And I ask the Minister concerned if that has not already been done — for I expect to be told that it has been done or is being done or is going to be done — it is well to bear in mind that there should be a unified training scheme for persons wishing to enter the Nursing profession in The West Indies. The same training you get in Trinidad you should be able to give to St. Kitts, Dominica and any of the other Islands. In fact, entry into the service of any one territory should be dependent on the training which everyone receives.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think it would be necessary for me to go over all the items I have listed, and had hoped to speak on, because the road is cleared considerably by the Motion moved by the Member for Surrey. We are arriving, slowly, much too slowly, for the Opposition. We want to see more action by the Government; we want to see more consideration shown for the smaller and underdeveloped Territories which are linked to us, we want to see more consideration shown to the Opposition because your business is our business, and your success or failure is our success or failure.

Mr. Richards (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, the poorest people seem to be the most fertile in the

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field of propagation, and I think it is the same thing in the Federal Government, because, as a very poor Government, we have been able to do so much with so little and in so short a time.

The hon. Member who has just sat down said that very little had been done by the Federal Government and no concrete work had been done to justify the money spent. I would just like, Sir, to refer to the period in which our Federal Mandatory Levy or Federal Revenues were conceived. Around 1954, Sir, the ordinary revenue of Barbados was about \$13,672,000. The estimate of revenue for next year is \$21,000,000. At the same time, Sir, Jamaica had a revenue of £16,000,000. They are estimating for a revenue of £28,000,000. Trinidad in 1954 had a revenue of \$72,000,000. The revenue for 1959 is placed at \$136,000,000. Barbados in 1954 estimated for an expenditure of \$9,954,000 and for 1960 it will be \$21,162,000. Jamaica in 1954 had an expenditure of £16,000,000 and in 1960 it will be standing at £27,000,000. Trinidad in 1954 had an expenditure of \$69,000,000 and this year it spent \$115,000,000. At the same time, Sir, in 1954 the Barbados Permanent Secretary received \$5,760 per annum; today he is receiving \$8,160. In Jamaica the Permanent Secretary in 1954 received £1,600. Today he is getting £2,400. The Federal Estimates of Revenue were decided upon and the service of the Federal Government was decided within that fixed revenue from a Mandatory Levy. We have seen that all these Governments since 1954 have increased their revenues; have almost doubled their revenues, and their expenditures have also gone up. It is inconceivable that the fixed Mandatory Levy of \$9,120,000 decided upon in 1958

could really meet the needs of the Federation in 1959-1960. The position now, Sir, is that where other Governments have been able to increase their revenues and expenditures by the operations and functions of their Governments, this Government of the West Indies has been restricted, all because of the nature of its Constitution. Therefore, to say now that the Federal Government has done very little is really to say that the Federal Government is able to put its hand on money from some source, while, in truth and in fact, sources of money have been denied the Federal Government. And it is unfortunate, Sir, that when the Federal Government had been approaching Unit Territories sympathetically to consider its finances that some of the very hon. Members who are here present went back to their Territories and helped to create such an unfavourable atmosphere that even the question of raising extra revenue for the Federal Government has had to be postponed. It is also unfortunate, Sir, because with a little exercise I notice that hon. Members of the Opposition received \$106,500 as salaries from the Federal Government and \$22,800 as travelling allowances in their constituencies, not to say what they receive when they come here to Parliament. But still hon. Members who have been receiving these moneys,—some, I do not say all—go back to their Territories and fail to promote the interests of the Federation. I think some Members, I might say, receive money under false pretences.

Hon. Members : Very inelegant.

Mr. Richards : I might be quite inelegant, but it is so. The question of spreading the Gospel of Federation—the question of promoting the Federal interest

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has been left in the cold and other matters disastrous to the Federation have been brought to the forefront.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member for Naparima and San Fernando who just spoke, said that the Minister of Finance had treated the Opposition with disrespect in that he had not made clear the things to be brought before the Members in Parliament. Well, Sir, the hon. Member does not seem to realise that according to parliamentary practice no Minister of Finance or Chancellor of the Exchequer can divulge before hand the Budget that he will bring before the House.

Mr. Joseph : He would not be able to.

Mr. Richards : I am very glad that is not what you thought. However, Mr. Speaker, the Budget as presented by the hon. Minister of Finance showed foresight and vision in dealing with the small amount of money we have at our disposal, and even to consider such matters as a Development Loan Corporation shows that the Minister of Finance has been thinking of the interest of the West Indies as a whole, to start the ball a-rolling whereby those who are interested in West Indies development may be able to get assistance through the auspices of the Federal Government. That itself is a great achievement.

The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, as it was mentioned, has done quite a remarkable job in his Ministry. It must be understood if you read your Constitution, or if you know your Constitution at all, that Agriculture is not a subject on the Exclusive or Concurrent List; it is purely an advisory Ministry and the services which have been rendered to

Unit Territories have been received with great satisfaction in those Territories. You have had Federal Advisers even in Jamaica assisting with the Banana and Citrus industries and thus the work that has been done has been of considerable help to the Government of Jamaica. It is a fact, therefore, that the Federal Government and its officers, have contributed to furthering the agricultural interests of the Unit Territories. It is not correct, then, for hon. Members to criticise the work that is being done by the Federal Government.

The hon. Member spoke about sending students on various excursions—to Mexico etc. I quite agree it is an ideal thing to do things like that. But it must be remembered that we have the University College of the West Indies, and at present there are plans for its expansion, therefore we have to agree to divert our West Indian students to our indigenous University. It is a necessity that students should be able to go abroad to study, but the maximum number of students should be entered for study at the U.C.W.I. so as to support that University and make its work successful.

6.15 p.m.

When the Federal Government comes here with the Budget it expects that hon. Members Opposite will find something to speak about. It must also be understood if I take my seat now it is because the hon. Member who has just sat down, just had a slight excursion, and didn't say anything worthwhile for me to reply to. He has therefore put me at a disadvantage. I would much rather, Mr. Speaker, to have listened to another Member to whom I would have been able to come back and say something.

