



MANIFESTO

BARBADOS LABOUR PARTY
General Elections 1981



Foreword

A political Party in power will be judged mainly on its record and the Barbados Labour Party is more than willing to submit its record to the close scrutiny and critical judgement of the electorate of Barbados. Consequently, we have published a document, **Promises and Performance**, to facilitate that scrutiny and that judgement. We have also organised our campaign in such a way that the straight hard facts may be brought out in the open and kept there for all to see.

The record is one of which any political Party can be justly proud. In the last 5 years Barbados, unlike almost every other country in the world, has shown continuous and substantial real economic growth, and the Gross Domestic Product has doubled from \$700 million in 1975 to \$1.461 billion in 1980. This economic growth has led to the creation of 25,000 jobs since 1975-76, and at the same time domestic productivity has increased so that wages have grown much faster than prices. Inflation rates have declined, so that from generally having the highest price increases in Caricom under the DLP Government, we now have the lowest. Reductions in personal income tax have been so substantial as to reduce the tax bite by 30% and the income level at which income tax starts has been raised from \$25 weekly to \$115. Old Age and other pensions have been raised three times in 4½ years, unemployment benefits have been introduced and the first phases of the National Health Service implemented in the Third World's first comprehensive Social Security System.

All this has been achieved within a framework of prudent economic management. Full attention has been paid to the need for maintaining a favourable balance of payments at the same time as pursuing policies of economic expansion and social security. This has chiefly been achieved by giving incentives to exports and to the tourist industry, incentives which have been so successful that exports have grown from \$172.5 million in 1975 to \$455.7 million in 1980. Tourist arrivals have grown from 225,000 to 370,000 and tourist receipts from \$165 million to \$502 million. The island has therefore been able to maintain a much more healthy balance of payments and to keep a reasonable level of foreign reserves.

This formidable record has been fully acknowledged by international financial institutions, by the overseas Press and T.V. — whose interest in Barbados has never been greater or more favourable — and by the local press and independent commentators. Against it, the Opposition can set only destructive criticism, walkouts from Parliament and plain downright falsehood. To the charges that we have carried out the DLP's projects we answer that, apart from projects financed with overseas aid, they did not run the country in such a way as to have money to carry out anything except schemes for emptying the Public Treasury to assist uneconomic ventures carried on by their friends in private enterprise. The BLP Government has wound up all these schemes and, after payment of their losses, has ensured that increases in the public debt do not merely go to pay the salaries of civil servants or the losses of uneconomic enterprises but are used to provide the housing, schools, roads, fishing harbours, rural development and urban improvement that the country needs.

We therefore pledge our continuing commitment to the cause of Social Democracy and to the continued development of our country, and we offer you the proposals in this our Manifesto for the forthcoming General Election as our programme and policy to maintain these commitments.

Tom Adams

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Machinery of Government

Soon after taking office the Barbados Labour Party carried out its campaign pledge of appointing a Commission to review the Constitution — the Cox Commission — headed by Senator Sir Mencea Cox. The Commission's Report covered nearly all aspects of the Constitution and a number of the recommendations have already been accepted and carried out, notably those relating to the Electoral machinery. In the new session a BLP Government will seek to implement those proposals relating to:

- Increasing the Opposition seats in the Senate.
- Providing for recall of Governor-General's Senators.
- Such other recommendations for which there is a consensus following a full debate in the new Parliament.

The Party will also improve the facilities of Parliament by creating a new Parliamentary Library with full research facilities and will make provision for M.P.'s to maintain constituency offices so that they may keep in better touch with their electors.

Economic Policy & Taxation

The economic record of the BLP in its first 4½ years of office has been outstanding. With the provision of 25000 jobs, unemployment has declined from 22% in 1975 to 10.3% in 1981, and the Party has successfully taken the country through the demographic 'bulge' of school leavers

born in the years of record birthrate from 1958-1962. Inflation, which was over 100% in the four years 1972-1976, has more than halved in the four full calendar years the BLP has spent in power. The foreign reserves, which were declining sharply as the Party took power and fell to \$26 million by the end of 1976, have been built up to an amount which ranges between \$130 million and \$150 million according to season. The economy has been strengthened by the diversification following the build-up of the manufacturing sector, the expansion of agriculture, and the increase in hotel rooms and other tourist facilities.

Direct taxation has been sharply reduced with income tax allowances doubled, the tax rates spread and tax bands widened. Estate and Succession duties and the Trade Tax have been abolished. In indirect taxation, the Sales Tax has been abolished, and in the general restructuring of Consumption Tax, the rate charged on many essential goods has been reduced to 5%. Collections from non-tax revenue have been considerably expanded by increasing licence fees and charges generally to reflect modern money values, as well as the increased cost of providing the services represented by the charges.

The Government's fiscal policy has been directed towards earning a surplus on its current account of revenue and expenditure so that a contribution can be made to capital expenditure on the many projects with which Government is developing the country. The aim of a current account surplus has been achieved in the Government's four full financial years of office, and economic growth at satisfactory rates has also been achieved. This compares very favourably not only with most CARICOM and other developing countries, but also with the performance of the former Barbados regime.

The BLP proposes as its Economic and Taxation policy for the ensuing term the following:

Economic

- The policy of emphasis on high levels of construction activity to prime the economic pump

will be continued. Present bottlenecks will be eliminated by the coming into the workforce of trained artisans graduating from the Polytechnic and the coming into production of the cement plant.

- Factory construction, tourism development and agricultural expansion will continue as the three-pronged approach to structural development of the economy.
- Major Alternative Energy projects, whose details will be found elsewhere in this Manifesto, as well as an expanded programme of petroleum and natural gas drilling and production, will be undertaken.
- Unemployment will be tackled by the expanding of the range of job training programmes for school-leavers, the introduction of a voluntary National Service Scheme and by providing further educational opportunities aimed at filling gaps for skilled trades and new disciplines required in an expanding economy.
- Inflation will be controlled by the mix of policies so successfully used to halve the previous rate of price increases, including price control on essentials; promoting competition through a minimum of import controls, which will be maintained only for balance of payments purposes to protect local industries or to meet CARICOM obligations; vigilant monitoring of mark-ups and profit levels by the Consumer Affairs Division; and vigorous competition at the food and household goods retail level by the Barbados Marketing Corporation.
- The Party believes in spreading the ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange and to this end will continue the policy of encouraging major businesses in Barbados to offer shares for sale to the public. To this end it will support the Securities Exchange as a means of facilitating share transfers. A BLP Government will also continue the policy, started since 1976, of Government participation in the ownership of the fundamental industries, including the utilities and the Cement Plant.
- The BLP recognises the vital role of the small businessman in building national prosperity in our Island, and has doubled the limit for incentive loans from the Barbados Development Bank to small businesses, coupling this with greatly increased provision of funds from the Government and the Central Bank through the BDB. In the new session, more funds will be made available for small business, and the credit guarantee scheme organised through the Central Bank will be strengthened.
- Many small businesses are financed by loans,

where equity finance would be more appropriate. A Government Investment Trust will, therefore, be set up with a fixed capital and with borrowing powers to provide a facility for investment generally.

Taxation

- New Family Laws, passed during the 1976-81 period, have raised to 18 years the age up to which a child undergoing education should be supported by its parents. The BLP will therefore restructure the child allowances for Income Tax purposes to allow more generous allowances up to age 18, education allowance to age 25, and allowances for the whole life of a handicapped child.
- The BLP will give regular increases in income tax allowances to compensate for the effects of inflation, thus providing a measure of indexation.
- The offshore banking and international business regime will be expanded to include shipping and insurance. The special incentives for high employment businesses such as computer service companies and regional distribution organisations, will be continued.
- A new taxation regime will be introduced for petroleum winning operations so that Government revenue can benefit from the expected increases in petroleum production.
- Income and corporation tax exemptions will be given for exports of non-sugar agricultural products.

Financial Institutions

The Barbados National Bank established in 1978 has already outgrown its present Headquarters and a new Headquarters will be constructed in central Bridgetown.

The Insurance Corporation of Barbados will extend its activities in marine insurance, and will be the Government's chief agency for carrying out the recommendations on crop insurance made by the expert obtained by Government.

Energy Policy

With the cost of imported petroleum having skyrocketed during the BLP's term of office, the Party recognises the need for a total thrust in alternative energy programmes as well as in local petroleum exploration. Under the Party's thrust Barbados has already become a Third World pioneer in solar cooling development and will continue to expand in this area.

The Party proposes the following Energy initiatives:

Alternative Energy

- A Wind Energy Pilot project for producing electricity will be built in the North of the Island within the next 18 months. The results of the project will be used to determine future locations and size of wind turbines to be distributed around Barbados.
- The work on energy conservation of the National Council for Science and Technology, established by the BLP, will be encouraged and finance provided to implement the schemes.
- The use of solar energy for a wider range of purposes, including industrial, will be developed. Tax incentives for solar water heating will be improved and concessional loans will be made available for expanding the use of solar power by manufacturers and by the tourist industry.
- An East Coast Wave Energy Scheme will be fully investigated with a view to starting implementation, if one scheme proves feasible, by 1985. This project will involve a substantial study of the power of the waves on the eastern shores of Barbados, a geological study of the seabed in the area as well as the usual engineering studies. A long seawall would be a part of the scheme. The scheme, if carried out, will create a substantial lagoon in which large scale fishfarming will be carried on.
- Alternative fuels, including bagasse will be brought into use for generating electricity. The use of other forms of biomass will be investigated.

Petroleum Products

Deep drilling for petroleum and natural gas, instituted during the BLP regime, will continue. Promising new reserves of natural gas have been discovered. The recoverable reserves of natural gas are being estimated, and the BLP proposes when these are fully known:

- To establish a liquified petroleum gas bottling plant by the Natural Gas Corporation to produce bottled gas for sale to the public to replace imported sources.
- To expand the network of natural gas distribution, first to electric generating plants so as to reduce the cost of and dependence on imported fuel for generating electricity, and then to industry generally.
- If supplies permit, to extend the supply of natural gas to households throughout the urban area and most of western and southern Barbados.

Trade & Industry

The central thrust of Government's policy in Trade and Industry in the 1980's will be to bring about the greatest diversification of sources of imports consistent with our obligations to our local production and that of our Caricom partners, and the expansion of exports to as many areas of the world in which we are competitive.

Government has already been encouraging local entrepreneurs and industrialists to think and act in this direction and a number of initiatives have already been successfully undertaken. The Ministry of Trade and Industry in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce, the Barbados Manufacturers' Association and the Industrial Development Corporation, has promoted two missions abroad with a view to exposing local businessmen to development in other parts of the world, both the developed and more successful developing countries. A number of businessmen who were members of these missions have taken advantage of the opportunities and have negotiated joint ventures with overseas manufacturers. Indeed, so successful have the Party's initiatives in this direction been that in the years 1979-80, and 1980-81, there was more investment in manufacturing by local businessmen than by foreign businessmen.

The Party will continue to encourage the development of the skills of local entrepreneurs and will undertake the following additional measures:-

- Expansion of the Export Promotion Corporation.
- Widening of the Export Credit and Insurance Guarantee Schemes.
- Institutionalisation of the Joint Consultative Committee for Industrial Development, which is an informal body comprising the managers of all government agencies and private sector agencies involved in industrial development.
- An Export Incentive Award Scheme, to be administered through the Export Promotion Corporation, using grant funds from the financial agencies such as the European Development Fund and the World Bank.
- The expansion of the Barbados National Standards Institution to cover the areas of Industrial Design, packaging advisory services, industrial and intellectual property administration, that is patent, trademarks, service marks, industrial design and copyright laws.
- The expansion of training opportunities in the

areas of marketing, production technology, computer technology and design.

- The continuation of the vigorous and successful policy of the expansion of the handicraft and cottage industries.
- The continuation of a vigorous external trade offensive in co-operation with other Third World countries in the international arena to fight protectionism and secure favourable access for developing countries' exports.

