

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1950—51

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 29th August, 1950.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 3 o'clock p.m. on the abovementioned date.

Present

His Honour Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS (*Speaker*),
His Honour Mr. A. E. S. LEWIS (*Deputy Speaker*),
Mr. L. E. SMITH (*Chairman of Committees*), Dr.
H. G. CUMMINS, Messrs F. E. MULLER, R. G. MAPP,
T. O. BRYAN, M. E. COX, G. H. ADAMS, B.A., F. C.
GODDARD, J. H. WILKINSON, O.B.E., W. W. REECE,
K.C., F. L. WALCOTT, D. A. FOSTER, and E. D.
MOTTLEY.

Prayers are read.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting which was held on the 8th August, 1950, having been circulated are taken as read and confirmed.

Mr. BRANCKER enters the House and takes his seat.

DOCUMENT

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received the Colonial Treasurer's Financial Report for the month of July, 1950.

Messrs. E. K. WALCOTT, GILL, and WARD enter the House and take their seats.

PAPERS LAID

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I have the honour to lay on the table of the House the following Papers:—

The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 8 Order.

Report on the administration of the Barbados Fire Brigade for the year ended on the 31st December, 1949.

Statement of Expenditure of the Housing Board to the 31st December, 1949.

Quarterly Return of transactions in Rum to 30th June, 1950.

NOTICE

A Government Notice is given as follows:—

Mr. ADAMS: Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 8 Order, 1950," made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the 24th day of August, 1950, under the provisions of section 2 of the Civil Establishment Act, 1949.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. CRAWFORD: To enquire of the senior member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House of Assembly:—

Will the Government please state the direct and indirect dollar earnings of the colony during the years 1938-49 inclusive, and the actual expenditure in the same currency for the period?

Mr. CRAWFORD: To enquire of the senior member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House of Assembly:—

What steps does the Government propose to take in regard to the recommendation contained in the Adams Civil Service Commission Report in connection with the appointment of a Commission to review the position of the Anglican Church with special reference to

- (i) the operation of the Anglican Church Acts, the Vestries Act, 1911-5, and the Pensions Acts of 1925 and 1947.
- (ii) the disestablishment of the Anglican Church, or
- (iii) the disestablishment and gradual disendowment of the Anglican Church?

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph. — To move the House into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the Government.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, Mr. SPEAKER leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee of Supply, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, the CHAIRMAN reports progress and asks leave to sit again.

Messrs. BETHELL and ALLDER enter the House and take their seats.

SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order is to resume debate on the second reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to Separation and Maintenance.

Mr. ADAMS: I ask leave, Mr. Speaker, to again postpone the further consideration of this Bill. There being no objection, the further consideration of this Bill is again postponed.

THE VESTRIES (QUALIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF VOTERS) BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph, — Second reading of a Bill to provide for the qualification and registration of voters for a Vestry.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, — As I intimated at the last sitting of the House, in view of Your Honour's ruling I intend to proceed with this Bill and the next on the Order Paper which is to restore, in case the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill is passed by the Other Place, the qualifications which, it is feared in some quarters, may incidentally be altered by the passing of that Bill. I do not think that any honourable member would be inclined to raise any point on this Bill. I would just like to repeat that the Government is not satisfied with either the Jurors Act or the Vestries Act as far as the qualifications are concerned and the object of these two Bills is merely to keep the law as it is now, until each of these two matters becomes the subject of discussion on its merits. The Government, as the House is aware, accepts the broad principles and details of the Maude Report. In short, the Government feels that the qualification for a Vestry should be Adult Suffrage but the Government knows that that would not find favour with everybody. The real object of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill is to deal with the qualifications for the Assembly; nevertheless, the Government does not want to see perpetually on the Statute Book these qualifications for vestrymen. These are word for word the qualifications as they are now in the Representation of the People Act but instead of letting them remain in the Representation of the People Act they are now put in the Vestries Act. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, — I beg to move that you do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on the Bill, and that it be an instruction to the Clerk only to call the number of, but not to read, each clause while in Committee.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

The question that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on the Bill and that it be an instruction to the Clerk only to call the number of, but not to read, each clause in Committee is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. SPEAKER leaves the Chair and the House

goes into Committee, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

Clauses 1 to 20 inclusive and the First and Second Schedules are called and are agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. Cox, the CHAIRMAN reports the passing of the Bill in Committee.

The House resumes and on the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. Cox, the Bill is read a third time and is passed.

THE JURORS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph, — Second reading of a Bill to amend the Jurors Act and to set out the qualifications for Jurors.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, — The remarks which I made in connection with the Bill we have just passed apply to this Bill. Equally the Government does not consider that the Jurors Act is all that it should be but inasmuch as this Bill is also preserving the status quo until the Jurors Act is discussed on its merits, the Government is merely signifying its intention of altering the Jurors Act afterwards; for the purposes which I have stated before the Government is now asking the Legislature to pass this Bill. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. COX: I beg to second that.

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

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. Cox, Mr. SPEAKER leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair and it being an instruction to the Clerk, on the motion of the same two honourable members, only to call the number of, but not to read, each clause while the House is in Committee on the Bill.

Clause 1 is called and is agreed to.

Clause 2 is called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

Mr. COX: I beg to second that.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I think it is rather appropriate at this time for this House to amend this clause by deleting the word "male" wherever it occurs in the clause. As far back as six years ago we enfranchised women in this country and it is high time that they be allowed to serve as jurors. The amendment which I suggest will in no way affect the principle of the Bill which is at present before the Other Place. Women have actually identified themselves in all phases of life; they have qualified in the various professions; they have sat as Judges; they have appeared as Counsel; they have done their portion in the War and in most everything they have stood shoulder to shoulder with men. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that any honourable member would seriously object to such an amendment, seeing, I repeat, that the general principle of the Bill which is before the Other Place will not be infringed. This was an oversight when we gave the vote to women six years ago. Surely there are at least some women who could display as great, if not greater, intelligence as a lot of the men who, by virtue of their sex, have the right to sit as jurors. I am going to move that the word "male", wherever it occurs in this clause, be deleted and the wording would then be "every subject of His Majesty". As I said, women now have the right to vote and many of us in this Chamber depend on them to keep our seats; they are nearly two to one when compared with the men. I repeat that I do not think any hon-

ourable member could seriously object to having that word deleted from this clause. If women are not qualified to serve as jurors, special or otherwise, then our system of education must be faulty. It may be that 100 years ago or even 50 years ago it was thought that only the male offspring should be educated but to-day in all the various fields of progress we find women who are outstanding. We know that there are honourable members of this Chamber who practise at the Bar of this colony and who would welcome the idea of having to appear in the High Court before a jury which included women as judges of the facts in issue. I beg, Sir, to move that the word "male" wherever it occurs in this clause be deleted.

Mr. BRANCKER: In seconding the honourable member's amendment I would say that in some cases it would be more desirable to have females on a jury than males. For us to amend the Jurors Act to-day and not to touch upon this point would definitely give the impression that for some reason or other we, in this country, are not aware that women are as capable as—in fact in some cases more capable than—men. We have women on parochial boards; we have them on Vestries and in no such case have such women proved themselves incapable or unfit and I feel that we should not allow this opportunity to slip, now we are amending the Jurors Act, to delete the word "male" and just leave the wording "Every subject of His Majesty" I do not see how the honourable member can make one comprehensive amendment to the whole Bill but so far as this clause 2 is concerned I second the motion for the deletion of the word "male" in line 2 of sub-paragraph 1 of sub-clause 1 and in line 6 of sub-paragraph 1 of sub-clause 2.