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On the question of budgetary complications, the hon. Minister of Finance must be able to take the needs of the Federation into consideration; he must be able to measure every thing within the finances of the Federation and then bring forth the best possible Budget he could bring to us. I think the Minister within his financial limitations has done a very good job. The Estimates are there before hon. Members and when you go into Committee you should be able to take the various items head by head, and ask questions and the Minister of Finance will be able to give replies.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing to reply to. I think it is necessary to let somebody else come with something sensible.

Mr. Densham (St. Elizabeth, Jamaica): I think that also an extraordinarily difficult speech to reply to. I think that I can only go ahead with what concerns the other part of the Budget. I must say that, when I listened to the able way in which the hon. Minister for Finance presented the Budget, it struck me immediately that he started off by recording the events of the past year, and the interesting part of that was the order of preference in which he quoted the accomplishments of the Government. If I might just read that order, I think it will give us a sort of idea of what is working in the Government's mind. It is an extraordinarily revealing operation I must say.

The first: Visits of the hon. Prime Minister. I can only conclude that those were the visits when he went, not to the Federation, but overseas. That is number one priority.

Number (2) Broadcasting; Number (3) Agriculture, briefly touched upon, Num-

ber (4) The Tourist Trade; Number (5) Natural Resources—I can see the hon. Minister for Social Affairs looking worried, she doesn't come into it at all—Number (6) B.W.I.A. and finally Number (7) Survey of Harbours.

It is well known to the Opposition that forty-nine per cent of the whole of our Budget goes to regional resources, which perhaps answers a little bit the queries. The last speaker rather complained that they were thinking that there was a lot of money in those Regional Resources. Some people think they are hardly necessary, that they are a nuisance, but I assure them that they are the first step towards assuming nationhood. If we take an example from the hon. Minister of Works and Communications—I once called him Minister of Rose and Works—and take the Meteorological Stations. During my trip around the West Indies I have taken advantage of going to those Stations. I may say that it gives any visitor a real pride to see how we have assumed responsibility for them akin to a full Nation, because we cover full Meteorological Forecasts from Miami right down to Manaos in Central America. This is no ordinary feat for a Meteorological Service run by an emergent Nation, such as we call ourselves. May I congratulate the hon. Minister, because that is one very efficient service.

For the remaining fifty-one per cent, I suggest that we select four targets, and work at them really hard, instead of trying to spread very thin butter over a whole lot of bread, as we did in previous years. For that, Sir, I suggest much the same targets as the Minister of Finance has read out, but let us select four of them. I give priority to the same thing—

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Visits by the Prime Minister—but this time I wish the visits to be within the Federation, and not just by the Prime Minister himself but, say, we split-up into three teams each led by a Minister and having, for example, two Government Members with them and three of the Opposition which should make a team of six persons. I can see the Member for Kingston laughing, because he has never been to any other island except Jamaica. He hasn't even been through Jamaica.

Mr. Speaker, may I digress for a minute. Every ten days or so I go to Kingston which the hon. Member represents. After a year and a half I at last, saw him there.

Talking about these visits, I suggest that we each go on a team. In that way we would do more good, not only to the Federation, but to ourselves in this House, because each one will learn something about the other. I think it quite correct to say that quite a few Members of this House know nothing about some of the islands. I would even be so bold as to say that one Member here, who is a Federal Member, is not known by name even in his own island. I was talking to some dock workers and after they had said they had seen I was a Federal Member of Parliament, I said: "Who are the two Members representing your island?" They said to me: "We know somebody was sent up, but we don't quite know who they are." This talk took place within three hundred yards of the office of this particular man! I think you will see, Mr. Speaker and Members of this hon. House, that there is a great deal of ignorance in the islands and nothing would do the Federation more good than Members to get to know them, and for them to get to know us.

It could be done very simply during the Sessions of this hon. House. On Fridays these teams which I am suggesting should be led by a Minister, would set out rather like boy scouts, six of them. If possible, even take a cinema with us rather like John-the-Baptist, visit the islands and address the multitude. We should get at least to know something about the islands and they would be able to see Federation actually working, some of the federated people. In some of the islands that I have been to I can tell you there has been an enormous increase of interest in the Federation. In Montserrat, for example, where the hon. Minister was kind enough to cooperate, we showed a film. We had to speak first otherwise they might have gone home and then we showed a film of the opening of Parliament and immediately there was a reawakening of interest in the Federation. People said; "We did not know Jamaica looked like that and fancy the people of St. Lucia dressing in the same way as we do". That is the sort of thing they say.

The first job we have to do in the Federation is to go to the islands where they don't know what Federation is, and in some of them I would say they couldn't care less. It is no use making these laws, worrying ourselves day and night. The first thing is to familiarise ourselves with them and let them know us. There is another film in existence called "The Bright Land" because I see in the Estimates it is costing \$8,000. That film we could take along too. That gives two of the teams a film. I don't know what the third team will carry. I could lend them my tape machine and then they could hear the way we talk.

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There is one other idea, this second one is more serious. The provision of harbours in the islands. I am told that already there is a committee going around the islands and selecting harbours for surveying. That is not all that is wanted. We want someone such as an expert who surveys to go and talk with the Chambers of Commerce, with the local inhabitants, and by gathering various data to find out where is the best place to put each harbour, a harbour that would be most useful to the mercantile community, to the farmers, and also one that would not cost an astronomical amount of money. Then if I might suggest to my hon. Friend, the Minister of Works and Communications, perhaps it would be possible to have UNESCO or one of these technical organisations lend us an expert for a little bit to help him assess the different ones just as we mentioned that there is an expert to help him assess the character of the aeroplanes or something like that. I feel there should rather be a demand for that and it could be so easily supplied by one of these technical organisations.

We feel that we have to work together as a team on these harbours. Their reports are all wasting, we are going to trade, and we have got to have deep water harbours. Anyone of us who has been to an island has seen the difference between an island with a deep water harbour and one without. The one with a deep water harbour goes ahead, and the one without is at the mercy of various unloading agencies, a pound or two a minute, a ton a day. It is therefore very important, and one could even suggest the appointment of a committee, because it is a job for possibly more than one man, if I may be allowed to say so.