Small Business

The Small Business Sector in Barbados has clearly asserted itself as an integral part of the Barbados economy. The Barbados Labour Party Government has encouraged this, secure in the knowledge that the creation of new jobs depends to a substantial extent on the success of smaller businesses.

The Government accordingly established a Small Business Development Committee, appointed representatives from the Small Business Association on Government Statutory Corporations and conducted seminars and media programmes for publicising the contributions of small businesses to the economy and government's strategy for the development of small enterprises. These measures will be continued.

We further propose to:-

- Continue to make funds available to Small Businesses through the Barbados Development Bank at lower rates of interest, easier terms of credit and with longer grace periods for repayment.
- Establish a facility to provide risk capital for financial support to and the mobilisation of assistance for Small Businesses. This has already been referred to under the Economic proposals in this Manifesto.
- Guarantee that Small Businesses, particularly in the area of construction, the supply of goods and services and garments, will be given regular Government contracts.
- Continue provisions of adequate factory space for the accommodation of small businesses at moderate rates.
- Establish cooperatives among businesses of a homogeneous type operation, thereby encouraging the reduction of overhead costs and achieving economies of scale in the purchase of raw materials and in the fulfillment of orders.
- Provide training and consultancy services and a core programme in the areas of accounting, management, marketing and related disciplines.
- Extend the programmes offered at the Barbados Institute of Management and Productivity.
- Provide expanded training for factory workers

to provide Small Businesses with efficient and productive workers.

- Establish a registration programme for Small Businesses, particularly in the manufacturing sub-sector.
- Provide better physical conditions and improved amenities for the hawkers and other small retailers who ply their trade along the roadside and the alleys of Bridgetown, Oistins and Speightstown. Assistance in marketing techniques will be made available to them.

Consumer Credit and Protection

Elsewhere in this Manifesto we have outlined a series of measures which will directly and indirectly benefit the consumer. In fulfilment of our pledges in our 1976 Manifesto on this topic, we have enacted a modern Weights and Measures Act, and prepared for introduction at the commencement of the new session of Parliament, comprehensive legislation dealing with patents, trade and service marks, industrial designs and copyright.

Mr. Sid Handlemann, a Canadian expert, has also studied all consumer credit and protection practices and laws in Barbados and prepared a report outlining a series of measures to give effect to the Party's policy as set out in the 1976 Manifesto. Full effect will be given to this Report in so far as its recommendations accord with the Party's 1976 pledges.

The Party will also seek to encourage and strengthen voluntary Consumer Associations, giving them financial assistance wherever practicable. It will devise, design and expand programmes for a vigorous consumer education campaign. Such programmes will take consumer education into the schools, homes, shops and stores and make full use of all media resources for this purpose.

Development of Natural Resources

A National Resource Survey has been done on clay, limestone, and other materials, available for quarrying in Barbados. A new regime will be created to ensure that maximum use will be made of our national indigenous resources, with a view to the creation of industries with great potential for employment and for the saving of foreign exchange. Already applications have been received from private sector interests concerning the development of these resources.

The new BLP Government will therefore:

- Support an expanded clay block Industry.
- Develop the production of ceramic tiles.
- Encourage the modernisation of the coral stone block industry and opening of new quarries to make an improved block more easily available to the construction industry.

The establishment of these industries will be associated with the overall conservation and other development measures planned for the Scotland District. When completed some \$140 million will be spent on the Scotland District Development Project. Funds have already been secured from the Inter-American Development Bank for the implementation of Phase I of the Project.

Tourism & Aviation

The wisdom of the Party's policy in combining Tourism and Aviation within a single portfolio has produced great benefits for Barbados. Tourist arrivals have increased from approximately 225,000 in 1976, to 370,000 in 1980. Tourist expenditure \$165 million in 1976, to \$502 million in 1980.

The Party is conscious that there is bound to be a limit to the number of tourists that Barbados can reasonably accommodate without producing social tension and environmental problems. The Ministry of Tourism and Aviation, the Tourist Board, the National Trust and the Ministries of Health and Housing, have established dialogue in this area. Maximum consultation will continue to take place with a view to arriving at a socially acceptable maximum level.

To ensure that our tourism development continues, Barbadians achieve the maximum economic benefits, our environment is protected, and social tensions are avoided, the Party will establish a regime providing for the following:-

- Regulation of the Business of Travel Agents and Tourism Firms.
- Concessions to approved Shipping Corporations engaged in the Tourist Industry.
- Hotel Registration and Classification.
- Access to beaches and improved beach facilities.
- Cooperation with other Departments of Government, the National Trust and the Museum in the conservation of Historic Resources.
- Regulating Timesharing Development in Tourism Industry.
- Improved regulations of Ground Transportation in the Tourist Industry.
- Close monitoring of crime against visitors and the improvement of the security guard service both by the private sector and the Parks and Beaches Commission with a view to improving protection on the beaches and at historic sites.

Aviation

The Party will continue its policy of consulting with other Caribbean governments, particularly in the Eastern Caribbean, with a view to harmonising and developing a common approach to third party countries to ensure reasonable access to countries from which tourists presently come and are likely to come in the foreseeable future, for airlines owned or controlled by countries of the Eastern Caribbean and in order to ensure that goods and people are moved to and from the Eastern Caribbean to other countries in fuel efficient aeroplanes at economically but reasonably priced airfares. Already the BLP Government has established, with Trinidad, a jointly owned air cargo company, Caricargo, Barbados is a major shareholder of LIAT, and a task force is being set up to investigate the possibilities of establishing a joint Tour Operating Company with the government of Trinidad and Tobago.

Agriculture

The Barbados Labour Party recognises that agriculture in our Island, limited as it is by the small land size and relative unavailability of a willing labour force, will inevitably occupy a smaller percentage of the Gross Domestic Product as the manufacturing and service sectors (including tourism) expand. The party does not however believe that agricultural output should fall in absolute terms as happened under the DLP. Our Party therefore reaffirms its commitment to a strong, vibrant and well diversified agriculture growing with the economy and continuing to contribute to the balance of payments.

Considerable progress has been made over the course of the last 4½ years in reversing the anti-agricultural bias of the former regime, and in convincing Barbadians of the wisdom of maintaining a healthy agricultural sector. The Party's aims are for the future:

- To make Barbados as near to self-sufficient in food production as is practicable, given the constraints of land size and climate.
- To make Barbados a net exporter of food, including sugar and products of the sea.
- To encourage the agricultural entrepreneur, the farmer and the agricultural worker to be fully equipped and technically skilled so as to maximise earnings and improve productivity.
- To ensure that marketing and pricing procedures are developed to enable all agricultural products,

and not only sugar, to be sold to the local consumer at reduced rates or rates subsidised by exports without endangering the incomes of farmers.

Sugar

The sugar industry has the greatest addition of local value of any economic activity carried on in Barbados and is therefore still potentially our most economically useful earner of foreign exchange. Its viability has diminished in recent years because production has been allowed to fall below levels at which the reaping and factory systems can operate satisfactorily. This has partly been due to the policy of the DLP in permitting the abandonment of good agricultural land and subdividing it for the purpose of land speculation, so that over 12,000 acres of land have been taken out of agriculture. The Barbados Labour Party has already reversed this iniquitous policy of the Democratic Labour Party by bringing Government lands back into production; by prohibiting the further wanton sub-division of agricultural land; and by introducing tax incentives and penalties to encourage the bringing back of land into production. This policy will be continued, and the Party's further proposals are:

- To make ownership of the sugar industry more democratic by purchasing enough shares in the factory-owning company, Barbados Sugar Factories Limited to make the Government the largest shareholder. These shares will be held by the Agricultural Development Corporation and by the Government on its own behalf and on behalf of the small farmers.
- To ensure that modern ploughing and other mechanical cultivating equipment is made fully available to all growers, large and small alike, by an investment programme to be managed through Government financial institutions and the Agricultural Development Corporation. (The implementation time for these proposals will be 1981-1982).
- To carry out a long term programme to increase sugar production to at least 150,000 tonnes annually by means of improving cultivation techniques; reshaping all sugar fields to make them more suitable for mechanical harvesting; and by expanding the scope of mechanical cane cutting and loading.

Non-sugar Agriculture

The most essential requirement of an expanded non-sugar agriculture in Barbados is adequate marketing, but there are also a number of production areas where farmers need assistance. The Barbados Labour Party Government, in one of the most important of its development initiatives,

has instituted the Integrated Rural Development Scheme to bring irrigation and agricultural training and planning to the small, previously disadvantaged tenant or peasant farmer. It has also given general encouragement to chicken and vegetable farmers so that chicken production has moved from 3.1 million kilogrammes in 1976 to 5.2 million kg. in 1980. To increase the local value added in chicken farming (chicks and feed are now imported) the Government has encouraged the establishment of a broiler and egg breeder unit to produce our own hatching eggs in Barbados, at a site on Government lands at the Hope, St. Lucy.

- The Party now proposes that, in the interest of encouraging especially the small chicken farmer, a modern Chicken Processing Facility will be established at the new Barbados Marketing Corporation's complex to be built in St. George. Full opportunity will be given for chicken farmers to hold shares in this venture.

Vegetables

There has been a great increase in production of a wide range of vegetables in the course of the last 3½ years, so that the Island is now 85% self-sufficient in vegetables. The principal constraints now existing on vegetable production are those of farmer training and marketing. The Party proposes

- To seek overseas funding to establish a full scale Agricultural Training College offering courses of up to two years, and in the interim to set up an Agricultural Training Centre at Sayes Court, Christ Church.
- To create an Export Promotion body for the marketing of vegetables and other non-sugar products as the first step in releasing farmers from the constraint of the tiny local market.
- To exempt a proportion of the profits made on export of non-sugar agricultural produce from Corporation or Income Tax, as the case may be.

Livestock

The climate of Barbados is not particularly conducive to the rearing of large animals such as cows, but the Government recognises the importance of a viable dairy industry and will continue to support cattle raising by maintaining adequate prices for milk.

In addition it will:-

- Establish Feedlots for sheep and cows with a view to greatly expanding mutton and beef production.
- Expand the black belly sheep multiplication programme in conjunction with the feedlot scheme.
- Improve the facilities at the Abattoir and the

standards for slaughtering and dealing with animals.

Fruits and Nuts

Surveys carried out by the Barbados Statistical Service in 1979 show that the consumption of fruit and nuts in Barbados is not as high as would be expected in a tropical country where these items grow readily. The value of nuts consumed is about equal to that of bananas, with oranges and mangoes a little way behind. Many of these are imported, especially nuts and citrus fruit. The BLP considers that much more fruit should be grown locally and that marketing facilities should be created to cover a wider range of fruits than already exist in the island. It has therefore undertaken a massive expansion of fruit planting in the Scotland District, including the planting of several thousand pineapple plants and fifteen thousand fruit trees in the last 3 years. The Party will continue this programme and will include a substantial fruit crop component in the Scotland District Development Programme. Other projects which will be implemented are as follows:

- 40,000 fruit tree seedlings have been sold by the Soil Conservation Unit to the public since 1977, but by no means are all of these trees still flourishing. To encourage care of these valuable resources of our country, extension services for fruit cultivation will be improved and a rebate of the purchase price of all fruit tree seedlings sold by the Soil Conservation Unit which are still alive three years after sale will be given.
- Not all soils in Barbados are suitable for the cultivation of nuts. The Government will therefore identify suitable areas and provide persons willing to grow nuts with the use of nut planting and harvesting equipment.
- The Government's general thrust towards improved agricultural marketing will include assistance to householders not otherwise engaged in agriculture, to sell bananas, mangoes, citrus and other fruit commonly grown in small gardens.

Fisheries

Barbadians consume some 7500 tonnes of fish annually. About half is caught by local fisherman and half imported, mostly in tins or otherwise preserved. There is reason to believe that more would be consumed if available. The BLP regards the fishing industry as vital in the import-substi-

tution effort and in improving our diet. It also considers that fishermen's incomes should be much improved.