Mr. ADAMS: I hope that by speaking now it would prevent other honourable members from speaking along the lines on which the last two honourable members spoke. I have said that the whole object of this Bill is to preserve the *status quo*. The question of giving women the right to serve as jurors is a whole big issue itself which should be debated on its merits. Of course, some lawyers would like to see women as jurors but as far as special jurors are concerned, one may discover that the female of the species is more deadly than the male. However, Sir, if this amendment was allowed, it would make nonsense of the Jurors Act. The Bill which is now before the Committee merely seeks to preserve in the Jurors Act these qualifications which might be deemed to be wiped out when the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act is passed. There are other sections of the Jurors Act which this Bill does not touch, for example, sub-section 2 of section 2 of the principal Act. Nobody would differ, in principle, from the idea of having women as jurors; they may be very useful in some cases and in process of time they will possibly be more useful than male jurors when they learn the intricacies of procedure in the Law Courts. It would not always be a bed of roses for women, especially if they have to be locked up at night in cases of felony. I repeat that if women are claiming equal rights with men as jurors they will find that it is not always a bed of roses but those are matters which will have to be discussed when we come to consider all the phases of the Jurors Act. I hope the honourable members will not press their amendment. I am not saying this as a threat but no Governor would give assent to it and no Secretary of State would pass it when it has the effect of making nonsense of the whole Act.

Mr. E. K. WALCOTT: The drafting of the amendment may be difficult and I agree with the

honourable member who has introduced this Bill to preserve the *status quo*. But I suggest to the senior member for the City that his idea is so modern that he should let this *status quo* Bill go through and introduce subsequently a Bill amending the Act by deleting any reference to "male" wherever it occurs. I feel that the question as to whether there should be female jurors as well as male jurors should be left over and be dealt with as a substantive matter. My experience is that there are women who would be willing to serve and there are some who say decidedly that they would not serve. When I was Attorney General I know that when women were given the right to vote, the feeling was expressed that if it meant that they would have to go and do jury service they would prefer not to be connected with voting. I hope the senior member for the City would bring his idea before the House in the form of a Bill which could be introduced on a subsequent date rather than discuss it to-day when we are only seeking by this Bill before us to preserve the *status quo*.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I find myself between two experienced lawyers and I shall accept their advice. I ask leave, Mr. Chairman, to withdraw my amendment.

There being no objection, the honourable member is granted leave and the amendment is withdrawn.

The question that clause 2 stand part of the Bill is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. DOWDING entered the House while Mr. MOTTLEY was speaking and took his seat.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, the CHAIRMAN reports the passing of the Bill in Committee.

The House resumes and on the motions of Mr. ADAMS, seconded in each case by Dr. CUMMINS, the Bill is read a third time and is passed.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BILL POSTPONED

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, the further consideration of the Bill to provide for the regulation of Public Utilities is postponed.

DOG LICENCE (AMENDMENT) BILL POSTPONED.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Dog Licence Act 1902 is postponed.

MENTAL HEALTH BILL POSTPONED

Dr. CUMMINS asks for and is granted leave to postpone the consideration of the Bill to amend the law relating to persons of unsound mind and for purposes connected therewith.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (GENERAL) (AMENDMENT) No. 7 ORDER, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph,—To move the passing of a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 7 Order, 1950," made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the 21st day of August, 1950, under the provisions of section 3 of the Civil Establishment Act, 1949.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I hope that honourable members having read the proposals which are contained in the Resolution now before the

House will see that although it is a mass of details, on the other hand it is not likely to cause any of us the same heart-burning perhaps and headache as Part I of the Adams Report caused. This Resolution and the proposals of the Government as contained in it, are the result of a revision and reconsideration of the proposals in Part II of the Adams Report for the reorganization of the Service. The senior member for St. Peter who knows more about the matter than I do and who will be able to deal with it to a greater extent than I myself am able to deal with it, was a member of a Committee whose personnel included Mr. Coppin who, I think, may be described as one who knows all that there is to know about Civil Servants, who has been their mouthpiece in expressing their point of view, and who is so thorough in his presentation of the Civil Servants' point of view that he sometimes seems to claim a right which only this Legislature can claim for itself, that is, the right to have the Civil Servants' point of view carried into law. I mention that, because I want to emphasize that thorough consideration has been given to Mr. Adams's recommendations; that during the lapse of time since those recommendations were made, this matter has been gone into thoroughly by a sub-Committee of the Executive Committee which also had among its members Heads of Departments; they have gone over again the recommendations of Commissioner Adams and the schedule to this Resolution is the result of their labours. It has been in the process of consideration for quite a long time. At one time I believe the sub-Committee met everyday and as I said, the senior member for St. Peter has been a member of the sub-Committee. My knowledge having been obtained second-hand from him I think it more expedient that he should deal with the matter at greater length than I propose to deal with it. This Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 7 Order contains, as honourable members will see, a schedule of the new posts which the Executive Committee has decided should be created; in fact, the creation of these new posts will cause the abolition of certain posts which now exist. There is other consequential legislation, as honourable members will also see,—The Civil Establishment (Teachers) No. 2 Order, 1950; a Bill to amend the Colonial Treasurer's Act 1891; a Supplementary Resolution; and the Pensions (Pensionable Offices) (Amendment) No. 5 Order, 1950,—these four proposals and the Order now before the House cover the whole ground of the reorganization of the Civil Service. If you will allow me, Sir, I will quite briefly refer to the proposals, merely to show the comprehensive nature of the recommendations of the Executive Committee.

The Civil Establishment (Teachers) No. 2 Order will cover the Supervisor and three Assistant Supervisors in Visual Education and one Supervisor in Nutrition. Then the Bill to amend the Colonial Treasurer's Act is to increase the salary of the Colonial Treasurer to a figure commensurate with certain additional duties which the Executive Committee considers he should perform. After all, part of the organization in respect of the financial position must be to put an end to the Colonial Treasurer being only a glorified cashier and make him really and truly a Treasurer in the sense of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Supplementary Estimates Resolution which is No. 1 on the Order Paper, will give effect to certain decisions of the Executive Committee which could not be covered by statutory provision, and the Pensions (Pensionable Offices) (Amendment) No. 5 Order provides for the consequential changes to the schedule of the Pensions Order occasioned by the Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 7 Order, 1950. In

arriving at our decisions the Executive Committee was influenced by these considerations,—again I do not propose to go into details. Honourable members will see that there are posts of Deputy Heads and posts of Assistant Heads and the senior member for St. Peter will make clear the distinction between the two. It is thought fit that some of these Deputy Heads should be appointed to major Departments, weight being given to the responsibility and size of the Departments. For instance, one of the proposals of the Government is that the Department of Science and Agriculture and the Department of Education only should have Deputy Heads because of their importance but that there should be Assistant Heads for other Departments. There are at the present moment on the Statute Book, in addition to the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Director of Education, some other Deputy Heads, for example, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and consideration has been given to what should be done in those cases to change that title when the posts become vacant. In any set-up which has grown up, as ours has grown up, haphazardly there must be anomalies but in normal cases a Deputy Head will get 75 per cent. of the salary of the Head. A very important recommendation for which, I have no doubt, the House itself would clamour if it were not made, is that, where necessary in each Department, there should be Executive Officers from whom promotion to Assistant Heads or Deputy Heads would be made—again I propose to leave that to be gone into more fully by the senior member for St. Peter. Honourable members will agree with what are the proposals of the Government with regard to the Executive Grade. The Executive Grade should be assessed, apart from the basic measure of responsibility of the office, to attract direct entry and to provide early promotion facilities for outstanding candidates in the junior service. I ought to say this: No one will pass over the question of promoting suitable members of the junior service to higher posts but obviously as long as we are a Colony, as long as we have an Administrative Service of the Colonies in which it is laid down definitely that you cannot enter except you are a University Graduate, so long must we have sent to us administrative officers to fill posts like that of Colonial Secretary. In every single colony of the British Empire that takes place and the Administrative Service is open only to University Graduates. I am not defending or attacking this particular policy but it is the policy of the United Kingdom Government; it is a policy which has been in existence for many years and it is a policy which applies to every single colony. If we now establish this Executive Grade we will make it possible for Graduates to come direct into the Service in the same way as University Graduates from English Universities are sent to the Service in this colony. This does not mean that every Barbadian who goes away, gets a University Degree and comes back will automatically get a job over the head of somebody who has been in the Service for a long time but it would make it possible for a University Graduate to go into the Service without having to enter at the bottom grade. However much anybody may be inclined to criticize this or that aspect of servicing the colonies I am asking honourable members to see that as long as this system is carefully administered without any preference, except the ability of Civil Servants or University Graduates, we will get the best of both lots in the Executive Grade. I go further and say that the sub-Committee emphasized that the normal entry will be from the Civil Service. The senior member for St. Peter will deal with the specific salaries of the posts in the Executive Grade, and