The third priority concerns our old friends, air services, and I know our Minister has thought deeply about it. I am only going to suggest this to him which may be old news. Why not think of the new aircraft that is coming in with a vertical lift, not the helicopter that is dangerous. We saw what happened in Jamaica. There is one whose propellers point downwards and shove it up and then it goes along and I think most Members saw in the paper "Illustrated London News" a week or two ago a picture of an entire hospital being moved in that way. A payload of fifty people in the hospital taken up, then they turned on the engine and took it on its site a hundred miles away and let it down so that no patient would even spill out of his bed. I feel again that we have an expert already; if the expert is not of such big calibre that he could assess these different qualities in aircraft, let us try again for bigger experts. I feel that would solve not only the question of aircraft which, as you know, is a very debatable point, but it will solve the problem of various islands now trying to get aerodromes sited somewhere near their capital cities. You see in Jamaica or in Trinidad there are many places where we can put aerodromes.

In mountainous islands there is available only one site, inconveniently situated far from the main town. The other day going to one of these towns, when we reached, for some reason or other, the transport available waited two hours while it decided whether to pick us up or wait for more passengers to fall out of heaven. We then drove an hour and a half for three miles as the crow flies—[Hon. Member: Where was that?—Dominica. I entirely agree with the Minister. This is

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the third important thing. I am quite sure it is in our power to serve on committees or anything like that; we would most certainly do it.

If I might digress a minute, may I ask whether pressure can be brought to bear on the air service for improvements of the ground organisation, because once you get into the air it is simply wonderful, but on the ground, Sir, it is simply terrible. I bought a ticket in Jamaica which was written wrongly. When I came down to Dominica I asked for reservations onward. They said, "No! Look at your ticket. You will find you have to go back to Antigua and then back to Montserrat." When I looked at it I saw the lines were separated by only about three-sixteenth of an inch. The good lady in Jamaica had put her pencil on a point in the wrong space. The mistake involved three-sixteenth of an inch on paper but it was a distance of 300 miles. There was nothing I could do about it. Well of course in Antigua they put everything right, just like their hon. representative has shown everything in its right light. I think it is so typical of Antigua.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the time when we, ourselves, can go to Antigua as the Capital of the Federation.

The last priority, Sir, is commercial fishing. Wherever I have been in the area I have noticed the greatest progress has been in the increase—apart from bananas in Dominica—in commercial fishing. Every Island has got it, and it is due not only to the ordinary people who have come to care about it but also to the extreme keenness of the Fishery officers concerned—a group of keen young chaps. I think, Sir, that is where Federation can step in; be-

cause, in certain Islands the fishing season lasts from two to three months. This is the time for the Federal Government to step in and suggest that fishermen of Units, where the fishing season has come to an end, may move to a next Unit and vice-versa. They have got their power-boats, which are quite excellent boats; they have got all the mechanism for fishing, and all they want is the coordination and cooperation from the top—the Federal Government.

I wish the Minister concerned would feel that it is the business of this House to try and increase the revenues of the islands. After all, that is what Federation is for. If we can increase the revenues of these islands, we would be bringing them up to meet our standards. There are four targets, Sir, and I think that seems to be the way that we can best spend the very little money that we have.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of the very grave view, I am very glad to pay tribute to one bright accomplishment in this dreary year of Federation, and that is the amalgamation of the University College of the West Indies with the school of Agriculture. If I may make an analogy, it is the mixture of the pure water of Education with the strong spirit of Agriculture which will produce a glass of grog to keep going the Agricultural Industry.

Members may complain that this speech has little to do with Finance, but the reason for that lies in the fact that on December 2nd last year, I spoke about a Financial scheme. I think I called it "Capital Formation". I had worked it out very carefully, but no one took any notice of it, except the English Members of Parliament who were here at the time. So that

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I think Mr. Speaker, if the Government persists in embarking on that slippery path which so many Socialist Governments have taken, they will find themselves descending further and further to the point where Governments before them have failed. I wish them to realise this financial thinking has changed, for even in the last few years, nay the last few months, there have been financial changes. Even Mr. Gaitskell himself would hold his hands up in horror at a scheme which is likely to antagonise the various banks and loan houses.

To summarise, I think the accomplishments which my Colleagues see in the Budget are merely, as my Colleagues have said, the erection of an extraordinarily big bureaucracy, rather than the creation of a small strong brain-centre, from which could flow both the knowledge and the desire to live together in unity.

6.35 p.m.: Sitting suspended.

8.05 p.m.: Sitting resumed.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Rocheford.

Mr. Rocheford: Mr. Speaker, for a Minister of Finance of a Government such as the Government of these West Indies, having limited finances at its disposal, it must indeed be a difficult task to have anything to say at all when he is presenting his Budget. That the hon. Minister of Finance was able to present his Budget in such eloquent terms is indeed a credit to him. The hon. Minister most certainly removed the Budget from the mundane plane in which a less adept Minister of Finance might have been forced to keep it. In his position, his Budget Speech must of necessity be a mere recital of how the few pennies were spent

in the past and a statement of how he will continue to spend the few pence at his disposal.

However, we appreciate that the position of this Federal Government is not an easy one, and it is good for Members on this side of the House to realise that Members on the other side are at least hoping that more powers will be given to the Federal Government, so that something effective can be done.

It is heartening to know that the Member for St. Elizabeth comes from that Territory which most of all has been hesitant in entrusting the Federal Government with more power. We, in 1959, must be able to make up our minds as to where this Federation is going. Are we prepared to see our Federation going on in short pants and with wobbly knees, or are we prepared to see the Federal Government a capable Government in this world of great and small nations which have the power to manage their own affairs? If we believe that this Federal Government must take a greater share in promoting the idea of West Indianism that the Federal Government must be strong and that our destinies lie in the future of our West Indian Nation, then I believe each one of us in the respective Territories must preach West Indianism and let it be known that we stand squarely behind the Federation. It is no good Members of the House of Representatives talking glibly about the Federal Government doing this and doing that, and when we leave here and return to our respective Territories we cut the ground from under the feet of that same Federal Government by our public expressions denying the right of the Federal Government to have more power. As I said, it is a happy augury

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that the Member for St. Elizabeth should desire more powers for the Federal Government in the future. I think that what the West Indies needs is a transformation of its economy. We realise that for some time to come the West Indies will be dependent upon an agricultural economy, but there is great need for a diversification in the economy and I was very glad to note the remarks of the hon. Member for Naparima-San Fernando when he spoke in praise of the work that the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has been doing.