In the 15 years of Democratic Labour Party rule nothing of the slightest substance was done for the Fishing Industry in this country. Almost \$20 million was eventually lost assisting friends of the former Government in pursuing an uneconomic venture in shrimping. This amount would have gone a long way, perhaps the whole way, towards building new fishing harbours and providing modern and hygienic facilities for the storing and marketing of fish.

The BLP Government immediately set about to remedy this state of affairs and has started to build the first of its modern new fisheries terminals at Oistins, Christ Church. The Party's plans for fisheries, implementation of which will commence as soon as it is re-elected, are as follows:

- New Fishing Harbours and Terminals to be built at Speightstown, Bridgetown and Bathsheba. These terminals will include all necessary shore facilities for landing and marketing and there will be a Repair Facility and Dock at Bridgetown.
- A Marketing and Distribution Agency for fish will be established to avoid seasonal fluctuations in supply and price, so that consumers can purchase a wide and abundant selection of locally caught fish throughout the year at reasonable prices, and fishermen can sell whatever they catch at guaranteed prices, thus avoiding the dangers which sudden gluts present to their earnings.
- Most fishing boats in Barbados are now of an obsolete design and too small for really efficient working. The BLP will provide a Capital Investment Fund of at least \$6.7 million in the first instance, for on-lending to fishermen at concessional rates of interest for renewing the fishing fleet by building intermediate size boats from 36 up to 45 feet in length and of an improved design with beacons and other navigational aids, and ice storage capacity.
- Research into new fish types suitable for catching by the larger vessels will be undertaken by the Government in conjunction with the Biology Department of the University of the West Indies.
- The Fisheries Division will itself be re-organised and targeted towards intensified experimental work.
- The Search and Rescue facilities of the Defence Force will be fully activated to assist fishermen in distress, including the use of aircraft. Coast-guard vessels will also be provided with equipment for cleaning oil spills which threaten fishermen equally as they threaten our shores.

These measures should have the effect of removing Barbados' dependence on imported fish. Taken in conjunction with the possibility of extensive fish farming in the lagoon to be created by the East Coast Wave Energy Scheme, the Island can then become a net exporter of fish. The first markets envisaged are in the Eastern Caribbean, and then further afield.

Internal Communications

No major roads have been built in recent years in Barbados except in connection with specific projects. This is so because the importance of keeping the system of communications, including roads, under continuous review was not understood to be an essential part of planning for economic development. The only scheme ever evolved in recent years, the Spine Road through Bridgetown to the North, was abandoned by the DLP Government, and in many areas houses were allowed to be built over the prospective line of the road. But as a country becomes more prosperous, greater demands are made on the road system both by commercial users and by pleasure seekers and it will require both the building of new roads and the upgrading of existing roads to cope with these demands in Barbados.

Consequently the BLP Government planned and began construction on the new Spring Garden Road and undertook the redevelopment of Fontabelle.

A re-elected BLP Government is committed to the building of a new road from Grantley Adams Airport to Wildey via Newton, from Wildey to Warrens and from Warrens to Black Rock, the latter as part of an outer Ring Road system around Bridgetown.

Engineering feasibility studies and studies relating to the quality of the asphalt for use in this area have now been done and international financing has been secured for the Scotland District Scheme. It will now, therefore, be possible to extend the East Coast Road through Bathsheba to Blades Hill in St. Philip. This project must be tied in with both the plans for the Scotland District Development and the Bathsheba Fisheries Projects.

In addition, the bridge at Blowers, St. Thomas will be widened to accommodate the improved road system needed to deal with the increased

traffic which will result from the siting in that area of the new factory.

Under the Basic Needs Programme for rural areas a number of secondary roads will be constructed in country tenantry and former tenantry districts, e.g. Coverley, Hannays, St. Patricks and Vauxhall in Christ Church, Drax Hall Hope, Drax Hall Jump and Cottage in St. George, Fisherpond in St. Thomas, Chapel in St. Philip and the Hope and Alleyndale in St. Lucy.

Other highway improvements will include widening of roads and the provision of roundabouts to assist the freer flow of traffic. Major efforts in this direction will be a new Welches/Belmont/Pine Road/Pine Hill roundabout; Highway 7, (Crystal Waters to St. Lawrence Gap) improvement and the Highway 6, (Martindales Road to Bank Breweries) improvement.

The BLP administration will also continue its outstanding work on subsidiary roads and private tenantry roads for the benefits of our people resident in these areas.

Roadside Garages

Roadside garages are a means of livelihood to some, but a source of actual or potential danger to many on the highway. The BLP believes that the interests both of the garage operator and of the public would be properly served by finding parcels of land for the relocation of these garages. To this end, a re-elected BLP Administration will provide a number of such sites. A survey of all roadside garages has been undertaken and following this the first such site has been selected in the Cave Hill Area and negotiations are already underway to transfer the well-known "Old Car Museum" in President Kennedy Drive to this new site. The sites will be provided with services suitable for the garage operators and the public.

Road Repairs and Maintenance

In 1973, the quality of the asphalt used for road repairs in Barbados was reduced, and as a result road surfaces in many areas in Barbados have deteriorated to an unacceptable degree. A re-elected BLP Government will set up a new Asphalt Plant to prepare the world's finest asphalt, obtained from the Asphalt Lake in Trinidad, for future use on our roads. This will greatly improve the surfaces and lasting power of all highways and other roads in Barbados.

Public Transport

The entire public transport system in Barbados

has been nationalised, the first stage being undertaken by the Labour Party administration of the 1950's and the second and final stage during the Labour Party administration of 1976-1981. Mini-buses have been legalised and assist the public transport system in providing transport for the entire public.

However, for those persons using the public transport system little has been done to provide shelter from the elements or other passenger amenities.

The Party also believes that for certain areas of Barbados bus transport need not be the only form of public transport.

The new BLP administration will implement the following proposals —

- A completely new Transport Authority will be established to make provision for the future overall needs of the Barbados travelling public.
- The integration of private mini-buses into the overall transportation system by a better selection of routes to be licensed. This will be particularly important for the environs of the City and for feeder routes.
- More buses will be provided on an annual basis for the Transport Board:
- The construction of a new Bus Terminal for Bridgetown properly planned for the maximum convenience of passengers. This will eliminate most of the walking now required to be done by passengers transferring from routes in one terminal to routes in another. The new terminal will be fully provided with shelters and will be laid out in such a way as to eliminate dangerous rushing for buses.
- The construction of sidewalks, overpasses and underpasses to facilitate pedestrian travel.
- The construction of covered bus stops throughout the island for the comfort of the travelling public.
- The construction of modern passenger facilities, including toilets and waiting rooms at major bus terminals outside Bridgetown.

Utilities

Water

In 1976 the total number of water services were 59,016. At the end of 1980 the total was 67,500. This is one indication of the very successful work done in providing water services for the country.

In addition almost 165,000 metres of water mains have been laid during the life of this administration and some five reservoirs were built to provide an additional storage capacity of 30 million litres of water since 1976.

The administrative structure for the water services has been changed and a Water Authority is now established. During the next administration the BLP will provide through this Authority for a new reservoir at Waterford and for a one million gallon steel tank for St. Peter (at Boscobelle) and one for St. Andrew. Also the storage capacity of the Grant View Reservoir at Government Hill will be increased. A new pumping station to increase the output from the Belle will be built and also a new pumping station at Trents in St. James.

The extensive programme of laying new mains and replacing old ones will be continued.

Electricity

The number of electricity services in the country has risen from 59,864 in 1976 to 67,622 in 1980. Electricity consumption has risen from less than 200 million kilowatt-hours to 282.1 million over the same period.

The BLP Government has invested and has obtained in return for guarantees, a substantial shareholding in the Barbados Light and Power Company and has assisted the company to obtain very substantial funding from overseas to expand electric generating and transmission capacity to meet forthcoming demands generated by the Government's development policies.

The BLP proposes to pursue alternative energy sources to replace the country's need for imported petroleum fuels to generate electricity. Full details of these proposals will be found elsewhere in the Manifesto. It also proposes to continue the system of controlling the price of electricity through the Public Utilities Board and the relevant legislation will be amended to enforce new criteria for determining future rate applications in the light of modern developments in the regulation of public utilities companies.

Telephones

Barbados has an efficient modern telephone service which is the envy of the Caribbean. Service has been extended to every area of the island at a cost to the consumer which compares most favourably with the cost of this service in other countries.

Government has become a shareholder in the local telephone company and has appointed a Director to its Board.

A new BLP Administration will continue to encourage measures to maintain and expand an efficient telephone service, both for the convenience of the private citizen and for the promotion of increased economic activity.

Steps have already been taken to ensure that Direct Dialling overseas is available to all subscribers by 1983.

Physical Development & The Environment

Mention has already been made of the Party's proposals for new roads in the urban area. These are not the only proposals for physical development which the BLP intends to implement. Many individual projects will also be found under particular heads. The Party has as its philosophy that the entire physical environment of Barbados must be uplifted and those facilities which have been virtually unchanged for up to 100 years modernised. In addition to the road programme the BLP will implement a Bridgetown Improvement Programme including the following:

- A new commercial and recreational development adjoining the new Fishing Harbour north of the Careenage. This will contain a Marina, a Waterside Walk, Restaurants and open spaces planted with avenues of trees. A new headquarters will be built for the Barbados Development Bank adjacent to the Harbour and this will contain provision for small shops catering to artisans and small service businesses, eg. barbers, shoemakers, tailors and specialised retail outlets.
- A Roebuck Street rehabilitation plan. The BLP has successfully undertaken the Fontabelle-Cheapside rehabilitation scheme which will be completed by 1982. A similar plan for Roebuck Street will include the creation of the Country Road/Roebuck Street/Halls Road section of an Inner Ring Road linking Bay Street to Westbury Road. Roebuck Street will be provided with improved pavements, derelict properties will, if necessary, be acquired by the Government for rehabilitation and use will be made of the swampy lands adjoining the Weymouth site.
- The Greenfields and Nelson Street will be redeveloped to provide better housing for their residents.

- The same principles of area development which have so beautified the Halls Road/Martindales Road junction will be applied to other streets in the City. Improved pavements will be provided and picket fences constructed.
- The feasibility of using purified water from the sewage plant for irrigation of avenues of trees and other plants as part of a City Beautification campaign will be investigated.

The subsidiary urban developments will continue at Speightstown and St. George, as follows:

- The Speightstown bypass will be completed, the Esplanade extended, a large-scale public beach facility constructed at Heywoods and an industrial park built to the east of the Town.
- Developments at the Glebe, St. George, and surrounding area will include a new primary school, a school meals centre, a polyclinic, a magistrate's court and a police station. The Government will also support the development by the Anglican Church of extensive rehousing of its tenants and sale to them of their house-spots; a housebuilding programme and the provision of commercial facilities including new shops. The BLP will realign and upgrade the roads in the district so as to facilitate the scheme.

Substantial development will be carried out at Bathsheba, St. Joseph.

- A Fishing Harbour will be built at Tent Bay to be integrated with the East Coast Road.
- Community facilities will be improved and the construction of the new Community Centre completed.

Parks and Other Amenities

Upon completion of the works at Harrison's Cave, the Caves Authority will be merged with the Parks & Beaches Commission which will operate the Cave and open it to the public later in 1981.

- The Party proposes a major new Park comprising the present Graeme Hall Swamp in Christ Church. This Park will include a bird sanctuary for the thousands of cattle egrets which have now made their home there. It will contain virtually the only lake in Barbados and will cover over 50 acres of natural vegetation, waterways and recreational facilities so crafted as not to disturb the area's natural features.
- The East Coast Park, designated by the Government in 1977 will be further developed in the next 5 years. Access roads and hiking trails will

Continued on Page 21



YOUR CANDIDATE: (St. Thomas) ADAMS, John Michael Geoffrey Manningham AGE: 49

Educated at Harrison College (Barbados Scholar in Mathematics 1950); Magdalen College, Oxford University (M.A. in Politics, Philosophy and Economics); Senior Producer BBC (London); Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn); Member of Parliament for St. Thomas since 1966; Prime Minister since 1976; Privy Councillor (1976) Queen's Counsel (1980).