such posts as Inspectors of Taxes, Supervisors of Customs, Accountants, Auditors, Postal Superintendents, and Labour Officers have been included in the grade. The next most important proposal which has been accepted by the Government is the abolition of the post of Principal Clerk. Posts of either Assistant Head or of Executive status have been introduced and the civil servant who would normally be a Principal Clerk would have the same or somewhat greater functions to perform but with a different title. The posts of Clerks and Senior Clerks will be retained but in some cases "technical posts" have replaced previous posts designated as "clerical posts". The financial implication from 1st September, 1950, the date we propose that these should come into operation, to the 31st March, 1951, the end of the financial year, is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of \$100,000, provision for which was made in the Estimates under Head 29, Item 53, Re-organization of Government Departments. The additional cost, however, for the following year is estimated at \$153,000. Those, in brief, are the Government's proposals and I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker,—If honourable members have read the Adams Report thoroughly and have given any attention to the Holmes Report they would find that it is necessary that the Government should make provision such as this for the Civil Service. Honourable members will remember that this Government, at the beginning of the Session, dealt with the first part of the Adams Report, that is, in respect of salaries alone and to add to what the senior member for St. Joseph has said I would say that my opinion is that it is the primary responsibility of any Government to see to it that its public servants are properly treated and that provision is made in the Public Service so that it can give adequate and the utmost satisfaction to the public. Those were the main reasons that guided the two sub-Committees that sat on this. Again, I would like to state that this Government has innovated a procedure which past Governments never did, that is to say, this Government took the people with whom it was dealing into its confidence and placed them on the highest level to discuss these matters. That, I would say, was a better way to deal with the details than in Parliament. In Great Britain and other Countries, when it comes to deal with their Public Services, they are never dealt with in Parliament. Parliament gives its approval but the details are worked out by people whom you do not hear nor see. I would like to state that both the President and the Secretary of the Civil Service Association sat on these two sub-Committees and gave valuable service to the groups that they happened to represent. This Order provides for the structure of the Service; it does not relate to a revision of salaries but to the re-organization of the Departments. For example, Principal Clerk was never a post; a civil servant was made a principal clerk but it was not a post. Honourable members will find that they are now about to create posts in the Service to which junior members of the Service could be appointed and be adequately trained for promotion to higher posts. All of these posts would not need officers with University training. A person does not have to be a University Graduate to be an Inspector of Taxes but we feel that there should be a post in the Income Tax Department for someone who has made "Income-Tax" a special study to be able to give the benefits of his knowledge to the Department. Again, in the Audit Department you must have a post of an executive nature and not merely clerks and the Head of the Department. The Government has not agreed to every line that Mr. Adams has written because in the two to three years since he has submitted his Re-

port many changes have taken place. But if honourable members of this House take their work seriously they will find that the political situation in this colony has created a tremendous amount of work for the government servants to perform and, therefore, they should be willing to make adequate provision for them. We can say that the House was willing to make that provision when it voted in the Estimates \$100,000 for the reorganization of government departments and \$25,000 for the training of government officers. At this stage I should tell the House that a Training Committee is working on the proposed methods of training and conditions of service, but it was wise not to await their Report for this re-organization of the Service. When honourable members review all these matters, they could say that the Civil Service—I should prefer to call it the Public Service instead of the Civil Service because they are working for the public and I believe it is a better term—the Public Service of Barbados offers an opportunity in every Department to any servant whose intention is to make a career in the Service and that there is an avenue that never existed before. Take the Secretariat. No organization at all could exist without a good Secretariat. The Secretariat is the nerve centre of all the other Departments and, therefore, it is essential that the Secretariat must be properly staffed in order to give that efficient service which the Legislature and the public expect of it. It is on that ground that you will find that the sub-Committee differs from Mr. Adams and recommends three Assistant Colonial Secretaries and four Assistant Secretaries who would be in junior administrative posts in the Secretariat and would be doing work which could not be done unless we provide adequate staff. It is with such facts facing them that the Committee made these recommendations. I do not propose to enter into the province of who is going to be appointed to these posts. You lose perspective in dealing with these proposals if that is going to be your attitude. I cannot see anything in these proposals of which members of the Public Service should be afraid. Take the Master of the Water Boats. The title of that post used to be Captain of the Water Boats but it was a misnomer. You had a clerk from the Harbour and Shipping Master's Department in charge of these boats and he knew nothing about boats. He entered the Service as a clerk and by accident he found himself in the Harbour and Shipping Department. He was bottled in that post and could not get the promotion that he deserved. That has been changed. There is now to be a Master of the Water Boats and the officer who occupies that post would be eligible for promotion when the time comes. So you can see that from the lowest level to the highest level a measure of promotion has been made available to the members of the Service. The Leader of the House spoke about Deputy Heads and Assistant Heads of Departments—some members would say that that is a matter of opinion—but it is recommended that there should be Deputy Heads for only the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture which are two big and vast Departments. It is further recommended that the emoluments of Deputy Heads and Assistant Heads should approximate 75% of the emoluments of Heads of Departments and you will find that that percentage corresponds with what is existing now. In short, no member of the Service will be receiving an increase of salary unless more responsibility is attached to his office. As far as the Colonial Treasurer is concerned, Commissioner Adams never made any recommendation in respect of him because he felt that the post of Colonial Treasurer should be abolished. The position now is this: The Government does not agree to the abolition of the post of Colonial Treasurer but it proposes to increase the work of the Colonial Treas-

urer, that is to say, the many new financial matters that spring up should be looked after by the Treasury; therefore, it is proposed that the post of Colonial Treasurer should carry a proper salary and I am sure that honourable members would agree to the wisdom in a step such as that. There is even a different set-up in other colonies but that does not mean that we should follow them to the letter. That is the post to which the Bill to amend the Colonial Treasurer's Act, now before the House relates. In each Department in which there is an Assistant Head you will find that there is still room below him for promotion. Take the Secretariat and other Departments to which Principal Clerks were attached. We could not see an office like the Secretariat working without some person in the position of Office Superintendent and I am sure that honourable members of this House will appreciate that, as far as the Secretariat is concerned, there must be a sufficient staff to look after the numerous things that are passed by the Legislature from week to week. I would like the House to know that recommendations were made by Heads of Departments for the creation of more posts. This was a Re-organization Committee and where new posts were needed, the Committee recommended them. I repeat that there are no increases of salaries. Honourable members will notice that an Executive Grade starting at \$1,728 and rising to \$3,456 a year has been recommended; that is to attract direct entry into the Service and to provide early promotion facilities for outstanding officers in the Junior Service. As regards the question of training, the Committee felt that in the case of an officer who undergoes special training while in his job, consideration should be given to that man's usefulness to the Service and that, therefore, because he is not appointed to a job commensurate with his training, he should be given accelerated increments as compensation. As I have said on previous occasions, no Government can run efficiently unless its Public Service is based on a firm footing, in fact, I should say that no Government is better than its Service. If you have a bad, rotten, indifferent Civil Service, it means that your Government cannot be progressive; it happens all over the world. It is my contention that every opportunity should be given to members of the Public Service to attain the highest posts. If this Order becomes law, complaints are going to be made that A should be merged into B but in this uncertain and imperfect world there can be no foolproof system. However, that was not the concern of the Committee that was appointed to consider the re-organization of the Service. The Committee has made provisions in these recommendations, so that all members of the local Civil Service can aspire to posts which are held by people other than local people. I have great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, in seconding the motion for the passing of this Resolution.