8.15 p.m.

It will be necessary for the Federal Government at the moment to carry out a lot of advisory services. In our election promises to the people of the West Indies we on this side of the House said that we would try to provide within the limited scope of the finances of the Federation technical and expert advisory services to those Territories in the area that were in need of them. A glance at the Budget of the Federal Government will show that not less than a quarter of a million dollars are to be spent on salaries for the experts in these advisory services. At least in that one aspect the Federal Government is keeping the promises which it made to the electorate.

I think it is also a triumph for the Government that they have reached so far in the stages of the establishment of the Development and Loan Guaranty Fund and of the Central Bank. We are going a long way in the right direction whereby we can provide means of stimulating investment in the area so that, as I said earlier, the investment in the

economy might be diversified and that the standard of living in these areas might be raised.

The Minister of Finance informed us that it may be possible that two other Territories in the Federation may soon be in need of grant-aid. If we are to get our Territories, the small Territories which are so dependent on grant-aid, out of the position whereby they are so dependent on these grants-in-aid, we of the Federal Government have got, within the limited resources at our disposal, to stimulate the economies of those Territories so that the position might be changed. That, I believe, is one of the strongest arguments in favour of providing the Federal Government with more finances because the smaller Territories cannot from their own resources do what is necessary to improve their economies. It will be necessary for a long time for the Federal Government to help them.

I would like to see the Federal Government produce, and if necessary bring to this House in the form of a White Paper, the plans they have for the development of these areas. —[**Hon. Members:** Hear, Hear.] — so that we can say to the people of the areas, "This is what we intend to do when we have the money, and this is the reason why we want the money". That is what I would like to see.

I am happy to see — I think we should all be happy to see — the references in the Budget Speech to tourism. I think most hon. Members will agree that one of our greatest assets in the West Indies is our tourist potential and the support and the encouragement the Federal Govern-

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ment is giving and will continue to give to activities in this field will, I feel sure, merit the approbation of Members on both sides of this House.

Mr. Speaker, as hon. Members who have already spoken have said, this Budget does not lend itself to much debate, but I think hon. Members can safely say that, within the limits at its disposal, the Federal Government is putting into the treasury of Federal effort and Federal goodwill, like the widow in the Bible story, out of its want, all that it has.

Mr. W. B. Williams (St. Catherine, Jamaica): Mr. Speaker, Members from Jamaica on this side of the House came here to demand a policy for the rest of the term of this Parliament. Most of you in this hon. House must have read with great interest the controversial arguments in Jamaica with regard to the advancement and the work that is being done by this Government. The Minister without Portfolio who had the great opportunity of being the first Prime Minister without Portfolio was right in saying that there was nothing to warrant the existence of this Parliament. After just nine months of the existence of this Parliament we have met for three times. One would have thought that as we progressed there would be the demand for this Parliament to do some business to satisfy the people of the West Indies for its existence.

Taking a brief look at the comparative figures before us in this Session of Parliament, I see that there has been approximately a 98 per cent increase between the Appropriation for 1958 and that for 1960.

I notice that the figures for 1960 as compared with those for 1959 show a difference of five million dollars, and I think that with that money to be expended by this Parliament, something should be done to satisfy the people of the West Indies that this Parliament is a reality.

Mr. Speaker, there is on record in the proceedings of this House that I once made reference to this Parliament as a ghost Federation. It is still a ghost Federation. Up to now the people in Jamaica, that Territory that everybody is attacking, cannot see the justification for their existence in the Federation. I watched the Premier of Jamaica when he came here, and I have listened to his contribution in the Jamaica House of Representatives to the Debate on Federation during the Session that lasted for three days. I sat anxiously hoping that he would have said something, that he would have brought a message as Leader of the Party in power that has formed this Government, that he would have been prepared to tell the people of the West Indies, and particularly Jamaica, what their policy for the next three years would be to justify our re-entering Federation.

We have come here not merely to warm the benches of this nicely decorated Parliament, but to carry out the aims and aspirations of our people—[*Interruption*]. You ask why Jamaica? I can assure you that Jamaica is quite capable were you to afford her an opportunity to go on her own gasoline. We have one tradition, one aim, one people who migrated into the West Indies, one common cause and conviction that were we to live up to the aims and aspirations of the Federation, we

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would build a Nation second to none in the world.

In my maiden speech in this hon. House, I said that for this Federation to succeed it must come from within the precincts of this hon. House. When we were given this Constitution, the leaders in their respective Territories sat by afraid to come forward, not as a result of the bad agreement made in 1956. And what do we see, Mr. Speaker? This Federation is surrounded by hardships within and without. The expression on the faces of Government Members is an indication of how they treat a Federation. In a crisis like that existing in Jamaica, where the largest Unit of the Federation is so disturbed by the recent Inter-Governmental discussions that we have had to bring them to their senses and to the realisation of the seriousness of the matter, the same expression which we saw on their faces for the last six months is again appearing on their faces as though they are playing a poker game. I do not think we ought to play with the destiny of the people of the West Indies. It is a rather serious matter. I do not believe this is the playground for politicians. When I look back at the history of my country, the sacrifices that my people in Jamaica have made to bring us from where we were to where we now are, I think it is time to sit up and do some work.

The hon. Leader of the House has forgotten, as he has many other things, to recall the revolutionary period in Jamaica in the year 1938. It needs some memory to recall the revolutionary period in that country and the sacrifices that were made,

and the beacon that was lit for the West Indies.