Lawyer and Leader, Scholar and Statesman, Tom Adams has brought management skills of a high order, creativity and style to the office of Prime Minister. In a speech in Parliament on May 9, 1980, Tom Adams made his own

eloquent statement of the achievements of his administration: "We have planted, Mr. Speaker, and no one must pluck from the hands of Barbadians the fruits of their labours and the harvest of their sacrifices."

Now at the height of his intellectual power, and drawing on the experience of the last five years, Tom Adams again places himself and his great party at the service of the people of Barbados.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(Christ Church South
Central)

ST. JOHN
Harold Bernard
Age: 49

Educated at Boys' Foundation School; Harrison College; University College, London University (LL.B Hons); Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple); Queen's Counsel (1969); Member of the Senate (1964 to 66 and 1971 to 76); Member of the House of Assembly (1966-71 and since 1976); Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, Tourism and Industry since 1976; President of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries Council of Ministers (1979); President of Latin American Council of Ministers (1980).

After 22 years in political life, Bernard St. John is a remarkable blend of youthfulness and maturity, bringing a plentitude of public energy to his many and varied assignments.

At home, his large ministerial responsibilities have been discharged which disarming efficiency. Abroad, his work at the head of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries council in 1979/80 has firmly established his international reputation as a Caribbean statesman with a world perspective.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Philip South)

LINTON
Hutson Randolph
Age: 35

Educated at Holy Trinity Boys' School; Combermere School; West London College, London; Ealing College, London; and University College, London; LL.B; Barrister-at-Law (Called to the Bar of the Inner Temple 1973); Lecturer in Law at Ealing College, London; Lecturer in Law B.I.M.A.P., Member of Senate (1976 to 1981); Deputy Chairman, Parks & Beaches Commission; Member, Governing Body of the Lodge School; Chairman, B.L.P. Conference (1978 and 1981).

"The art of successful living is the art of helping others". This is the motto of Hutson Linton and reflects the warmth of his personality and his commitment to service.

To him it is inconceivable that any young person, or anyone with the normal attributes of honesty, courage, generosity, hatred of injustice and oppression, should feel comfortable in any other party than the B.L.P., given its outstanding track record in the past five years.



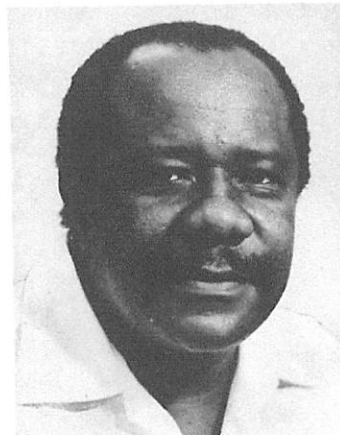
YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael North-East)

SISNETT
Laurisford Leroy
Age: 40

Educated at St. Giles Boys' School; Modern High School; Career Academy, New York; Merchant Seaman; Founder Member of National Union of Seamen; Broadcaster; Member of Parliament since 1976; Parliamentary Secretary, Minister of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs since 1976.

Leroy Sisnett enjoyed national popularity long before he became a politician. As an M.P. he has remained among his constituents and given his personal attention to their every problem. He has secured Government's agreement to purchase Alleyne's House at Bush Hall to aid the social development in the area.

He has taken a particular interest in consumer affairs and is high in praise of the work of the Import Licence Review Committee which has been an essential tool in Government's economic strategy.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael East)

BLACKMAN
Donald George
Age: 46

Educated at St. Giles Boys' School; Combermere School; Harrison College; Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn; York University, Ontario (B.A. in Philosophy and Economics); New York University (M.A. in Philosophy); New School for Social Research (ph.D. in Sociology); Chairman and Associate Professor, Department of African Studies, State of New York at Stonybrook; Permanent Representative for Barbados at the United Nations (1976-78); Member of the Senate (1978-81); Minister of Labour and Welfare since 1978.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. James North)

CRAIG
Lionel Seymour
Age: 52

Educated at Roebuck Boys' School and Barbados Academy; Insurance Underwriter with Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company for 20 years; Member of Canadian Life Underwriters Association and Founder President of the Life Underwriters Association of Barbados; Member of Parliament since 1966, Minister of Labour and Community Services (1976 to 78) and Minister of Housing and Lands (1978 to date);

Lionel Craig is the consummate politician, and the undisputed champion of the underprivileged. As Minister of Lands he piloted through parliament one of the most significant pieces of social legislation of our time — the Tenants Freehold Purchase Act which provides a right for tenants to purchase the lots on which they live. This scheme drew praise from the prestigious New York Times.

He has also presided over a boom in housing, which is not just a statistic, but a fact represented by over 1200 houses a year (public and private) in which people may enjoy their lives.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. James South)

PAYNE
George Walton
Age: 32

Educated at St. Silas School, St. James; Combermere School; Attorney-at-Law since 1975; Attached to W.I. Griffith (1968 to 1969) and R.G. Mandeville & Co. (1975 to 1978); now in private practice; Barbados Marathon Champion (1969-1971); Past President, Combermere School Old Scholars' Association; Member, Kiwani's Club; Member of Amateur Athletic Association; Former Assistant Secretary Barbados Bar Association.

George Payne was a Founder Member of St. Silas Youth Group and a former President. He has also organised various activities in St. James including an Annual Athletics Meeting. He was General Secretary of the Transport Improvement Committee, a group seeking better bus service for St. James and St. Andrew in the early 1970's.

He feels that it is more important to belong to a Party that has ideals than belong to a Party which is only concerned with creating a divisive society by embracing the politics of hate.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael North)

ALLEYNE
Ezra Ederson
Age: 37

Educated at St. Stephen's Boys' School; Combermere School; Holborn College of Law; Queen Mary College; University of London (LLB, LL.M); Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple); Lecturer in Law, South Bank Polytechnic and Kington College, London, and the University of the West Indies; Member of Parliament (1976 to 1981); Deputy Speaker of Parliament (1976-81); Chairman, Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation (1976-1979); and National Housing Corporation since 1979.

Ezra Alleyne has a strong national image among the young people of Barbados and is highly regarded not only for his intelligence and infectious wit, but for his real concern for the problems of the young. He established his constituency office early in 1977 from which he has addressed himself to the problems of his constituents.

As Chairman of the National Housing Corporation, he has seen 13 projects off the ground in the last year including the West Terrace Development, a \$50 million housing project near Cave Hill.



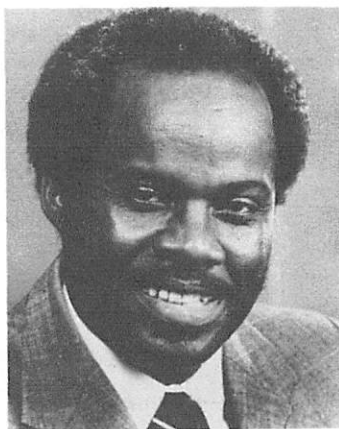
YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Andrew)

BRATHWAITE
Lloyd Beresford
Age: 56

Educated at St. Patrick's Boys' School and Rural Studio, Christ Church; Correspondence Courses with Wolsey Hall; Sugar Chemist; Real Estate Agent; Member, National Executive, Barbados Labour Party; Member of Parliament since 1976; Minister of Communications and Works (1976-1979); and Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs since 1979.

L.B. Brathwaite is the complete politician — an articulate and dynamic constituency representative and a Cabinet Minister who has represented Barbados with distinction abroad. A former Vice-President representing the Caribbean group at ACP Conferences, he has been a leading spokesman on sugar prices, agriculture and fisheries.

As a Minister, he completed the final nationalisation of the bus service and later worked hard to promote a stable and efficient agricultural industry. And his St. Andrew constituency is already benefitting from major reclamation and consolidation schemes at Bawdens and East River, while plans are in train for the Turner Hall, Sedge Pond and Black River Areas.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. George South)

TULL
Louis Randall
Age: 43

Educated at St. Giles Boys' School; Harrison College; University of Manitoba (B.A. First Class Honours in Classics); Canadian Government Scholarship to St. Johns College, Oxford University (M.A.) Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple) Member of the Senate (1971-76); Member of Parliament since 1976; Minister of Education and Culture since 1976.

Louis Tull has been a popular and distinguished Minister of Education and a dedicated constituency representative. In the past five years places in government schools and assistance to independent schools have been substantially increased. Vocational courses have been introduced and more emphasis placed on teacher training. And the new Education Act which became law on May 7, 1981 will provide a coordinated system of education related to the needs of the people of Barbados.

A Division of Culture has been set up whose major task this year will be to organise Carifesta, the largest and most significant cultural event to have taken place in our history.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael West)

WALKER
Ralph Stanton
Age: 40

Educated at St. Leonard's Boys' School; Combermere School, (Victor Ludorum 1955); Clerical Officer, Moss Bros. London (1961-1965); Postman (London 1965-1970); University of London (B.Sc. Hons in Sociology); Administrative Assistant, Ministry of Health (1974-1975) and Welfare Officer (1975-76); Project Officer, Barbados Family Planning Association (1977-81) and Ministry of Labour (1977-81).

The television programme "Understanding" is the brain-child of Ralph Walker, who as a young migrant in England in the early 1970's spent his spare time teaching educationally subnormal children.

As a community development officer, he developed Pinelands Creative Workshop and organised youth activities in that area. In 1979 he represented the Ministry of Labour and Community Services in New York where he observed door-to-door Youth Centre and on his return persuaded the Ministry to accept a plan for such a Centre in Barbados which will be unique in the Caribbean.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(Christ Church West-Central)

WARD
Charles Carlisle Maurice
Age: 51

Educated at The Barbados Academy; Sales Manager, Emtage Electrical Co. Ltd., (Appliances Department); Managing Director, Central Trading Company; Real Estate Agent; Hotelier; Member Of Parliament since 1976; Chairman, Board of Tourism (1976-1979); Chairman, Tourism Investment Corporation since 1979.

Maurice Ward, who is an accomplished public speaker, has been a hardworking and visible M.P. He has seen to substantial road improvement in his constituency particularly at Edey's Village, St. David's, Vauxhall, Sergeants Village and St. Lawrence.

The housing conditions at Silver Hill have been transformed and street lighting has been extended to many new parts of his constituency. As Chairman of the Tourism Investment Corporation, he is involved in new projects such as the Heywoods Hotel Complex which will bring employment opportunities to hundreds of Barbadians in the 1980's.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Philip North)

SIMMONS
David Anthony Cathcart
Age: 41

Educated at Wesley Hall Boys' School; St. Philip's Boys' School; The Lodge School; The London School of Economics and Political Science (LLB. LLM); Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); Law Lecturer Woolwich Polytechnic (England) and the University of the West Indies (Cave Hill); Member of Parliament since February 1976; Chairman National Housing Corporation (1976-79) and Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation (1979-81); Chairman Dodds Commission (1980).

After his historic and spectacular victory on February 26, 1976, which paved the way for the BLP's election triumph of 1976, David Simmons has been a model MP, who has kept the needs of his constituents in the forefront.

A formidable debater in Parliament, he feels that in the decade of the eighties the task of leadership by analysis, argument and action will be the major task of the BLP and one which it is well fitted to accomplish.



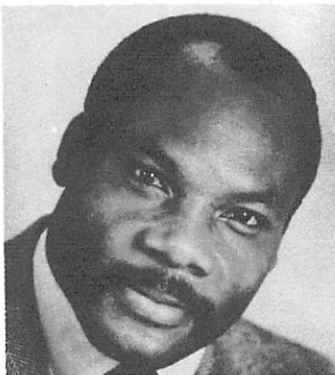
YOUR CANDIDATE
(City of Bridgetown)

MILLER
Billie Antoinette
Age: 37

Educated at Belair Junior School, Queen's College; King's College, Durham University; Barrister-at-Law (Grays Inn); Secretary/Treasurer Barbados Bar Association (1975-1976); Council Member, Barbados Family Planning Association (1975-76) Member of the Federation of Women Lawyers (1975-76); Legal Adviser to Women in Action (1975-76); Member of Parliament for Bridgetown since May 1976; Minister of Health and National Insurance since 1976.