Mr. WILKINSON: Mr. Speaker. — It is quite true, Sir, that last Tuesday when the senior member for St. Joseph gave notice of this Resolution he intimated that he would like to proceed with this Order to-day. However, I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the Government took several years to present these proposals and the Executive Committee has had the advantage of studying them, as we are told by the honourable member, for several months. They have had Committees and sub-Committees go into the whole question and we, on this side of the table — those of us who are not members of the Executive Committee — have not had the same advantage. And I do think that it is asking a lot of us to pledge ourselves to pass this Order to-day. As the senior member for St. Joseph has said, it involves the extra expenditure of \$153,000 per annum and I think it is only reasonable either

to refer this Order to a Select Committee, — on which, I hope, members of the Executive Committee will be appointed to be able to explain to other honourable members the implications of this Order, — or else postpone the consideration of the Order for a week or a fortnight, so that we who are, not privileged to have all the information which other honourable members, particularly the members of the Executive Committee have, could have more time to go into this proposed re-organization and compare it with the present organization. There are several very debatable re-adjustments in this Order, particularly those in connection with the Secretariat. It is suggested, Sir, that we should have three Assistant Colonial Secretaries and four Assistant Secretaries and we have never managed to have the full complement of officers in that office. I am not saying that it is the fault of the Executive Committee. I do not think that it is. I think that it is the fault of the Colonial Office who have promoted people to Barbados without sufficient consideration being given to the working of the Colonial Secretariat in this Colony. I am not throwing any blame on the Executive Committee but it is a fact that even to-day there are attached to that office a Colonial Secretary, two Assistant Colonial Secretaries, an Assistant Secretary and not one of those offices is filled; they are all occupied by people in an acting capacity. I do not propose to make a long speech but I do not think that it is reasonable to ask honourable members of the Executive Committee either to postpone the consideration of this Order for a week or a fortnight — I am not asking for any longer time — or refer the Order to a Select Committee — which, I think, is the better thing to do — for its consideration and report. As I said, I do not want, at this stage, to have a long discussion. I am only pleading to the members of the Government to give those of us who have not had the opportunity to consider this important Order a little more time to consider it. I, therefore, now formally move, Mr. Speaker, that the consideration of this Order be postponed.

Mr. CRAWFORD: The junior member for St. James more or less anticipated the line I intended to take myself. Apart for the principle involved, this re-organization will cost the colony eventually the annual expenditure, we are told, of \$153,000 and I think, Sir, that the comparative enormity of this sum is, in itself, sufficient ground for our asking for some more time to consider as carefully as we can all the proposals which are now put before us. Moreover, Sir, it is not to say that in these proposals the Government has followed completely the recommendations in the Adams Report. Moreover, Sir, this matter has been under active consideration by the Government and special Committees for months and I think, Sir, that it is unreasonable to ask us, even despite the fact that we have been told that a sub-Committee of the Civil Service has reviewed these proposals, it is still asking us too much within seven days to go fairly into the matter and to give our considered opinions on it. For myself, I am very intrigued by some of the proposals, especially those with regard to the Secretariat. For instance, whereas Mr. Adams recommended only a Deputy Colonial Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries, the proposal before us is for quite an addition to this number and in view of the qualifications which are required for these posts those of us who like myself, are concerned with what I may term the "Westindianisation" of the Service, should concern ourselves, particularly at this stage, with these

proposals because it is obvious that these posts will have to be filled from outside; we will not be able to get qualified people emerging in time from the West Indies University to fill them and the question is, especially in view of the fact that certain constitutional changes will not be forthcoming immediately, whether it is necessary to appoint immediately three Assistant Colonial Secretaries and four Assistant Secretaries. Throughout the schedule to this Resolution there are proposals which require the utmost consideration. If the motion for the postponement is rejected, I hope to voice my objections more fully but I sincerely do claim, not as a special privilege but as a right, that the members of this House are entitled to full opportunity to consider the implications of the proposals that are now before us. I beg to second the motion of the junior member for St. James.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: Speaking on the motion for the postponement I —

Mr. SPEAKER: The honourable member has no right to speak on that motion.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,— I rise only on a point of order. Do I understand Your Honour to rule that the senior member for St. Peter cannot speak on the motion for the postponement? If that is so, I am in the same position. I am not now exercising my right of reply; that is why I say that I am in the same position as the senior member for St. Peter. I submit that the motion for the postponement is a separate motion on which any honourable member can speak and I ask Your Honour for your ruling on my submission.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have been asked by the senior member for St. Joseph to give a ruling as to whether in my opinion the senior member for St. Peter can speak on the motion for the postponement of this Order. There is no Rule bearing on the subject but if I allow any honourable member who has already spoken on the substantive motion to speak on the motion for the postponement there might be an interminable number of speeches. On that account I rule that the senior member for St. Peter may not speak on the motion for the postponement.

Mr. ADAMS: I regret that I was not present during most of the argument but I understand, Sir, that certain suggestions have been made. I could not be so silly, generally speaking, let alone an important matter like this, as to attempt to do anything which might seem to prevent honourable members from discussing thoroughly a matter of the importance that this is. But if the suggestions which, I have been told, were made were put forward seriously, there is only one that this House could entertain and that is, that the House go into Committee on this Order, so that honourable members may have the chance to speak more than once. With the greatest respect, Sir, a Select Committee can do nothing more than the two sub-Committees have done. The Select Committee would have to do what the sub-Committees have done more thoroughly than this House can do, that is, to send for the Heads of Departments or members of the Whitley Council. I suggest to honourable members not to press the motion for the adjournment for two weeks when we can go into Committee and honourable members will have the chance, if they are not satisfied, to ask questions. Let us at any rate do some work to-day. I do not say that honourable members—none of us—have at our finger-tips what we read six months ago and, therefore, honourable members may not be as *au fait* with these recommendations as the members

of the Government are because we have been working most intensively on these proposals for some time. But questions asked in Committee will serve the same purpose because we can hardly do but a portion of this schedule this afternoon. I am absolutely sure that there is no question asked of the senior member for St. Peter which he cannot answer. We will stop when honourable members feel that they have had enough. I foreshadowed this situation and that is why I did not wait on the Advocate Co. to have the Resolution and the Order printed. We had them cyclostyled with the object of starting the consideration of them this afternoon. Let us start and, if necessary, we can adjourn the further consideration of both. If a motion has already been made to the effect that the House go into Committee on the Resolution I will have no objection to that. If it has not been made then I suggest to some honourable member to do so and if, in Committee, honourable members are dissatisfied with any explanation or information that is given, the members of the Government would be quite willing to postpone the further consideration of the Order for the information to be supplied.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Speaker,—I am going to move that the House go into Committee on this Resolution and that the Committee be authorized to deal with the Schedule head by head. Ever since the alteration to the Act making provision for these Civil Establishment Orders I drew to the attention of the House that it was losing the opportunity of discussing in Committee the expenditure of money from the Treasury and speaking, subject to correction, I think it was agreed that that procedure would be adopted in respect of these Orders. Of course, it is difficult to know at this stage whether a motion to that effect is going to be agreed to by a majority of honourable members but I feel that it would be a good thing to do, especially in view of the assurances which have been given by the Leader of the House. I am going to make a few observations and they follow on the speech of the senior member for St. Peter. The Civil Service, as he rightly said, is of vital importance. We should see to it that they are happy in every respect, not only that their wages are adequate but that the terms and conditions of their service are conducive to the Government getting the best in return for the money spent. In that respect, this is really a very important matter. The honourable member made a point about Principal Clerks. Well, Sir, so far as Principal Clerks are concerned, their appointment was accepted by the very people who are rejecting it now. It was a Civil Servant before the Commission who recommended the appointment of Principal Clerks; so if they discover now that Principal Clerks have no posts, no member of the House should be blamed for that. How do we know that the very thing which the Civil Servants recommend to-day they would not say in a few months' time is entirely wrong and that they want something else? I feel that a memorandum covering the entire three Orders would have been a very useful bit of information to members of this House. For instance, we would have known how much of this expenditure is "fixed by law" and how much is "to be voted". Another valuable bit of information would be the number of additional posts and if there is a sum of money to off-set this \$153,000, that again would be another bit of valuable information in a memorandum on these three Orders. Now, Sir, the basis of persons of West Indian origin getting some of these plums