Mr. Speaker, when I recall the speech of the Member for St. Elizabeth, who was able to make reference to his observation tour of the other Territories, I must again refresh the memories of Members of the Government side to my speech on familiarisation tours for Members of this side of the House whose guidance would be of great help to them. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that were the Government to use the limited monies — to use their own words — in carrying out the aims, aspirations and desires of the people of the West Indies, remembering the motto of the Federation “To Dwell Together in Unity”, they would set about by realising that that side of the House consists of Members of the Leeward and Windward Islands, while on this side of the House there are Members of the larger Territories — Trinidad and Jamaica.

I would very much like the Government to change its ideas and come to the question of building a Federal structure worthy of its existence.

At some stage later in my speech, Mr. Speaker, I would bring a rather sad report to the floor of this hon. House. I did it in 1958 and I am forced to do it again, in keeping with the wishes of my people to place on the records of this House, something distasteful to the people of my island — Jamaica.

Mr. Speaker, what the Jamaican people — I can say nothing of the other peoples of the West Indies, because we have not been afforded the opportunity of hearing anything about them — Mr. Speaker,

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what we are concerned about on this side of the House, is to know and to hear from this Government what their efforts have accomplished for the Territories. My reason for saying this, Mr. Speaker, is because I have looked on the Exclusive List on the activities that this Government has taken upon itself, and I have been watching with great interest the various representations that come from the various islands. Let us take for instance the Ministry of the Hon. the Deputy Prime Minister—Trade and Industries. I can recall in Jamaica when the Delegation concerning Citrus was going to London that there was some controversial argument about who should lead that Delegation. I say that to say this: that if this Federation is going to be a reality; if this Federation is going to bring us to our desired goal.....

Mr. Bradshaw: It is a reality!

Mr. W. B. Williams: It just exists in name; plenty of paper. As I was saying, Mr. Speaker, if this Federation is going to demand the respect from Unit Territories—and I am speaking of Jamaica—then the Minister from Jamaica who is the Minister of Natural Resources and Agriculture, whose interest in our Colony cannot be argued.....

Hon. Member (Government Benches): Not Colony, Territory!

Mr. W. B. Williams: Pardon me, Sir, Territory.

Hon. Member: Still a Colonial.

Mr. W. B. Williams: You are quite right. We are growing up. The hon.

Minister for Trade and Industry spent eleven days in the United States. Now, I think that it is time that when the question of tourism is being discussed in the United States of America, it should not be just one Member from one of the Colonies of the Federation speaking....

Mr. Bradshaw: Colony again!

Mr. W. B. Williams:..... it should not be one Member of a Territory speaking to the people of America. I think that it is time the Federal Government became more responsible.

Mr. Richards: Hear, hear!

Mr. W. B. Williams: We as Federal Members in our respective Units are greatly overshadowed. It is as though we never existed. What are we doing to justify our place in this Federation? What are we allowed to do? To come here just as rubber stamps and pass Budget after Budget? Just imagine, before us there are two Supplementary Appropriations, one going back to 1958. What is the purpose of coming here? Is it just to pass Budgets?

One would think, Mr. Speaker, that this Federal Government would have set out in its embryonic stage to give the first Members of Parliament the opportunity to travel among the islands so that we could build a Federation worthy of praise.

I see the Minister of Finance sit back in his chair. What could he say? What could he have brought here before us when there is nothing to bring. I sincerely hope that there are other Ministers who would be able to tell us, if they have the pluck to do so, something of interest, and

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I am hoping that they would satisfy us as far as the increases in the Budget before us are concerned. Because I see that some Ministers' Departments have jumped up by over 100 per cent, and in some cases 150 per cent.

Mr. Bousquet : Which one ?

Mr. W. B. Williams : I see here, Mr. Speaker, that there is one Ministry that went up from 24,317 dollars in 1958 to 136,091 dollars in 1960.

Mr. Bradshaw : Which Ministry is that ?

Mr. W. B. Williams : The Ministry of Communications and Works.

Mr. Speaker, I am back on the note of goodwill tours. I was very satisfied with the remarks of my Friend from St. Elizabeth who told us of the importance of having deep sea harbours for better communications between the islands.

Mr. Richards : Deep sea ?

Mr. W. B. Williams : Deep water harbours. I think, Sir, that on the priority list consideration should be given to communication, and there should be some report to show us how well the Minister has improved communications between the islands.

I hope that when the time comes to speak, if he tells us anything at all, he would be able to justify this increase on the Budget for his Department.

Mr. Speaker, we in Jamaica, are not against Federation

Hon. Members (Government Benches): Hear, hear !

Mr. W. B. Williams : . . . but we have an obligation to our people. We have a lot of people in that country that are in need of health and other amenities. As far as Jamaica is concerned, we of that Territory can say nothing to the people there when they ask us : What is Federation doing for Jamaica ? What are we really doing ? We would have thought that the Prime Minister would have set out to familiarise himself with the conditions in the respective Territories of the Federation and would have come back here to plan — for we are the first planners of this Federation — and set out to do something to justify the existence of this Federation. On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, whenever the Prime Minister leaves the West Indies to go abroad, one has got to tie one's belt and to look for serious repercussions on the people of the West Indies, particularly those of Jamaica. I see the Ministers on the other side are smiling

Mr. Richards : The Ministers on your side are weeping !

Mr. W. B. Williams : Mr. Speaker, when I first came to this Parliament, I remember seeing a headline in one of the newspapers saying that the Prime Minister had said that 50 per cent of the Jamaican people were illiterate, and that is the reason why they voted for the Jamaica Labour Party. Again I have in my possession a local evening newspaper of November 5th, 1959, and this time the news comes from New York : 'Adams put on a poor show'.

Hon. Member : A floor show ?

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Mr. W. B. Williams: Not a floor show! I wish to God he had done that!

Mr. Joseph: Read it over to them.