As Minister of Health and National Insurance, Billie Miller's record on care for the young, for the infirm and the sick among our elderly citizens, on the health of the family and on pensions and national insurance, has made her one of the administration's outstanding successes.

An active participant at meetings which led to the declaration on primary care at Alma Ata, Russia in 1978; on Population and Development in Sri Lanka in 1979 and on the Elimination of Discrimination against women at Copenhagen in 1980. Billie Miller has exploded the myth, so prevalent in DLP days, that women must walk in the shadow of men.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael South)

HOWELL
St. Clair Ethelbert
Age: 42

Educated at Christ Church Boys' School; City of Westminster College, London; Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple); Former Lecturer at The Barbados Community College; Member of the Board of the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation; Member of the Council of the Barbados Bar Association.

"Tony" Howell has been a Member of the British Labour Party and a Shop Steward in the Electrical and Technicians Trade Union. In his 20 years in Britain he has also been a civil servant (Ministry of Defence) and a qualified electrical draftsman.

A member of the National Executive of the BLP, "Tony" Howell is convinced that the main lines of policy which the party has pursued have been relevant to our needs because they are policies conceived out of a deep concern for the people.



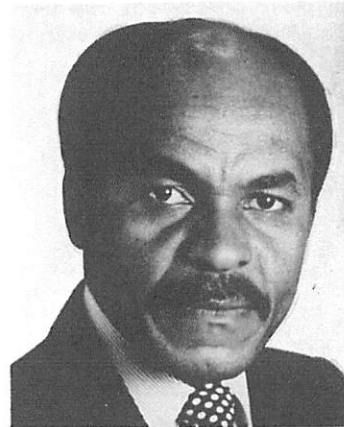
YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael South-East)

BRADSHAW
Delisle Othneil
Age: 40

Educated at Hothersal Junior School; Industry High School, The Modern High School, Huddersfield Technical College, Yorkshire, England; Life Underwriter (1966-72); Headmaster Kay's Academy (1975-76); Member of Parliament for St. Michael South East since 1976; First Vice Chairman, Barbados Labour Party; Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry since 1976.

Delisle Bradshaw has acted as a cabinet minister on many occasions in the last five years and has therefore played his full part in the administration's achievements. He survived perhaps the most vicious slander campaign ever inflicted on a Barbadian politician — a baptism of fire which would have consumed a lesser man.

Through it all he has maintained his composure, his natural dignity and his good humour. And he has worked untiringly in the interest of his constituents.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael West-Central)

JOHNSON
Victor
Age: 45

Educated at Boscobel Boys' School; The Coleridge and Parry School; New York College of Medical and Dental Health Technology (Diploma); Long Island University (B.A.); New York University (M.A.); Lecturer New York University, City University of New York, Barbados Institute of Management and Productivity; Member of Parliament for St. Michael West (1976 to date); Chairman Barbados Marketing Corporation (1976 to date).

Vic Johnson has transformed the Barbados Marketing Corporation. In four years, annual sales have moved from \$9 million to \$20 million and a modest profit has been shown for the first time. The BMC, whose range of exports now include breadfruit and other exotic crops, has also entered the North American market.

He is a persuasive public speaker whose evangelical fervour can stir even the most docile audience. As Chairman of the BLP for two years, he provided sound and efficient management to the party organisation.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Joseph)

BOLDEN
Charles Lindsay
Age: 50

Educated at Society Mixed School; Combermere School; London University, LLB (Hons); Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple); Farmer and Civil Servant; Private practice in Barbados 1964-1976; Minister of Agriculture Food and Consumer Affairs (1976-1978); Minister of Communications and Works (1978-81).

Lindsay Bolden has maintained the tradition started by the late Sir Grantley Adams of providing sound representation for the constituents of St. Joseph. A \$3 million housing development has already started at Lammings and will include 16 homes for senior citizens and a cultural centre.

Bathsheba will have a new social centre, while properly paved roads are now part of the St. Joseph landscape.

As Minister of Communications and Works, he has been involved in the framing of important legislation in the areas of shipping and road traffic and has initiated the new thrust in tenantry road construction.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Lucy)

BRATHWAITE
Roy Edison
Age: 51

Educated at St. Lucy's Boys' School and privately; worked at Sandy Lane Hotel in the Maintenance Department for many years before starting his own business; Deputy Chairman of National Housing Corporation; Former Member, Agriculture Credit Bank; First Vice Chairman, Barbados Labour Party since 1976; Member of the Senate since 1979.

Roy Brathwaite is a grass roots politician, who, although not being a Member of Parliament, has obtained certain amenities for St. Lucy after fifteen years of DLP neglect. Street lighting has been brought to Mount Gay, Fustic Village and Coconut Hall and there has been road improvement in areas such as Durhams and Avis Town.

His plan for the future includes a Day Care Centre and Housing Area for St. Lucy. He feels that the constituency will benefit from the massive development planned for the North of the Island.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. John)

WILLIAMS
John Ellis David
Age: 31

Educated at Welches Mixed School; Combermere School; Harrison College; University of the West Indies, (B.Sc. Upper Second Class Honours); Middlesex Technical College; Cable & Wireless Technical College - Full Technological Certificate (1975); Civil Servant (1976 to 1978) Engineer with Cable & Wireless (W.I.) Limited since 1968.

John Williams is President of the Cable & Wireless Division of the Barbados Workers' Union, a Member of the League of Young Socialists and a Member of the Labour Party National Executive Committee.

His life to date has been packed with solid achievement reflecting his ability and love for hard work. As a newcomer to politics he has made it clear that he will not seek to rewrite history. Rather he will seek to show that the BLP is the Party which has kept its promises and the Party which offers a better life for the people of Barbados.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Peter)

HINDS
Walter Clare Burton
Age: 61

Educated at Boscobel Boys' School and Parry School; Diploma in Journalism; Member of Parliament since 1966; Journalist and Former Newspaper Editor; Proprietor of a Commercial Printery and Bookshop; Speaker of the House of Assembly (1976 to 1981)

Burton Hinds is a prominent Member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association who feels that a sound Parliamentary system is the very cornerstone of our democracy, and he sees it as his duty to preserve the dignity, authority and prestige of our parliamentary institutions.

The past five years have been an exciting period for his constituency of St. Peter and the promise of the future is a massive development programme which will create jobs and transform the quality of life in the area.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(Christ Church East)

CHELTHENHAM
Richard Lionel
Age: 39

Educated at St. Patrick's Boys' School; Boys' Foundation School; University of the West Indies B.Sc. (Econ) and M.Sc (Government); McGill University; Manchester University PhD; Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn); Member of Parliament for Christ Church East since 1976; Chairman of Industrial Development Corporation since 1976; Chairman of Board of Trustees of Barbados Institute of Management and Productivity since 1976.

"Johnny" Cheltenham has devoted much of his considerable energy in the past five years to creating a new image for the Industrial Development Corporation. A strong advocate of industrial democracy, he told businessmen and academics at Michigan State University last year that foreign entrepreneurs, though welcome, must recognise the increasing desire of working people to have a say in the decisions affecting their lives at work. In Parliament on May 19th 1981, he called for a drastic improvement in the quality of factory buildings.

A leading Lawyer and vigorous constituency representative, he feels that the BLP alone offers a programme to bring to the forefront the imagination and the ingenuity of the people of Barbados.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael Central)

TRUSS
Aaron
Age: 34

Educated Barbados Academy; Cote des Nerges Commercial College, Montreal; Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto; Managing Director of House of Fabrics Ltd., and Superior Plastics Limited; General Secretary, Barbados Labour Party 1974-1975; 1979 to 1980; 1980 to date. Director of Transport Board 1976 to 1978; Member of the Senate since 1976.

Aaron Truss has played an active part in community life. He is a Director of the Cheshire Home Association and Chairman of the Fund Raising Committee of the Thelma Vaughan Memorial Home. He is also President of the Barbados Shotokan Karate Club, a Life Member of Barbados Squash Club, a prominent Member of Zenith Weightlifting Club, a Member of Barbados Horticultural Society, and an active Free Mason.

A man of outstanding organisational ability, he has been one of the most outstanding general secretaries in the Barbados Labour Party's history. He has, by his work and example, been an inspiration to the League of Young Socialists, which is the vibrant youth arm of the BLP.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. George North)

ODLE
Jack Gordon
Age: 54

Educated at Workmans Junior School; St. George Boys' School; The Barbados Academy; Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Canada (B.Sc); University of Toronto; First President, West Indies Society (Sir George Williams University); Quality Control Chemist, Toronto; Director, West Indian Supplies Ltd.; Member of Parliament for St. George North since 1976; Chairman of Committees, House of Assembly (1976-1981); Justice of the Peace.

As Chairman of Committees, Jack Odle won the respect of members on both sides of the House of Assembly, not only for his knowledge of parliamentary practice and procedure, but for his impartiality and good humour.

He has also made sound contributions from the floor as demonstrated in several budget debates before a national audience. A favourite son of St. George, he has called for and got extensive improvements particularly in the area of water and roads. And the Glebe area will be a focal point for development in the coming months.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael North-West)

REECE
Anthony Patrick Langstone
Age: 34

Educated Wesley Hall Boys' School; Combermere School; College of Law, London; Solicitor and Attorney-at-Law attached to Hutchinson & Banfield; Past President Bridgetown Toastmasters' Club; Vice-President Combermere Old Scholars' Association; Former Secretary/Treasurer Barbados Bar Association.

Tony Reece has a keen interest in improving the communicative skills of individuals and establishing the rights of the under-privileged.

He sees the massive housing and welfare assistance programmes undertaken by the BLP Government as a massive contribution towards the creation of a more just society.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(St. Michael South Central)

CLARKE
June
Age: 46

Educated at Miss Thorpe's Private School and Queen's College; Administrative Manager of American Life Insurance Company; Secretary of Life Assurance Companies Association of Barbados since 1973; Senior Vice President, Chamber of Commerce 1977; President 1978-80; President Securities Exchange 1978-80; Queen's Jubilee Medal 1978; Director Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited, Barbados National Bank, Barbados Mortgage Finance Company Limited; Member Board of Governors St. James Secondary School.

June Clarke brings to political life an unblemished record of public service. At 15, she was running the First Barbados Guide Company at Queen's College with the help of another teenager because there was no available guider. Twenty-five years later she was the first woman to sit on the Council of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce. In between she has done noble work with the YWCA, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme and the Methodist Church.

She has taken on the present challenge not least because she believes that social justice and freedom are essential to a just society and that the programmes and policies of the Barbados Labour Party offer a better life for the people of Barbados.



YOUR CANDIDATE
(Christ Church West)

FORDE
Henry deBoulay
Age: 48

Educated at Christ Church Boys' School; Boys' Foundation School; Harrison College (Barbados Scholar 1952); Christ College, Cambridge University (M.A., LL.B); Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple) Queens Counsel; Past President Lions Club; Former Member Anglican Church Property Advisory Committee; Former Deputy Chairman, Public Service Commission; Patron Dorcas League; Member of Parliament for Christ Church West since 1971 : Minister of External Affairs, Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs since 1976. Chairman, Commonwealth Committee in Belize and Commonwealth Law Ministers' Conference in 1980.

When, at the end of 1976, Henry Forde announced his government's decision to withdraw its recognition of Taiwan as the government of all China, he said that to do otherwise "would be to turn a blind eye to the realities of the international situation and be contrary to our best interests."