—the offices like Heads, Deputy Heads, and Assistant Heads of Departments—will depend upon the Training Scheme and I hope that that will soon be in full swing. I understand that it is most regrettable that that Scheme should be held up by one who should have known better, one who should have been more particular to put his bona fides beyond question and expedite the matter. Those are things that avoid suspicion of imported officials and create a good feeling in respect of foreign officials. The creation of the post of Office Superintendent in the Secretariat has been recommended. There are many new members of this House who have not been given copies of the Adams Report but I do not know if the recommendation of the post of Office Superintendent was in Mr. Adams's Report. I do not know what is an Office Superintendent, and I would welcome a little information as to what is an Office Superintendent. I do not know if it is a new name for Office Messenger or Head of Department. I do not believe that at any time they have had all the top posts in the Secretariat filled and they still feel that that Department is understaffed. During the time they had all this work to do, they were still clamouring to have the General Hospital turned into a government department; it would seem that the then Colonial Secretary—so it looked to me—had nothing to do and the turning of the Hospital into a government department would have given him an opportunity to justify his salary. It was very strange that he should be clamouring for things to do that other people could do better for him. We have only one dependency—Pelican Island—and I do not know what sort of Foreign Service they are carrying on in that Department with all these Assistant Colonial Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. We need a Committee comprised of two or three members of this House to keep a close watch on the Civil Service and to see that if one office may be overstaffed another is not understaffed. I am not so sure that the Department of Agriculture is not a very big organization for a small island like this; they seem to get all they want up there. As soon as you create the post of Deputy Head of that Department you will appoint a foreigner to it and the Assistant who is doing all the work will be a Barbadian. No local officer has had any training for Customs work; no local officer has had any training for Income Tax work. I know that I am going to be told that a number of officers have gone out in recent years but the majority of the scholarships was given to officers of the Labour Department. If you look around you will find that the Englishman does not want a job as Labour Officer; he would accept a job as Colonial Secretary but you can give your Labour Officer post to a native as far as he is concerned. As I am a very finical person I would like to know what is the difference between a Stenographer-Typist and a Stenotypist. I think we should be very consistent. I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on this Resolution and I hope that the honourable members of the Government will accept my motion. This Resolution deals with a very important matter and I have a few remarks to make on certain Heads of the Schedule.

Mr. MAPP: I beg to second the motion of the junior member for the City. There is just one point I would like to raise if I am in order. I do not think I would be in order to raise it in Committee. The point is this: In my view one of the best changes in the Service is recommended in this Order. There is the change whereby promising men can enter the Service and may be trained in administrative work

in the Service. There is no doubt about it that for years efforts of members of the Civil Service have been frustrated and they have suffered in the sense that they have been kept down, inasmuch as there was no one in favour of promoting them according to their ability; therefore, the setting up of this Executive Grade will do much to remedy that state of affairs and I welcome the change. There is only one drawback that has been drawn to my attention, that is, at a certain stage of the salary scheme it is proposed to pay the Senior Clerks a higher increment than the Executive Clerks; that is a little anomaly which could be put right. After all if you are going to have a class which is to attract a superior type of officer I feel you should pay him at least on the same incremental basis on which you pay officers of a class that is supposed to be inferior, otherwise better men would not be attracted to that superior branch of the Service. I just draw that to the attention of the Government because I think that it is one of the anomalies that should be ironed out before this Resolution is passed.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker—I am going to support the motion for the postponement of this Resolution. I, like the junior member for St. Philip, feel that this is a very important matter. It has been under consideration by two Committees for a long time and it has also been under consideration by the Executive Committee for a long time. It is true that the senior member for St. Joseph told us on Tuesday last that he proposed to deal with it today but there are certain comparisons to be made between the commendations in the Adams Report and the recommendations and I think that honourable members, at least those of us in the Opposition, should be given the opportunity to go carefully beforehand into this matter. I do not support the idea of referring the Resolution to a Select Committee because I do not want it to appear as if there is any desire to hold up the passing of this Order. I am supporting the motion for the postponement of the Resolution because one more week would give us the opportunity to compare these proposals with the recommendations in the Adams Report and get the data which the Government and its supporters in many cases got. Surely, Sir, the Government and its supporters are not the only people to be heard; in a democratic set-up all sides should be heard. There are, in this Order, changes which have not been recommended in the Adams Report and in fairness to the Civil Establishment the Government should give the opportunity to the Members of the Opposition to consider those proposed changes. There are various points of view to be put forward and one set of people cannot put forward all those points of view. I am not a civil servant but I am as associated with members of the Civil Service as some of the honourable members on my right and, therefore, I should be given the opportunity to discuss this matter with persons who know much more about the working of the Civil Service than I do.

Mr. E. K. WALCOTT: I would have preferred if the Resolution was sent to a Select Committee if the senior member for St. Peter was a member of the Committee and Heads of Departments gave evidence before the Committee; but apparently that does not find favour with the majority and therefore the only question now is whether we postpone the Resolution or go into Committee on it. The senior member for St. Joseph said something about the schedule to this Resolution being like Estimates but this schedule, in my opinion, bears no resemblance to the Estimates. The Estimates are accompanied by explanatory notes which you can check to see the reasons for any changes that are made; in this case the only reasons that are given for changes that have been made are the

speeches of the senior member for St. Joseph and the senior member for St. Peter. The senior member for St. Joseph said that we could ask any questions and he would give the answers but that is not the danger: the danger is the questions which we will remember after we have left this meeting of the House. If there is one reason why this should be sent to a Select Committee it is to enable us to summon the Heads of Departments before the Committee and get their views on these proposals. It would certainly result in a shorter debate and the likelihood of a unanimous decision if we have a Report from a Select Committee on the Resolution. I go further and say that I hope we would be supplied with copies of the speech of the senior member for St. Peter giving the reasons for these changes. We on this side are not in a position to know what one government department has suggested as against what another government department has suggested. For the first time we have been told that \$153,000 extra will be needed for the next financial year and we are asked to consider the matter in a single week without one note of explanation. I am hoping that in view of the circumstances the senior member for St. Joseph will be willing to postpone the further consideration of the Resolution, so that the House will eventually accept the responsibility for any changes that have been made. I was not a member of the House when the Adams Report was presented to the House and I still have to borrow a copy to compare any changes that have been made. So far as the proposal for a third Assistant Colonial Secretary is concerned, most of us are not willing to vote for that. How can anybody suggest that when you have never more than half filled the present offices which are there you want more officers? With all the present offices, you do not have a Colonial Secretary nor an Assistant Colonial Secretary; you have to take different men from different posts and put them to act in these offices in the Secretariat. I would have preferred the Resolution be referred to a Select Committee because the senior member for St. Peter with his knowledge of the facts might be able to persuade me as to the necessity for these changes.