Mr. W. B. Williams: The article says that Sir Grantley's demonstration before the monthly membership of the Jamaica Progressive League on October 25th, in New York City was so poor that even his countrymen resented his remarks. It is stated in a Resolution, copies of which are being sent to the Executive of the Peoples National Party and the Government of Jamaica, and the Federal Government by the League, that Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of the West Indies had said in a public address that Trinidadians prefer to sing calypsoes rather than work, that Jamaicans were fifty per cent illiterate and that Barbadians were the most industrious and the most intelligent people of the West Indies. The following was passed by the League:

"BE IT RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Jamaica Progressive League"

Mr. Speaker: I don't think that a resolution passed by some society in America is quotable in this debate. If you are moving a Vote of Censure on the Prime Minister or anything of the sort, then only, but not in this debate.

Mr. W. B. Williams: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As a result of that the people of Jamaica in all quarters, on the roads, in the houses, you could see people asking "when will we leave Federation?"—

Mr. Rose: In two years' time.

Mr. W. B. Williams:— the public, not the politicians. It is regrettable that

up to now the hon. the Prime Minister cannot realise that he is not representing Barbados but that he has had the honour and privilege to now represent the West Indies. And may I say this: a chain is as weak as any link, and it is obligatory on the part of the Prime Minister to protect every Unit of the Federation. And the thing about it is that the story is not true at all

Mr. Cooke (St. James, Jamaica): Which one?

Mr. W. B. Williams: . . . because, Mr. Speaker, were you to transfer the one industry from Jamaica—Bauxite—of which the Minister without Portfolio was telling us how much the revenue of Jamaica has gone up—it has gone up as a result of the industries that were founded there—then I want to know, with due respect, if the hon. Prime Minister still has that one eye closed. I am hoping that he will arrive here in good health, that he will come back to the Federation with a new mind in his approach to the business of this hon. House. We must show the world that we are a serious set of people, working for the equality of man and with a purpose. It is all right for people here to joke and for Government Ministers sitting back in luxury and getting big cars to run around Port-of-Spain and living in very luxurious homes

Mr. Richards: What's wrong with that?

Mr. W. B. Williams: . . . there is nothing wrong about that, but you must do some work to justify your existence. I am not a member nor my Colleague here

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from Jamaica . . . when we are in Jamaica we have one face and when we are in the Federal Capital we have another face. We have come here to tell this Parliament and this Government the confidence the people in Jamaica have in them . . .

Mr. Rose : Hear, hear !

Mr. W. B. Williams : None at all, none at all. Don't get anxious — none at all. If this Federation was sufficiently attractive Members of Parliament would not be resigning and going back to their respective Territories. I have seen in the "Gleaner" where the Member for Montserrat is going back there. One would have thought that the Federal Government was an elevation for Members coming from the Unit Territories. On the contrary, as a result of the poor showing of the Government, people are reverting to where they came from. It makes one very suspicious of the Government. People coming here in this House grinning their teeth but it is the people's business, it is the people's Parliament and the people wish to see that we dwell together in unity and build a nation of respect. But what is it? If the leaders had the proper vision and seriousness they would have picked the best men to send here and they would have had a Government to convince the world that this Federation would exist and continue.

Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying that 'when you throw a stone into a pig-sty the one you hear bawl is the one you hit'. I say this, Mr. Speaker, that the Jamaican people are demanding from this Government a policy for the remaining three

years to satisfy them of its existence. We are not prepared in Jamaica to continue in a Federation that is no asset to the people of Jamaica. The hon. Members on the Government Benches dare not open their mouths to say otherwise. I read

in the "Gleaner": "House Debates Federation Crisis". "Opposition Amendment rejected by Speaker".

Hon. Members (Government Benches):
Good !

Mr. W. B. Williams : Yes, they must reject, because when the Premier of Jamaica comes to Trinidad he comes with one face and when he is in Jamaica he wears another face. History tells. It is just time that is going to show to this Federation that we were right from as far back as 1947 — not to come here now and tell us that you have no money and the few coppers that you have is justifiable to tell us that they have done nothing. As far back as 1947 when at the Montego Bay Conference Sir Alexander stressed the need and told the Secretary of State then that for a Federation to start and to be of any material benefit to the West Indies we must get a substantial grant from the British Government. And rightly so. We who are the greater population of the West Indies were robbed of our traditional rights and brought into the West Indies and worked as slaves and have paid the cost of whatever advancement we could get. No man could ever have a child and decide to take unto himself a wife and turn it out into the streets without money. We have worked for all this. It is all right to joke, but you

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hear the Premier of Jamaica telling the Prime Minister of the West Indies; "go slow, go slow", already he is dead and he must go slow. This Federation needs action, it is no joking matter, we need action to convince the world that we are growing up. How are you going to face Jamaica with a constitution like the one we have there? The Federal Government has a completely inferior constitution to what we have in Jamaica.

Mr. Rocheford : We want to change it.

Mr. W. B. Williams : But you have not done a thing. I sat down in Jamaica and read with great interest that Her Majesty's Government said that the only way we can improve this Constitution would be to improve the economy of the respective Territories. The purpose for which you should have set out long ago. We are not looking for political advancement in the West Indies to keep the pockets of a few politicians alive, we are looking for progress by building the economy of the West Indies to demand respect and to demand a better constitution for the peoples of the West Indies. If the Federation is no good we might as well pack up, and allow the monies that are spent now to be put to better use. Get the advisers in all the Territories and get a Commission to run this thing

Mr. Pierre (Port-of-Spain East, Trinidad): And put you at the head!

Mr. W. B. Williams : Don't worry about that, worry about your own business in Trinidad. We are on the march

Mr. Cooke : Who we ?

Mr. W. B. Williams : Jamaica. You are disassociating yourself. Mr. Speaker my Friend the Member for St. James knows well that we are far ahead of this Federation. On the matter of Federation he dares not do otherwise than to cooperate with the majority on this side. Coming back to a serious note, Mr. Speaker, we are very anxious to be able to go back to Jamaica and to say to the people of Jamaica: "at long last the Prime Minister and his Cabinet have decided to do some work".