Here was one of this country's finest intellects reflecting our nation's domestic aims and aspirations in its foreign policy. In his other role as Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs Henry Forde has brought on to the statute book an unprecedented amount of new and reforming legislation, including comprehensive treatment of our property laws and our family legislation.

be provided in consultation with the National Trust and other bodies interested in the Environment.

Social Services

One major lesson to be learned from the abolition of Local Government and its replacement by total centralisation of Government in Barbados is that not all services, and certainly not the social services, bear centralisation without alienation from the communities which they are intended to serve.

Some services must be taken to the people rather than people asked to come to them. Social services meaning health, education, housing, community development and the environment must be decentralised back into the community. Day care centres, polyclinics, senior citizen services, schools (primary and secondary), housing wardens, skills training centres, youth centres, ought to be available at community level or be community based.

This policy will have implications for zoning of schools, for the development of sub-towns, for more efficient use of the transport service, for the proposed establishment of Health Committees under the National Health Service. The Health Committees will permit community involvement in matters pertaining to public health including sanitation, the environment, roads, water, health education.

Decentralisation of services does not admit to decentralisation of administration at the higher levels, especially financial and physical management.

The three former district council zones led themselves readily to area planning based on the broad guidelines of this policy of decentralised social and physical services.

A re-elected BLP Administration will immediately establish a committee of knowledgeable persons to examine the implications of such decentralisation and make recommendations to Government.

Education

The Barbados Labour Party administration of 1976-81 has been able to obtain the agree-

ment of the teaching profession and other interested bodies to a new Education Act — something which the previous regime were unable to do either in 1962 or in 1974. This Act provides a framework for the formulation and execution of educational policies and for such bodies as parent-teacher organisations to play a role in this exercise.

It has long been a plank of the Barbados Labour Party's education policies that the Common Entrance Examination should be abolished and that there should be zoning of our secondary schools, but the Party has always been realistic. The Examination cannot be abolished and the schools zoned until a sufficient number of school places has been provided (e.g. the new secondary school at Wotton) and until there is a uniform quality of education offered in the schools. Impressive strides have been made in this direction under the 1976-81 Barbados Labour Party administration and the Party will continue its thrust in this direction.

Emphasis will continue to be placed on the redevelopment of our Primary Schools and under the new administration improved provision will be made for children between the ages of three and five years.

It is in our interest that our citizens should continue to educate themselves and to this end those persons who pay fees to write the examinations of approved institutions and are successful in those examinations will receive a refund of those fees.

It has already in this Manifesto been proposed that income tax allowances will be improved to take into account students up to age 18 and in some cases age 25.

The policy of monitoring the Student's Revolving Loan Fund and other forms of Student assistance will be continued to ensure that preference is given to students wishing to pursue studies in those areas where there is a scarcity of skills in the Society. e.g. dentistry, architecture and quantity surveying.

Culture & The Arts

The Party in Government has done more than any other to encourage the Arts and enable them to flourish. From the provision of increased scholarships, participation in overseas and local

festivals, support to, and sponsorship of, private groups both on overseas visits and at local performances, to its strong support for NIFCA, Crop Over and now Carifesta, everything is being done to foster an artistic explosion of the natural and creative talents of our citizens.

The Party believes that the artists themselves must be responsible for the administration of the Arts and Government's role is to create conditions in which this will be achieved. We therefore propose:

- Scholarships and financial assistance for studies in the Creative Arts.
- Lowering/Removal of duty/taxes on musical/artistic equipment and materials.
- The National Arts & Culture Council to be made a Statutory Board with powers to collect and distribute funds for cultural groups.
- Integration into the curriculum in schools of dance and movement, music and drama.
- Development of the concept of Theatre in Education as a means of teaching the social sciences and history.
- Establishment of local/parish culture committees with support services from the Ministry of Culture, with responsibility for planning local cultural activity.
- Emporia for sale of local works of art and handicraft.
- Establishment of a National Art Gallery; greater acquisition of local works of Art for Government Departments, both at home and overseas.
- Annual conventions of artists to formulate and review policies.
- A National Culture Centre at Church Village and the designation of the whole Church Village and Queen's Park as a Cultural Village for continuous daily activity.
- Preservation of oral traditions by recording interviews with senior citizens.
- Greater use of media as cultural animators and facilitators.
- Expansion island-wide of summer vacation workshops in the arts for school children.
- Permanent equipping of performing spaces, at Combermere, Farley Hill, Queen's Park, etc.
- Establishment of a School of Drama at the Barbados Community College.
- Publishing of an annual anthology of works of Barbadian artists.
- The revision, refinement and improvement of NIFCA and Crop Over.
- The institution of National schools of Music and Drama festivals.
- The preservation of historic buildings and artistic treasures for the Nation.

Health

The carefully phased implementation of the National Health Service is not a five or ten year plan, but rather a plan for life designed to provide free and easy access to health care for all into the twenty-first century.

The final implementation of the primary care service during the '81 - '86 term will be accomplished with the co-operation of the health professionals and the Barbadian public, when the time comes for each person to be registered with a primary medical care team. These teams will comprise a doctor, a clinical nurse, a community nurse and a records clerk/receptionist. Some of these teams will operate out of the polyclinics which the Government is providing and also out of doctor's private premises.

Secondary and Tertiary medical services (that is services involving hospital care) will be adjusted to accommodate cases arising from the upgraded primary care service.

The eight polyclinics will service the areas surrounding them bringing primary and some secondary services right into the heart of the communities.

Three area health committees will be appointed and sanitation, the public health inspectorate and other social services will be represented on them. In this way major issues, problems and complaints from the community will be channeled to the central administration. Smaller ones will be dealt with at the polyclinic — community level with greater dispatch than now obtains.

Sanitation

For the coming term a crematorium will be established and Westbury Cemetery will be upgraded. Abandoned graves will be re-cycled and brought back into use.

The South and West Coastal zones will be given a sewerage system to deal with the high density of populations both resident and visiting in these areas.

Housing

More than any previous administration in this

country the BLP Government of 1976-81 set out to house a nation by employing policies geared to stimulate both private sector and public sector housing. The National Housing Corporation first had to be cleaned up and rid of any scandal and private sector bodies had to be encouraged by way of fiscal incentives.

The new BLP administration will continue this policy. In addition it will continue the policy of providing essential community services within the context of National Housing Corporation development projects.

Moreover there are a number of essential arrangements now in place or under preparation. The BLP Government has passed a law to make it possible for owners of chattel houses to get mortgages where previously this was not possible. This is a benefit to a large number of Barbadians and helps to stimulate private effort in increasing and improving the housing stock.

In order to make this legislation fully effective the BLP Government enacted legislation to provide for the insuring of these chattel house mortgages. In addition the BLP Government has made it possible for persons living on agricultural tenancies to purchase the land they live on for as little as \$300. Clearly this will have the immediate effect of encouraging a number of homeowners to change their houses from wood to stone.

The need for mortgage finance is partly provided by the Barbados Mortgage Finance Company which is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Barbados National Bank. Government's moves to insure that Insurance Companies make more money available to the local mortgage market also helps to satisfy this need.

The cement plant, which is a joint project between the Governments of Barbados and of Trinidad and Tobago, is an indispensable part of these arrangements, particularly in a situation of world shortage of this essential commodity.

These are basic requirements for the success of the national housing programme which is designed to ensure decent housing for every Barbadian. The present annual need is estimated to be possibly as high as 1700 houses and the programme of attracting both public and private funding to the task of fully housing the nation will therefore be stepped up.

In addition:

- Vacant lots with derelict houses will be brought into public use and compensation will be paid to the owners. The lots will then be returned to housing use.
- Quicker methods of construction will be researched and used.
- A number of one-bedroom apartments and

studio apartments will be built for rental to those who need these units but who currently have to compete with families for larger N.H.C. units.

- There will be a mixed programme of rental and sale of units provided by N.H.C.
- A Land Bank will be maintained and increased by the continual acquisition of suitable land, to provide ready building land for the N.H.C. and both freehold and leasehold house-lots for persons who wish to build and own their own houses.
- A Sites and Services programme, to be financed with assistance from financial institutions such as the CDB and the World Bank. The sites will be provided with water, electricity, lights, telephones, natural gas where feasible, postal services and proper roads and will be for sale or rent.
- Loans at reasonable rates of interest and other favourable terms of repayment will be available to assist persons to purchase these lots.
- The BLP considers that the duty of housing the poorest members of the community is a public responsibility and should therefore have first call on its financial resources. It recognises that this leaves a gap in the provision of housing for middle-income persons, especially houses built for rent. A new BLP Government will therefore introduce suitable incentives for private builders who build houses for rent or sale at middle-income levels.

Caring & Sharing

The Barbados Labour Party, from its early days in power in the 1950's, laid the foundations of the modern Welfare State in Barbados. This work was interrupted by 15 years of DLP neglect. During the last five years the Party ended the long and disgraceful neglect of vulnerable groups in this society by the implementation of a social development programme whose objective is the 'normalisation' of the position of such groups within our society.

This concept of social development marks a radical departure from the obsolete concept of "welfare" which has blinkered some Barbadian policymakers for such a long time, effectively inhibiting them from formulating programmes to ensure that proper social norms apply to the maximum extent possible to the aged, children in need of care and protection, the destitute and the disabled, and the economically disadvantaged.

Social Security

The Barbados Labour Party is a Social Democratic Party committed to giving the population of our island full protection from the hazards of sickness and unemployment as well as providing adequate retirement benefits for our citizens. The Party has in the last 4½ years given three increases in the Old Age Pension payable to non-contributors to the National Insurance Scheme and has introduced, with effect from 1981, an Unemployment Insurance Scheme. As was the original intention of the Party when in 1961 it first proposed the National Insurance Scheme and engaged an expert to make the recommendations that led to the Scheme's commencement in 1967, the BLP now proposes to expand the framework of National Insurance into a full and comprehensive Social Security for all. The Party's proposals to achieve this aim are as follows:-

- The means test will be abolished and every person over the age of 65 will be entitled to a pension under the Social Security Scheme.
- The non-contributory old age pension will be incorporated into the National Insurance Scheme. Old age pensions, both non-contributory and contributory will in future be raised annually. The non-contributory pension will be raised to \$40 per week by 1983 and the contributory minimum pension to \$50.
- As already announced, unemployment benefits will be added to the National Insurance Scheme during 1981.
- The Health Benefits, which comprise the National Health Service, will be added in 1981-1982. These will differ from all other benefits in that they will be services provided rather than cash benefits.
- The Health Benefits will be extended to include Barbadian seamen who at present provide for their families at great risk and without any coverage.
- National Insurance coverage generally will be doubled. It at present has an upper limit of \$1000.00 per month and this will go to \$2000.00.
- A National Pension Plan will be established. This will involve the integration of public sector and private sector pensions so that a public employee will be able to carry his pension from one point of public employment to another or to private employment. All statutory corporations will be required to participate in the National Pension Plan, and will be directed to supplement National Insurance pensions for the whole amount of the difference between an employee's salary and the National Insurance limit.

- The entire Scheme of the Pensions Act will be reviewed and a system of granting pensions by right established.

National Assistance

It is well known that the elderly in our society suffer terribly from isolation, and loneliness and the absence of adequate social contact, especially with their peers. The BLP is committed to removing old people from the periphery of society and integrating them fully in all facets of our social life.

- The re-elected BLP Government will therefore implement a recreation programme for the elderly, in Senior Citizens' Centres which will be set up throughout Barbados. The Government will also monitor the facilities offered in privately owned Senior Citizens' Homes to ensure that they conform to proper standards of care for the elderly.

During the past 4½ years the Government has taken a number of initiatives in the area of national assistance given to persons who suffer from certain chronic ailments and made it possible for such persons as are between the ages of 55 and 64 to get \$15 per week.

- The BLP Government will, in future, increase National Assistance payments to such persons whenever Old Age Pensions are increased.