The question that Mr. SPEAKER do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on the Resolution is put and resolved in a tie, the division being as follows:—

Ayes: DR. CUMMINS, MESSRS. SMITH, FOSTER, ALLDER, MILLER, MAPP, LEWIS, BRYAN, COX, F. L. WALCOTT and ADAMS—11.

Noes: MESSRS. CRAWFORD, BRANCKER, MOTTLEY, GODDARD, DOWDING, BETHIELL, GILL, E. K. WALCOTT, WILKINSON, WARD and REECE—11.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question has been resolved in a tie, eleven honourable members voting "Aye" and eleven honourable members voting "No." I vote with the "Ayes."

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, the House is adjourned until 6.15 p.m.

REPLY LAID

On re-assembling,

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I beg to lay on the Table the Reply to Question No. 32 standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Philip relative to the proposed exemption from the payment of Income Tax.

STATEMENT *RE* EDUCATION LOAN FUND

Mr. ADAMS: Before the business of the House is resumed I should like to make a short statement for the benefit of those persons—they seem to be many and they are increasing—who have been wondering whether the Government will

make loans to them as parents in respect of their children who may be abroad at Universities and who may be suffering as a result of devaluation. I am saying this purely to put an end to the constant questions which the Government is getting. The Government is considering most actively and most carefully the question of making available a fund that may be used for loan purposes in respect of education. I want those parents and the general public to know that this question is not being neglected by any means, but that the Government is considering the whole question.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (GENERAL) (AMENDMENT) NO. 7 ORDER, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER: On the adjournment a motion was agreed to that I do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 7 Order 1950, made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the 21st day of August, 1950, under the provisions of section 3 of the Civil Establishment Act, 1949.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee on the Resolution, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

HEAD II—COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman,—I propose to take the Heads of the Schedule to this Order one by one just as we would have been doing if we were considering the Estimates. If honourable members will look at the Appendix relative to the re-organisation proposals they will discover whether the old designation is being changed. I beg to move that Head II, Colonial Secretary, stand part of the Schedule.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: The honourable junior member for St. Philip began to read from Commissioner Adams's Report but he did not continue to read from it. If he had continued to read from that Report he would have been able to make a proper comparison. What is recommended under this Head is the abolition of the post of Principal Clerk and to make provision for an additional Assistant Colonial Secretary, four Assistant Secretaries instead of one Assistant Secretary and an Office Superintendent. We want to create posts in a Department. Sometimes you have a Principal Clerk or Chief Clerk in an office; he may be at the Board of Health, the Secretariat or the Department of Science and Agriculture and after a number of years he has acquired knowledge which is useful to the Department generally but he can be removed and put into another office. We feel that in each Department you must give sufficient opportunity for people to hold posts that are worth their while. An Office Superintendent is a man who will be in charge of the general working of the office; there must be somebody to see that the work is being carried out and somebody must take the responsibility for that. In a Department like the Secretariat or the Department of Science and Agriculture you will have an Office Superintendent. The English Language is so varied that you can use terms which are not offensive. Honourable members may have strong objections on some national basis, on the ground that we are creating posts for Englishmen; I know that when a Report reaches a certain size people do not take the trouble to read it, but if half of the members of this House had read the Holmes' Report they would not make the remarks which they have made. As soon

as you study the Holmes' Report thoroughly the proposals here seem to follow however, that is by the way. It is not fair to expect a person to hold an office as long as you want him to hold it when he can get something better. A man wants promotion. What has happened is that with the salaries paid in Barbados you cannot compete with other colonies, and that is where you will find that officers will not stay with you. You will have a post to be filled at a certain salary and you find that it is difficult to get anybody to fill it. With regard to the post of Assistant Colonial Secretary, that is a matter of work; everything that this House does, reflects on the Secretariat, and it becomes natural that you must increase the staff. I could not see the President of the Civil Service sitting as a member of a Committee and making a recommendation for an additional Assistant Colonial Secretary for the purpose of having another official in this colony; an Assistant Colonial Secretary can be a Barbadian or a West Indian, and if we do not get anybody in the West Indian area then we will go abroad. With this structure Barbados will begin to see a real West Indian and local service being built up. We have in this island West Indians holding posts with great credit to the island and to themselves and I have no doubt that we will find West Indians who can fill the post of Assistant Colonial Secretary. As regards the Assistant Secretaries, we previously made provision for one Assistant Secretary; now we are making provision for four Assistant Secretaries and we can appoint local people. We want to bring in local people by way of promotion or otherwise. Honourable members will realise that these Assistant Secretaries begin at a salary of \$1,728 and that is not the sort of salary which will attract people from the United Kingdom: It is a salary which will mean much locally, and it will mean direct entry into the Service instead of a person being a public servant for a long time before he can get promotion.

The honourable senior member for St. James is saying: "For months you have been dealing with this matter and therefore we must have the opportunity of dealing with it now." You have an Executive Committee and Parliament would have to deal with details if the details had not been gone into. How would any business work if you must have details worked out again in Parliament? The honourable member is not aware of the Whitley Council's work; let him read the Hansards and he will see that you never get a debate about salaries. I feel that it is my duty to explain the reasons why the Committee has come to the conclusion as shown here. The reason why we have abolished the post of Principal Clerk is on account of the fact that no opportunity is given to a person holding such a post. There are many things which we agree to do and then we regret doing them; what is happening today is that the idea of a Principal Clerk is sufficient to justify the abolition of such a post because the holder of it, whether he is in the Secretariat or any other office, is not given any opportunity. You will find a clerk doing responsible work but because he is a clerk when the Principal Clerk goes on leave, that clerk does not get one penny more. When it comes to the post of Office Superintendent, I do not hold out that the Committee recommended a designation that could be passed anywhere. If the honourable senior member for St. James is going to quibble about the designation given to an office it is still an office.

Mr. E. K. WALCOTT: The honourable member says that when they took away the office of Principal Clerk and put in the post of Office Superintendent they did something wonderful. He can correct me if I am wrong.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I said that the Office Superintendent will see that the work is being carried out. The holder of the post of Principal Clerk had no opportunity and that is why that post has been abolished.

Mr. E. K. WALCOTT: You could send a Principal Clerk where you like. The only thing that "Office Superintendent" could connote is the Superintendent of an office. A man who is in the Civil Service can rise where he likes as long as his seniors choose to make him rise. You are only fooling people if you think that you are creating this post so as to make a man something; whoever has told them that stuff was just fooling them. We are labouring under a big disadvantage and it is the fact that this Committee has hampered the observations which could have been made by trained men in the Civil Service.

Mr. LEWIS: On a point of order, I think the honourable member is reflecting on the vote of the House where the postponement of this matter is concerned.

Mr. E. K. WALCOTT: I am not speaking about that at all; you are not increasing any salaries, they remain the same. The Government has suffered from not being able to get the views of people in the Service. What criticism do you expect from the senior officers on the financial side? What criticism do you expect if somebody says: "Call him 'Office Superintendent' and that will lead to something"? Do not let us fool ourselves that we are doing anything by putting in this post of Office Superintendent.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: On a point of order. The salary of an office has a lot to do with the matter, because you cannot compel a man to remain in Barbados at a particular salary if he can get promotion somewhere else.