I would like, at some later stage in this debate, the hon. Minister of Trade and Industry, who spent a rather long time in Britain, to tell this House what has been accomplished in Britain over the period that he stayed there. Trade and Industry is a very important subject. I notice that there is a survey being made of tourism in the Eastern Caribbean Islands and I welcome it but I must warn them that they must be very careful not to allow tourism to overshadow industry and agriculture. Tourism alone cannot build the economy of any island. We have sections in Jamaica where the Tourist Industry brings in revenue to the Government, but what percentage of your population can be taken care of as a result of your tourism ?

Mr. Cooke : Ask me and I'll tell you.

Mr. W. B. Williams : The Member for St. James need not talk.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to see the question of tourism in these small Caribbean Islands treated with every care so as

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not to have the price of land swerve above the heads of the poor, unfortunate masses. We in Jamaica have suffered greatly as a result of that and I hope that the Government responsible for entertaining such an industry, and the Minister under whose portfolio it falls, will be careful in his approach to tourism as far as the other islands are concerned.

I suppose that at some later time the question of Representation of the People legislation, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, will be debated in this House. It is a very serious note in that the Federal Government has completely ignored its responsibility in working in conjunction with the Unit Territories to see to it that a proper formula is arrived at. We on this side suffered very seriously in the local Jamaica elections by what is known as "bogus voting", and I would hate to see a Federal Election conducted by the same method as was done in Jamaica. The system that was employed in Jamaica, when we had our old laws, is something which we in this Parliament are prepared at some sacrifice to avoid, so as to protect the principle for which our Government stands, if we are prepared to have a Government superior to that we have in the Unit Territories. I believe, regardless of the results of an election, that we should not forget at all that we are brothers and sisters and that we are to maintain the true principles of Democracy rather than to revert to foul play to bring about victory at all costs. And we would like, Mr. Speaker, that this Government should treat this matter with a certain amount of seriousness; that this Government would send a delegation or certain

representatives from the other side of the House to sit in with the Jamaica Government and to discuss and to recommend to the Federal Government a system that both would work together to bring about a better result and cleaner elections in the island of Jamaica. We are going to have elections all over the West Indies and I doubt whether the other Territories would hold such elections in the same manner as they were conducted in Jamaica. I would like, Mr. Speaker, that this Parliament do something to protect the dignity of the people of the West Indies by giving them fair play. After all, I would like to see Members of this Parliament set aside their petty and parochial feelings, and when they come here work for the benefit of the people throughout the West Indies. Mr. Speaker, we want to remove the uncertainty which exists with regard to the future of the Federation, which we, not so long ago, proclaimed with all pomp and pride and gave publicity to in many lands. But, Mr. Speaker, as things are going now, we may one day get up and see the Federation gone, thus turning back the clock three hundred years from where we started.

I am very glad to see that the University College of the West Indies has now decided to start a Faculty in Engineering and Science which will enable it to produce the type of professionals that the world will require. There is great demand in the new African Territories of Ghana and Nigeria and here in the West Indies for men of this type. Ghana is a progressive country and I would like to see, Mr. Speaker, that this Federal Government do all in its power to develop greater

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ties between these emergent Nations of Africa and ourselves in the West Indies. I know that sometime ago, hundreds of Jamaicans, whose vision superseded their intelligence, in that they imagined that in faraway Africa there was a great chance for them, marched up to Kingston with the hope that they would have been allowed to go to Africa. They eventually had to return to their humble homes, disappointed people. I would like to see this House make some effort to assist these people so that some day they could realise their dreams, and to see a West Indian Governor in power in Jamaica. After all we must realise that Africa was the land from which our forefathers came, and if some of us West Indians can go there and assist in building up those countries which are in great need of our help, it would be a very good thing. Our business is to make friends; our business is to obtain trade for the Federation, and it should be the duty of the Ministers to make every effort to try and assist our struggling people who are hoping to reach the heights that they have set before them. It took Ghana years to reach the position in which she is today but that was achieved by a determination on the part of her leaders who were from humble ranks of peasants, but who by their grit and self-sacrifice have contributed to this new and emergent nation. I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, that we here in the West Indies are lagging behind. The honourable the Prime Minister has done nothing to convince the people of Jamaica that he is able to take his place as a true and honest leader of the people of the West Indies.

Hon. Members : Oh, oh, nonsense!

Mr. W. B. Williams : My honourable Friends cannot interpret what I mean. If you are entrusted with the task of building a nation and you cannot put enough energy into it, your business then is to be fair to the people who put you there, and say so to them. And that is what I shall tell the hon. Member for St. Lucia (Mr. Bousquet) who professes to be such an authority on these matters. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has failed in its duty to establish good relationship between the Unit Territories and the Government. I may recall that the Members of Parliament who came from England and visited our Territory and went, would have thought that we, as the first Members of the West Indies Parliament, would have by now been able to discuss with them how well things were going with the Federation. But, Mr. Speaker, there is no relationship between the Units and the Federal Government.

I do not know what is being done with Motions and Resolutions passed in this House, because they seem to be thrown in the waste-paper basket and no action taken on them. We would like that the Unit Governments of the Federation realise that it is their obligation to develop trade between themselves and this Federation. I know that the Premier of Jamaica will come here and go back and say to the people of Jamaica that a better relationship exists between the Units and the Federation but, Mr. Speaker, is that really so? It will be rather surprising to hon. Members of this House to know that the leader of the Government, the Premier

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of Jamaica, and the people of Jamaica do not see the justification for this Federal Government getting more money. You have got to convince the people of Jamaica that there is a necessity for more funds to be allocated or to be granted to this Government, but, because up to now, the Federal Government has not set up an order of priority of things they intend to do, the people of Jamaica are not convinced. It has been the impression that the Ministers of Government go about the city of Port-of-Spain dressed like dolls and are not giving enough attention to the affairs of the Federation. We would like to see the Members of the Government wake up from their sleep or slumber, and get down to some serious business.

I thought that the Premier of Jamaica, who is a member of the Government Party, would have sat down and told them just how the people of Jamaica felt about the Federation, and do something to persuade them to plan some programme to warrant their existence. But what happened when he went back to Jamaica was, that in his usual manner, he stated, "We have achieved something", and left the people of Jamaica to their disappointment.