Labour

During the last 4½ years the Government of Barbados has battled with the problems caused by the neglect of the previous administration between 1961 and 1976. A complete survey of the area of labour legislation was made and important pieces of legislation have been drafted for introduction in the new parliamentary session when the BLP is returned to power. Among the matters ready for immediate implementation are:-

- A Bill to restrain Unfair Dismissals;
- A new Severance Payments Bill;
- A Wage Council order for Shop Assistants Minimum wage;
- An amended Shops Bill;
- The Factories Bill which has already been introduced into Parliament;
- Legislation for the establishment of a Labour Advisory Council.

The BLP Government, through the services of an OAS expert in Labour Statistics, has estab-

lished the basis for a Manpower Planning Unit within the Labour Department and a Labour Economist has been appointed as the first staff member of this unit. The unit will make analyses of labour market information and prepare all relevant data on which sound manpower policies can be formulated.

The BLP is aware of the massive developments taking place within industry in Barbados. The importation and use of modern technology has made the industrial environment less safe for our workers. The new Factories Act will go a long way to the solution of this problem, but a new BLP Government will also improve its Factory Inspection Rules substantially in order to enforce satisfactory compliance with the law relating to workers' health, safety and welfare in factories.

Special Programmes

- The Government of Barbados has recently secured approval of the Canadian Government for a pilot project involving the participation of female workers in the Canadian Farm Labour Programme. Over the next five years a re-elected BLP Government, as a result of these successful negotiations, expects to send approximately 200 women workers to Canada on the Farm Labour Programme every year.
- During the past 4½ years, developments in Occupational Training marked a new concern on the part of government, for the quality of our labour force. A Skills Training Project, which provides the community with short-term training has come into existence under the Ministry of Labour. In the next five years the programme will train a minimum of 5000 youths both male and female.

Women

The BLP Government has established a Department of Women's Affairs as the vehicle for monitoring the problems of women and bringing them to the attention of the relevant authorities. The Department of Women's Affairs will continue this function and will be aided by an advisory council with a membership drawn from a wide cross section of society, including women from all social strata.

The Department of Women's Affairs is the executive arm of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and will function in a way to create conditions within the society which will enable women to achieve their maximum potential and to participate fully and on equal terms in the total life of

the nation. The re-elected BLP Government will encourage women to take initiatives in income-generating projects to ensure that as many women as possible participate in the development of the productive sectors of the economy. It will also continue to grant assistance to women's organisations in the pursuit of any socially desirable programmes. The BLP is committed to the full implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Report on the Commission on the Status of Women. Already a substantial number of these have been implemented in pursuit of the Party's new deal for women, as outlined in the BLP's 1976 Charter for Women.

Children

During the next five years, a BLP Government will accelerate the trend, begun with the enactment of a new Child Care Act, of de-emphasising mass residential care. The new foster care programme provided for in the Child Care Act will be greatly expanded to ensure that as many children as possible in need of care will live in conditions which will provide them with the warmth and love of a family setting. This approach is not only more humane in its thrust but it also is more cost-effective. Persons fostering children will receive adequate financial assistance from Government.

The amended Adoption Act has already modernised the law relating to the adoption of children. It will be used to ensure that as many of our children as possible enjoy a more personal family life. Where institutional care is still needed, the BLP Government will provide more Group Homes and ultimately the mass residential home will disappear altogether.

The BLP Government will continue to increase day care facilities for children by the construction of more Day Care Centres, where their need has been clearly established. It is a disservice to our children to provide Day Care Centres from makeshift buildings which have been constructed for other purposes. Modern, purpose-built, day-care facilities will be provided as near the parents' homes as feasible. Where day-care facilities for children are provided at or near the place of work, a BLP Government will ensure that appropriate transportation is available.

During the past 4½ years the BLP Government critically examined the amenities available to disabled children. An historic practice through which disabled children were always separated from normal children was discontinued with the admission of mentally handicapped children to

the Day Care Centres and Childrens' Homes of the Child Care Board. This 'normalisation' programme for the mentally retarded will continue along with the establishment of a Centre for mentally retarded children which would enable the Child Care Department to tackle special problems of the mentally retarded more effectively.

A newly planned recreational programme for children will be implemented, with the provision of children's playparks in every community as the objective.

Youth

During the past 4½ years a special Youth Affairs section was established in the Community Development Division with a Community Development Officer assigned exclusively to Youth Affairs work, with responsibility for liaising with youth organisations and advising on problems of special interest to youth. The new BLP Government will substantially expand the staff of the Youth Affairs Section so as more effectively to perform its monitoring of youth problems, as well as to advise other ministries and departments on matters relating to youth in their respective spheres.

A Youth Centre, now in the planning stages, will be established. Within this Centre young people will have access to a wide range of counselling services, including problems of teenage pregnancies, venereal disease and drugs. Vocational guidance will also be provided within the Centre. Youth will be encouraged to channel their energies constructively and to develop a respect for society.

The Government has sought to include Youth Organisations in the decision-making process by appointing nominees of Youth Organisations to Statutory Bodies. Government has also increased training opportunities and sporting facilities. The BLP recognises the need for a mass programme to involve many more youths in socially-directed activities. Assistance for and consultation with youth clubs, including their national Council, will be continued. The Royal Barbados Police Force will be encouraged to revitalise their Clubs which operated successfully in the 1950's and early '60's. The Churches and Service Clubs will be helped to continue and develop programmes for the youth. More opportunities for the training of youth leaders, both regionally and extra-regionally, will be explored.

The re-elected BLP Government will establish a voluntary Service Scheme, which is fully described in the section of this Manifesto dealing with Defence. Although intended to be run by the Defence Force, the Scheme will be non-military

in character, and will be fully integrated into programmes for youth, including the Skills Training Programme. The programme will be employment oriented.

Sport

During the last 4½ years the idea of sport as an integral part of the community and social development became concrete. Parish councils, including representatives of the National Sports Council, were set up, with a view to pioneering a programme. This programme meant that for the first time, an effort was made to organise sport outside of institutions such as schools, and to ensure that there is mass participation in organised sport.

The BLP Government will continue its policy of ensuring that the major portion of the reserves of the National Sports Council are allocated to mass sport. It will continue to pursue its objective of providing every community in Barbados with its own sports complex. It will complete its present plans for the construction of an Indoor Sports Facility and ensure that the National Sports Council continues to provide gear for sporting organisations of limited resources. Duty free concessions will be provided for certain sporting equipment. Sporting facilities will be constructed so that they can be floodlit after dark so that communities may be able to use these facilities at night.

Community Centres

The BLP has already begun the process of revitalising our Community Centres which had fallen into disuse or misuse between 1961 and 1976. During the past 4½ years the Government obtained \$500,000 through the Caribbean Development Bank for the renovation and refurbishing of community centres in order to update activities at these centres.

The re-elected BLP Government will continue to use these Centres as locations for our community-based Skills Training Projects, as well as for the Community Development's Division Handicraft programme.

Law & Order

The BLP Government inherited police services which had suffered from years of non-planning and neglect under the DLP. Neither short, medium or long term proposals had been made for the physical comfort of the police or expansion in its numbers. There was a failure to provide modern equipment in telecommunications and other areas and no effort was made to remove from the Force its non-police functions inherited from the colonial past.

The Party reacted early to the needs of the Police, paid a duty allowance to compensate for the long hours being worked by the under-strength force, and set out to improve working conditions. Non-police duties were removed, better equipment was provided and the new Government was therefore able to achieve during 1976-1979, a reduction in crime to a level below that prevailing in 1975. Even with an increase in crime of 8.5% last year, Barbados remains the area in the Caribbean with the lowest crime rate and is a haven of stability in a sea of turbulence. Crime has again declined during 1981.

The re-elected Labour Party Government will continue with policies aimed at maintaining a strong, well trained and efficient Police Force with a high morale. The policy of improved pay and conditions will be continued. We will implement the recommendations of the Graham Report on the reorganisation of the structure of the Police force. Training at both the local and overseas level will be intensified. Improved and more flexible crime prevention measures will be introduced. A new Police Headquarters will be built at Wildey and a new Regional Police Training College at the same site will add middle rank training to the basic police training now given at the Seawell Centre. Containment of crime and its steady reduction to manageable limits will be achieved by:-

- recruiting more policemen as the need arises.
- placing the greatest practicable number of policemen on the beat by day and night.
- providing more resources for the purchase of modern aids and equipment.
- increasing training facilities and opportunities.
- providing expanded and improved facilities at Hometown, Speightstown, Belleplaine and District C and building new stations at Oistins, with sub-regional headquarters at Wildey, Welchman Hall and Charles Rowe Bridge. The District A Complex will be completed.

Simultaneously, long term solutions to crime will be vigorously pursued so as to eradicate the

social, environmental and economic causes of crime, e.g. sub-standard housing, the creation of a drug culture, and so on.

The public's relations with the Police will be clarified and a review of police procedures for dealing with complaints against the police undertaken. The Crime Prevention Panel will be encouraged to continue its work as a link between the police and the public, and the special public relations unit in the Force will be expanded.

Dealing with Criminals

The fight against crime cannot be fought only through more efficient police. More resources and facilities will also be made available to magistrates, the Probation Service, and others concerned with juvenile offenders, to rehabilitate young offenders and curb crime among youth. A Young Offenders' Act will be passed and the reform schools centralised under a Department of Correctional Services, which will place emphasis on prevention and rehabilitation. Non-custodial sentences, community service orders, and a variety of other sentences available to the courts will be instituted.

For those for whom such sentences and rehabilitation offer no remedy and for whom imprisonment may be necessary the new legislation will contain strong provisions. Training facilities, particularly in learning skills, and trades for those in custody will be increased. Penalties under the Narcotics Drugs Act will be stiffened, and a Drugs Advisory Panel will be established to educate, advise, and assist persons who may be in need of such assistance in coping with the problems of the non-medical use of drugs.

The Rule of Law & Strengthening the Citizens Rights

The measures taken by the Barbados Labour Party Government to strengthen the rule of law have now placed this country foremost among the free countries of the world. Reform of the administrative law, the establishment of an administrative review tribunal, the establishment of the office of Ombudsman, and a reform of the Supreme Court Act, were all designed to protect the liberty of the individual. This policy will be continued. In particular, administrative policies and legislative provisions will be designated to:

- protect the right of individual privacy.
- strengthen the rights of those in police custody.
- give greater access to public information.
- underpin the right of free association, including the right to be represented by a trade union.

A Family Court will be established and the reform measures contained in the Supreme Court Act and the Criminal Appeals Act fully implemented. Judicial Review provisions as recommended by the Cox Commission will also be entrenched in the Constitution to further strengthen fundamental rights and freedoms.

Reform of the Laws

Law Reform has been used by the BLP during 1976-81 to create a more just and humane society and as an instrument of social development. The stigma of illegitimacy has been abolished, family law reformed, administrative justice strengthened and the archaic land laws swept away. This policy of systematic law reform will be continued, and in particular consumer affairs, company and business law, restrictive practices, industrial and intellectual property, criminal law and reform of other aspects of family law not yet dealt with will receive the highest priority. Draft bills on most of these subjects are already in various stages of preparation; freedom of the press will be strengthened by the enactment, before the end of 1981, of a new Defamation Act. An Unfair Dismissals Act will also be enacted in 1981.

Legal Records

The Labour Party has recognised the need to preserve all national records including the judgements and proceedings of our courts. Law reports are being published. Funds will be made available to ensure the publication on a continuous basis of the judgements of our courts and to search out and publish past judgements from 1840 to the present. Legal documents and records will be microfiched and computerised.

The Law Courts

Physical conditions in the Law Courts will be improved. A new Supreme Court complex will be constructed in Coleridge Street. New magistrates courts will be built at Oistins, Charles Rowe Bridge, Welchman Hall and Speightstown and existing courts in Bridgetown, Holetown and District C will be improved. The efficiency of the court service will be improved.