Mr. E. K. WALCOTT: As regards the Assistant Colonial Secretaries, I understood the honourable member to say earlier that they would not remain here because we would not pay more salary. It is now a question of more vacancies but not more salary, and if you do not increase the pay you will have vacancies for three offices. What we on this side of the House are saying is that we are not voting for three Assistant Colonial Secretaries because you never filled both offices when they were only two. As a matter of fact when there is only one Assistant Colonial Secretary he goes on leave; you are now saying that you want another Assistant Colonial Secretary and you cannot fill the vacancy which you now have. As far as the four Assistant Secretaries are concerned I understand that the reason for having these Assistant Secretaries is due to the fact that when you assume the responsibility of Ministers conducting Government Business in this Chamber you will require these Assistant Secretaries to each one of whom certain duties will be apportioned. You cannot help feeling that these jobs are jobs which will be filled by worthy local men in the Civil Service. The more jobs you can provide, the more help and encouragement you will give to Civil Servants. Whereas we now provide a salary for one Assistant Secretary we will now have to provide salaries for four Assistant Secretaries, and the work which can be done by them would justify their being appointed. It would be advisable for us to have four Assistant Secretaries, two Assistant Colonial Secretaries and the Colonial Secretary; if these posts are filled and it is found that the work of the Secretariat is still hampered I will then vote for a third Assistant Colonial Secretary. I therefore beg to move that item 3 of the Schedule under this Head be deleted.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I should like to mention the matters which will engage the attention of the Assistant Colonial Secretaries. One will have to deal with Personnel, Terms and Conditions of Service,

Scholarships and Training, Whitley Council, Public Service Board and Petitions. Another will deal with Agriculture and Land, Mining, Communications and Works, Public Utilities and General Administration. The third will be dealing with Social Service Departments—Health, Education and so on—Subsidies and Grants, Local Government, Law and Order and Political matters. There will also be an Assistant Secretary doing a measure of work in each of these grades with the addition of an Assistant Secretary doing work relative to all Revenue Departments, Estimates, Taxation, Trade and Industry and General Financial and Economic matters. The colony is expanding at such a terrific rate that we cannot run a peddling shop when we have turned out to be a big grocery. The shop has been removed from the village to the front. I can appreciate how honourable members feel about bringing in an Englishman; you must admit that an Assistant Colonial Secretary has been in this colony for nine years.

Mr. LEWIS: I heard the honourable member say that an Assistant Secretary was to do work relative to economic matters. Are we abolishing the office of Financial Secretary?

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: We will have the Financial Secretary and an Assistant Secretary will be working with him. You have the Financial Secretary and you will have somebody who can get some of his experience. In Trinidad you have people who by working with others from day to day get some of their experience, and in that way in the process of time you create a situation whereby some of your own people can enter a branch of the Service dealing with finance.

Mr. LEWIS: The Financial Secretary is at a disadvantage; he cannot give any worth-while opinion. I hope that with the training of personnel you will have financial experts who can make an economic survey of the colony and have proper statistics on which they can base their opinion. If there is nothing on which to base an opinion what is the Financial Secretary to do? I placed it on record that the Financial Secretary would only remodel the Estimates and then he would have nothing to do; I believe that that is what has happened.

Mr. CRAWFORD: In my opinion this Head of the Schedule is likely to be one of the most controversial Heads if not the most controversial Head of the Schedule. My information is that these four Assistant Secretaries are to be appointed on some basis in connection with the proposed embryonic Ministry. We are told that three of these Assistant Secretaries are to be under-studies to the Assistant Colonial Secretaries and therefore we can confidently expect that their appointment will take place immediately or almost as soon as the appointment of the Assistant Colonial Secretaries. If it were true that these Assistant Secretaries are to be appointed to function with the embryonic Ministries, we might be justified in coming to the conclusion that their appointment will be some time in the future. If we agree today to the proposal to appoint three Assistant Colonial Secretaries and four Assistant Secretaries, we will be told later on that these posts cannot be filled at the present salaries and we are going to be asked to increase the salaries in order to be able to fill these posts. I do not share the airy optimism of any honourable members on my left or right who seem to think that these posts will be filled by Barbadians. We have no say at all in the appointments to these posts; if the honourable members on my right had agreed on having some machinery for guaranteeing that we have some say

in the appointments to these posts, the position might have been different: But to allow the filling of these posts to remain entirely out of our hands and to say that posts are not filled because the salaries are not big enough and then you are going to add more posts, sooner or later you will be asking for more money to fill posts which are not yet filled and also to fill those posts which you are now creating. I am going to move that further consideration of this Head be postponed since we were told that we could postpone until next week any Head about which we wanted further information or which we wanted to discuss outside. As far as I can see almost all the other Heads can be passed this afternoon, except perhaps the Head dealing with the General Hospital, and I do not see that any harm can be done if the further consideration of this Head is postponed. I beg to move that the further consideration of Head II be postponed.

Mr. ADAMS: I am asking honourable members not to agree to the postponement of the consideration of this Head. I will select my words carefully lest I be misunderstood. If there is no further information available from the honourable senior member for St. Peter who knows more about this matter than perhaps anybody else in this Chamber what is the good of the postponement? If there is any further information which cannot be obtained through the honourable senior member for St. Peter I would agree to the postponement of any Head. I am appealing to honourable members; they must know that much thought has gone into this matter and there has been active consideration over long periods by Heads of Departments and the Civil Service Association of every proposal made by Mr. Adams. It is not true to say that this re-organisation is taking place specifically with the object of creating a ministerial set-up; whether there is a ministerial set-up or not you had to re-organize the Civil Service along this line. It is the feeling of the Executive Committee that the word "Colonial" should be dropped wherever it appears, and we will call these Secretaries "Chief Secretaries"; but that is by the way. Let us forget ministerial status for the present. As has been pointed out by the hon. senior member for St. Peter, we will have the Financial Secretary on one side and these Assistant Colonial Secretaries on the other. Is it not better to put allied subjects on one side and have Social Services, Law and Order and so forth on the other side? In short, this division into four parts is the result of careful thought and suggestions made even when Mr. Adams was doing his work. These are ideas which have come from people of socialist views, people who feel that it is better to have ministerial status and a Civil Service which will provide the Ministers with the necessary ammunition for their work. As regards the Financial Secretary, at the present moment, partly because of the lack of officers and partly because of the lack of system over all these years, this officer has a great amount of work to do, work which is really Colonial Secretary's work: but on account of the lack of system he has to do it. You will find in the files matters which are remotely of a financial nature. It is proposed therefore that financial matters will be kept on one side and other matters will be kept on the other side, and an essential feature of this arrangement is that each Assistant Colonial Secretary and each Assistant Secretary will be responsible for what is to be done for the Ministers. You will be able to channel information up through an Assistant Secretary to the Financial Secretary and to the Executive

Committee. It may be that instead of having four divisions there might be five but that is a matter of detail. However, honourable members will see that if you have the Financial Secretary dealing with financial matters and you have this channelling, decisions which can be taken lower down will be taken lower down, matters which should go to the Financial Secretary will go to him and matters which should go beyond the Financial Secretary will go beyond him. We know that for years and years young men have done extremely well at Harrison College and in the Civil Service the only decision they could take was whether to use this pen or that pen to write a précis. All of that will be over under this new arrangement and such people will be able to make recommendations. I must say that there are two angles from which you must approach the suggestion of the honourable junior member for St. Philip about controlling appointments: the most honest, equitable and just way of running a Civil Service is not by politicians, but by a Public Service Commission.

Mr. CRAWFORD: On a point of order, I cannot imagine what I could have said that could lead the hon. member to the conclusion that we should control the appointments ourselves.