We have achieved nothing. The usual way: achieved nothing. As was said by the Opposition, and may I say this, Mr. Speaker, while I sat down in the gallery in the House of Representatives in Jamaica and listened, I was able to hear the Deputy Leader of the Opposition bring forward a comparative view setting out the proposals of the Jamaica Government in 1956 — it was in 1956 when the Premier of Jamaica signed the documents in Lon-

don bringing about this Federation and changed up quite a lot of things. It was the design then in 1956 to keep Federation in abeyance and to watch it rather than to have Federation in a broad sense. In 1953 the then Government — I have the honour to be a Member of that Party — proposed that in the five probationary years members should have a dual position whereby they would have been able to relay between the Unit Governments and the Federation. Those were the wishes of the people of the Territories. But what has happened? In 1956, because we are peculiar in structure in as much as there is more water than land dividing the Federal Capital from Jamaica, the distance is so great that one could have gone around New York six times and get back to Jamaica — it needed the type of formula for the Federation in keeping with the peculiarities of this Federation.

It is all right for people to come here and laugh, but if you get the records of the Immigration Department of Trinidad, you will see over the last two hundred years how many Jamaicans have come here. It is the same thing in the smaller islands.—[*Interruption*]. I was speaking about percentage. The Member for Kingston never goes further than the Market. I am referring to the percentage of people. Therefore, when we got this Federation, there would be the burning desire to bring about love and understanding between the people of the Federation. I have met people of the various islands of the Federation and I am convinced that in the smaller islands of the Federation there are men and women who

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may be of good standing who have a good love for Jamaica but would like to have a Government that would weld the people of the West Indies by their movement and by economic achievement rather than by political achievements. The Member without Portfolio, the hon. Prime Minister without Portfolio, is asking what we have in Jamaica. At some later stage, Members of the Opposition will deal with him.

I am insisting that the Government now consider the advisability of setting a programme of priorities for the next three years to satisfy the people of Jamaica of the need for the continuation of Federation if it doesn't collapse before the three years expire. It is a serious matter. No man enters into business unless he can see some results from it.

The Ministers on the Government Benches are cognisant of the fact that we are in a very leaky boat.

Mr. Speaker: I think I have given the hon. Member a lot of latitude. It is time to stop these recollections and continue the Debate on the Budget.

Mr. W. B. Williams: I am talking about the Budget, with regard to the finances of the Budget. All along in the Budget, Mr. Speaker, we see increases. I hope that the rent of the houses that are in Federation Park will be increased, that everything will be done quickly. References were made to financial co-operation. I heard the Minister in his Budget Speech say he was in consultation with the Minister of Finance for Jamaica, and he is convinced there will be no conflict between the Jamaica Government and himself, and there is justification in setting

up a Bank. That is not sufficient for the Members of the Opposition. You can't in one breath tell the House there is no money even to warrant the existence of Parliament or any major economic programme in the West Indies yet consideration is given to a Bank. I do hope that we in the Federal Parliament, when the hon. the Prime Minister gets here tomorrow, will not be afraid to carry the message that they have had from their respective Territories asking us in this Federal Parliament to do something to justify the existence of this Federation.

I have been getting complaints from old Members of the former Jamaica Regiment who are now in the West India Regiment that they would like to have a liaison between the Army and the Federal Government because they find that some of them who have been in the Army for years and have large families are faced with the problem that no provision has been made to assist them in educating their children. A lot of them, not like the new recruits who have just joined, have large families as I said and are finding it very hard to keep up with the cost of living in Jamaica. I sincerely hope that this Government will do something by way of scholarships to help these men and their families. Not everybody can get scholarships and not everybody should be deprived of education because they cannot win scholarships. I think these men are doing service to our country and that these men and their families should get a chance to exist like other families, to lead decent lives like other people in Jamaica.

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[MR. W. B. WILLIAMS]

Then there is the question of a considerable amount of nurses in the University College Hospital who are dissatisfied with the long drawn-out hours they have to work. I hope the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs will take a note of that and enquire into the dissatisfaction that exists in that Hospital. We on this side of the House will be very disappointed were we to leave this Parliament at the end of this Sitting to find that the Minister cannot give us anything to take back or even something that may help us through the next three years.

Mr. Speaker, at a Committee conference we had solicited Members of this Government to request the Jamaica Government to offer some facilities to Members of the House of Representatives of the Federation, with respect to travel on the Jamaica Railway, and also to make the same request to other Governments of the various Unit Territories. Up to now, Mr. Speaker, the franking of letters and the sending of telegrams have not helped the situation. And I make reference to Jamaica, Mr. Speaker, because I represent a very large constituency which consists of 483 square miles, and as the Member for Hanover knows the most advantageous means of transportation is the Railway. There are times, Mr. Speaker, when one has got to travel on the people's business, because we have got to serve a dual representation in Jamaica. We just don't find ourselves waiting to be called back here by the Federal Government. Our voters in Jamaica pull us out to serve them at all times, regardless of our status, whether Federal or otherwise, and I would

like the Minister without Portfolio to realise that we do not come here merely at the request of the Federal Government, but that we have an obligation to the people of Jamaica who elected us.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Finance, at some later stage of this Debate, to tell this hon. House what he has done as regards the facilities for hon. Members of this House in their respective Territories of the Federation.

Mr. Speaker, I read, with great interest, the announcement by the Minister of Communications and Works with regard to the two Canadian ships that would be ready in 1961. That, I think, Mr. Speaker, is very happy news indeed, particularly to my friends in the Territories which are so far cut off from the usual routes of transport. From reports I have had about several of the smaller Territories of the Federation, much can be done to improve the economy of those islands.

Mr. Speaker : The time is now 9.30 p.m. and I must call upon the Minister of Finance to name a date for the continuation of this Debate.

Mr. Bradshaw : Mr. Speaker, I beg to name tomorrow, Tuesday, 24th November, 1959, for the resumption of the Debate.

ADJOURNMENT

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 24th November, 1959, at 2.30 p.m.

—[Mr. Bradshaw]

Adjourned accordingly at 9.34 p.m.