Defence

Events within Barbados, the Caribbean and elsewhere, have proved the need for Barbados to have a limited Defence Force with a capacity to withstand the immediate assault of potential marauders, terrorists, and mercenaries. Except among the

most purblind, it is accepted that the Sydney Alleynes and John Banks of this world are not to be dismissed as mere jokers. The Party has therefore established a Defence Force, with the accent on its Coast Guard wing, to provide not only strict defence protection, but also to monitor the movement of persons and things along our sea lanes; to patrol our coastal waters; to assist in the prevention and detection of smuggling and protection of our seas; to protect our territorial waters and 200 mile economic zone; to assist our fishermen and yachtsmen in search and rescue missions, and to allow our airport authorities to comply with the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation which demands adequate coastguard services in countries whose airports lie near to the sea.

The DLP has been relentless in attacking the Defence Force, its role, and its cost — although this is a very small portion of total government spending. A re-elected Labour Party government will maintain a moderate level of defence expenditure, bearing in mind our limited financial resources and our insistence that primary responsibility for law and order rests on the civil forces — namely the Police. A Coastguard Headquarters, to be named Fort Willoughby, is now being built at the Pierhead, and will include extensive ship repair facilities which are generally needed in Barbados. We will continue to explore the co-ordination of our Coast Guard's work and services with those Caribbean islands nearest us, namely St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and for whose vessels the repair facilities will be used.

A Barbadian crew is now being trained and will, within the next few months, sail the coastguard flagship "Trident," from Britain to Barbados.

National Service and Skills Training

The re-elected BLP government will expand the Skills Training Programme for youth already established and in operation and will institute a National Service Programme. Under this scheme, young persons will be encouraged to undergo, on a voluntary basis, a short period of paid, fulltime attachment to a National Service Corps of the Defence Force, followed by weekly attendance for a period of two years in all. Training will be non-military but will include discipline, self reliance, and physical fitness. Youths in the Skills Training Programme may also be included in the National Service Corps so that there will be full opportunities of equipment for useful employment during and after the service period.

Military Training

More training facilities will be provided for technical personnel and for officers of the Defence

Force. Places will be obtained for infantry officers at Sandhurst, the Canadian Military Academy, and the US Military Academy at West Point; and for coastguard officers at Dartmouth and the US Coastguard Academy. A number of pilots will be recruited as officers, and flying and flight engineering training will be given to other suitable members of the Defence Force. Technical training in communications engineering, navigation, and other skills will be given at all levels, so that the trained officer, warrant officer, or NCO will be well equipped for useful employment on leaving the colours.

Immigration & Citizenship

The Party's pledges in its 1976 Manifesto have been carried out and the treatment of women has been virtually equalised with that of men, as promised. An Immigration Service separate from the police, has been established and now mans the ports of entry into Barbados and carries out local investigations.

The Party now proposes only that an Immigration Appeals Tribunal be set up to give non-Barbadians in the Island who feel aggrieved by an administrative decision on immigration, a right to an independent review. This will particularly apply to deportations.

Information

Advances in communications technology have their impact not only on information agencies like broadcasting stations or newspapers but on those information systems on which Government rely so heavily.

The role of libraries and of librarians has come to be highlighted within this context as countries have come to depend more and more on this resource at a time when proper storage and easy retrieval of information is vital not only to researchers and to the general public but to planners and managers in both the public and the private sectors.

A related activity is that of museums, as these institutions reach out into communities and perform more of a direct educational and cultural function.

A re-elected BLP administration will therefore:-

- Co-operate with other Caricom countries in the establishment of a Caribbean Information System.
- Establish a National Information System embracing the Public Library and the Government Information Service.
- Encourage the development of the Barbados Museum into a National Museum by increased grants and assisting with the provision of training for museologists; and
- Enact legislation for the preservation of antiquities and restricting their export. At the same time the Government will continue its policy of purchasing documents, maps and historic relics of importance to Barbados.

Publications Media

- The BLP's commitment to the principle that the publications media is not an appropriate area for foreign ownership has been clearly demonstrated by its policy in the grant of licences to operate broadcasting stations. A re-elected BLP administration will do all in its power to encourage local or Caricom interests to complete the task of repatriating the media.
- Initiatives for the redevelopment of the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation will be given fresh impetus with the construction of a New Radio Complex at Whitepark and the upgrading of the Television Complex at the Pine.
- Training of journalists in the broadcast and print media and in the Government Information Service will be encouraged with a view to improving the level of programming and journalistic practice. New posts for cinematographers and graphic artists have already been provided.

External Affairs

During the past five years Barbados' respect, standing and influence in the world has grown. Barbados is today recognised as a model of democracy, a leader in the fight for human rights, a small nation with a big and convincing voice, clear policies and forthright ideas in international relations. As a result Barbados' counsel is often sought both by its traditional friends and its new partners in world affairs. More Barbadian nationals have been appointed to offices and posts in international organisations. Barbados has been elected

to membership of several organisations and its Ministers, Ambassadors and foreign service personnel have increasingly been called upon to chair meetings and direct the proceedings of these bodies.

The re-elected Labour Party Government will ensure that the nation continues to play its full part, within its financial and human constraints, in shaping world affairs.

The Barbados Labour Party, in consonance with its beliefs, will:

- (i) foster greater cooperation and integration within the Caribbean Community as the most constructive means of promoting Barbados' regional interests. Regional integration remains the most viable strategy for the maximum development of all the peoples of the region. To this end the Labour Party Government will not only work for greater market integration but also for the integration of production and greater functional cooperation in all practicable areas including external trade and economic relations and policies;
- (ii) within the regional context promote closer bilateral or trilateral relations with individual countries or groups of countries of the region, similar to those being pursued with Trinidad and Tobago and with St. Vincent and St. Lucia;
- (iii) emphasise, as a cardinal basis of its foreign policy, the worldwide protection of human rights, including civil, political and economic rights. The Party considers that the struggle for these rights will be an integral part of the liberation process;
- (iv) labour unstintingly for a new world international economic order, and a more equitable redistribution of power and wealth all as part of the struggle against hunger and poverty in the world;
- (v) fight for racial equality, the downfall of apartheid, and the liberation of colonial peoples particularly in Africa and the Caribbean;
- (vi) pursue a policy of the maintenance and consolidation of peace and will therefore join all its efforts with those who seek to limit both conventional and non-conventional forces and arms;
- (vii) promote the special interests of small states, to ensure that their unique requirements for an improved share of the world's resources are met;

- (viii) pursue a transfer of technology and financial resources to meet the Barbados needs for development.

Even prior to full internal self-government, the Barbados Labour Party Government in the 1950's put the interests of its nationals overseas first by establishing consular and welfare services overseas, particularly in the U.K. The Party during the last five years has strengthened such representation with the establishment of a full and active consulate in Toronto and several honorary consulates in other countries. The Party proposes to establish further consulates both honorary and governmental in the Caribbean, Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. Increased emphasis will be placed on the welfare, immigration and general needs of nationals in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and the English-speaking Caribbean countries.

The Party also proposes to upgrade the Consulate at Toronto to a Consulate-General in order to give a better service to our nationals in that city and to further the interests of tourism, trade, investment and exports.

In Caricom we support a stronger and more democratic community. Our aim is for an integrated community based upon democratic institutions, fair and free elections held at periodic intervals and an equitable sharing of the economic burdens of the region. We will work with our partners on regional policies to contain inflation, strengthen monetary and fiscal cooperation and overcome deprivation and unemployment. A Caribbean Convention on Human Rights will be pursued as part of our conviction of the importance of the individual in our societies and his inalienable entitlement to basic human rights and as a means of strengthening fundamental freedoms in the region.

The re-elected Labour Government shall work for the full functioning of all the Community institutions. With the undoubted reputation which it has built up for Barbados' commitment to the Community's success, it will build on Barbados' influence to play a leading and constructive role in the Community's efforts to tackle and solve all of its existing problems, including tighter coordination of foreign policies.

Barbados' foreign policies must include continued close relations with Britain, Canada and the United States. These long and historical associations will be given a new awakening by more frequent consultation, based on acknowledgement of the equality of States, mutual respect and a continued attachment to the principles of democratic freedom.

Barbados will firmly support a peaceful settle-

ment in the Middle East within the context of the relevant United Nations Resolutions. In Southern Africa, there will be no compromise with apartheid, the exclusion of a majority of black people from the government and wealth of their native land, or the denial of independence to Namibia. Our goal is peaceful change, but change there must be.

In Latin America we will continue to support those struggling for freedom, democracy and social justice. At the same time we will strengthen bilateral links with the countries of the region and work for a reformation of the OAS so that it may become a vibrant force in regional affairs assisting in the solutions of the region's problems. We will seek particularly to encourage closer cooperation between regional economic groupings and improve trading relationships.

The work of the U.N. and its specialised agencies will be supported. Emphasis will be placed on international programmes of aid and technical

cooperation and Barbados' claim, despite its high G.N.P. per capita, for increased assistance in these fields will be pursued vigorously.

Continuation of the Record

Our record of performance and achievement during the period 1976-1981 is a proud one. Yet we recognise that time has not permitted us to complete our whole programme. There are some projects still in the process of execution. Planning has commenced on others. It is our intention to fulfill all those pledges contained in our 1976 Manifesto, which time and resources, both human and financial, have not, to date, enabled us fully to implement.

Conclusion

In our Manifesto of 1976 we presented a programme for launching Barbados into the 1980's.

Times were difficult and our programme had therefore to emphasise a number of remedial measures designed to remove hardship and restore prosperity to our country.

Now, some 4½ years later, we are proud that we have succeeded. The economy is stronger; inflation has abated; unemployment has been halved; the tax burden is lighter; the fourteen year olds are no longer being thrown out of school; training programmes have been provided for the young; enhanced pensions benefit our senior citizens; inhumane laws have been removed from our statute books, particularly as they related to women and children; mini-bus operators no longer have to fear police prosecution.

In brief Barbadians at every level are better off. Careful and imaginative management has resulted in an expanding economy after years of negative growth under the Democratic Labour Party.. This has generated the need for skills and we have initiated programmes to equip the young with these needed skills. We now have a much better equipped labour force than we had 4½ years ago. Meanwhile our industrial relations climate continues to be stable. These are conditions necessary for attracting the very investors we must have if we are to improve on the impressive record of providing 25,000 jobs in five years. It is our aim to do so.

The purpose of this Manifesto is to chart a course for the consolidation of those gains and to outline programmes and policies necessary for taking our country further along the road of progress. We are a party that has served you well. We deserve your support.

Below is a list of some of our projects for the next five years:-

Agricultural Training College
Broiler and Egg Breeder Unit
Bridgetown Fishing Harbour
Tent Bay Fishing Harbour
Capital Investment Fund for Fishermen
Tax Incentives to stimulate Agricultural Exports
Government Investment Trust for Small Businessmen
New Taxation Regime for Petroleum Winning Operations
Special Tax Incentives for high Employment Businesses
Export Incentive Award Scheme
Provision of Ship Repair Services
Marketing and Distribution Agency for Fish
Expansion of network of Natural Gas Distribution
Incentives to encourage use of Solar Energy
East Coast Wave Energy Scheme (feasibility study)
Increased Old Age Pensions
National Pension Plan
Expansion of NIS into a full Social Security Scheme
Voluntary Service Scheme
Increased Income Tax Allowances for Education
Expanded Skills Training Project
Increase in the number of Day Care Centres

National Art Gallery
Transport Authority
New Bus Terminal in Bridgetown
Immigration Appeals Tribunal
CBC Radio Complex at Whitepark
Graeme Hall Park
Urban Renewal Projects at Roebuck Street, Nelson Street and Greenfield
Family Court
Supreme Court Complex
New Magistrates Courts
New Police Headquarters
New Regional Police Training College
Barbados Development Bank Headquarters
Asphalt Plant
Airport to Wildey, Wildey to Warrens, Warrens to Black Rock Road
Sites for "roadside" garages
Sites and Services Project
Use of vacant lots with derelict buildings for public purposes.



The families of Barbados, embraced and protected in
"a better life for our people" in the hands of the
Barbados Labour Party.