Mr. ADAMS: If the hon. member were not half asleep he would have heard what I was saying. I hope that everybody will agree that the proper way of running a Civil Service is by the appointment of a Public Service Commission. A Public Service Commission will not be influenced by the fact that Mr. So and So has got in this time and somebody will get a job: a Public Service Commission will not be influenced by the fact that a Labour or Conservative Government is in power. If we have a Public Service Commission composed of people who have given years of service in some part of the West Indies—an ex-Judge could be Chairman perhaps—we can expect that a Civil Servant will get a square deal; he will be promoted whether he votes Labour or Conservative and he will see that he has a chance of getting to the top of his Department. That is my answer to the point about our seeing after the appointments. I cannot undertake to say that Mr. So and So will be appointed and that Mr. So and So will not be appointed. I was at pains to discuss this matter with Officials at the Colonial Office; a circular has been sent out to the Colonies about the appointment of foreigners—foreigners being Englishmen—and a declaration has been made that natives of the colony must come first if they are suitable, natives of the rest of the Caribbean next and if you cannot get a native of the colony or the rest of the Caribbean, then you go outside the area. I cannot guarantee whence all of these Assistant Colonial Secretaries will be chosen; I can only say what public declaration has been made by the Colonial Office and it is a solemn black and white pronouncement of the Colonial Office. In any event the Head of the Administration and the Colonial Office will be reading this debate and it will be known what the feeling of the Legislatures in the West Indies happens to be in this matter. I hope that hon. members will see that this proposed division is a scientific division of work and it is likely to produce better results than the present haphazard method. In short we will be doing what is being done in big Administrations where they have a mass of work to do. I was surprised in 1948 at the General Assembly of the United Nations to find how often matters affecting non-self-governing territories were dealt with low down the scale: I can only remember two or three occasions in two months where the Colonial Office was

asked to pass on something to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; the decisions were taken lower down. The phrase "rubber stamp" is a reality as regards Colonial matters; I know of a Minister saying that there was nothing being done about a matter when there was his rubber stamp saying what was proposed to be done. We propose to stop this piling up of work in the Colonial Secretary's Office because only the Colonial Secretary can make decisions; it is proposed to have decisions taken lower down except in matters of greater import. Hon. members on my right have just cause for attacking the Government when Addresses are passed and questions have to be asked about them. An Address introduced by you, Mr. Chairman, has not yet been implemented and the reason is that it is humanly impossible for a Colonial Secretary or a Financial Secretary to make decisions quickly in the present circumstances. With a mass of work piling up month in and month out you forget that such and such a matter is awaiting your decision. If hon. members want to see things working more quickly let us pass this Head and not be led away by the heat of the senior member for St. James.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I should just like to make two slight observations. After hearing the remarks of the hon. senior member for St. Joseph who agrees that there is the need for the establishment of a Public Services Commission, and especially in view of the fact that the establishment of such a Commission was one of Commissioner Adams's earlier recommendations you would have expected that the hon. member would have told us that the Government intends immediately to take steps in this direction. (Mr. ADAMS: The Government has taken steps). Then surely we should have been told that and that is an important omission from the hon. member's speech. Obviously if we are going to be asked to implement these proposals here we should be told that in order to ensure that the claims of Barbadians and West Indians are given first consideration, the Government intends immediately to embark on the creation of a Public Service Commission. If we have the assurance that this Commission will be functioning, we can view the matter with less apprehension. As regards appointing people to these posts, the hon. member has referred to a directive which has been issued from the Colonial Office. We have been told or given the impression that academic qualifications are necessary to the filling of these posts; in other words, these new posts are to be filled by men who are University graduates.

Mr. ADAMS: Has anybody but the honourable member got that impression from anything which I said earlier? I said that that is what exists in Great Britain today in the Administrative Service. You can have Oxford and Cambridge men in these posts but you would not make it possible for men with University Training to start at the bottom of the ladder. I was emphatic that use would be made of their service but the junior service would come first. Where a man has had University training and he returns here and joins the Service you would not make it possible for him to go to the bottom of the ladder. I mentioned that the Executive grade should be assessed, apart from the basic measure of responsibility of the office, to attract direct entry and to provide early promotion facilities for outstanding candidates in the junior service. The Sub-Committee emphasizes that in the majority of cases it is likely that promotional entry from the Clerical Service would be the normal method of recruitment to Executive posts. The honourable member has translated that into saying that unless you have a University degree you would not get into any of these places.

Mr. CRAWFORD: What the honourable member said was this; you are going to take men with a certain level of education and train them to fill these administrative posts, and I am quoting from words which were taken down by the honourable member on my left at the time. You have in the Secretariat Mr. Chenery and others who are non-University graduates and who are doing a certain amount of this work. If your indispensable qualification is going to be University education—if the appointments are going to be made from abroad—the claims of these people are going to be overlooked. That is why, I repeat, if you want to ensure that men with ability, whether they are University graduates or not, are given due consideration, the important thing for us to do is to have our local Public Service Commission functioning immediately. There could not be any excuse for not considering a proposal of this sort simultaneously with this re-organisation or even before the re-organisation.

Mr. MOTTLEY: It does seem to me that there is the necessity for re-organising the Secretariat if we are to head for ministerial status, but there is some apprehension, at least on this side of the Table, as to whether there is the need for three Assistant Colonial Secretaries, four Assistant Secretaries and an Office Superintendent. I do not pretend to know all the work of this Office, but although, in the words of the honourable senior member for St. Peter, we cannot continue in the peddling shop and we must advance to the big grocery, I really feel that these recommendations leave us with some doubt. The necessity for a change in the Secretariat which will call for so many Secretaries leave us to wonder how many clerks will be in the Office. It looks to me that although we will criticize and offer our suggestions, this Head will be passed; but we are entitled to offer our criticisms and the Government should welcome the criticisms. We are waiting for ministerial status which must come and we must have some set-up for its working before we actually have the changeover whereby elected representatives will have this status thrust upon them. In his opening remarks this afternoon the honourable Leader of the House said that it was a question of taking people with a certain level of education and training them to fill certain posts. I agree with that; you must take people with a certain degree of education and train them to fill posts of the nature of those in the Secretariat, but I think it is time that some of the hypocrisy in connection with this matter be stopped. The honourable Leader also said that it is the policy of the Colonial Office that the claims of natives for filling posts should be considered first—he also said that he had seen it in black and white that natives of the particular colony in which appointments are to be made must be considered first and people in the other Caribbean Islands must be considered next. The honourable member also said that this debate will be read at the Colonial Office and I hope that there will not be any mistake about what I am going to say. I ask: When will this policy which has been pronounced be put into practice? Mr. Chairman, it is well that the Government or the Colonial Office should know that there are still some of us who know something about what is going on. It is time that this hypocrisy should cease. During the War years a lot of our youngsters left Harrison College and went to the War having as good an education as could be provided by any First Grade School in any part of the British Empire; they were offered Scholarships and they wrote to Barbados enquiring whether there would be any opportunity for them if they took up courses in Public Administration. I

say that from the Colonial Secretary's Office Minute Papers went back stating there would not be any opportunity in this colony for these youngsters. As a result of that (Mr. ADAMS: We have brought forward these proposals). The honourable member is admitting that what I am saying is true. (Mr. ADAMS: There is a little exaggeration). As a result of that reply, one youngster had the temerity and the spine to say: "Well although that is so, I am still prepared to take this course." Now you hear all this talk about not being able to find people in the Secretariat and having to take people from here, there and everywhere. Right here in this colony I remember well one of the few things for which I admired the honourable member when he first came to this House; it was the stand which he took in the matter of the appointment of Mr. Springer to Harrison College purely because of his academic ability. I will never never take colour or West Indians first, but all the surrounding circumstances must be considered together with the ability to do the particular job. Although this youngster was dissuaded from taking the course in Public Administration after leaving the Sixth Form at Harrison College and joining the Air Force—the letter went back from this colony where this youngster was born—he took his diploma at Oxford and graduated in Public Administration. And yet you hear all this talk that you cannot find people to do work. You have this hypocrisy about natives first; yes, when they cannot find Englishmen. This youngster, has the ability, he has his diploma in Public Administration from Oxford, and the joke is that the only thing they found to do for him is to put him as a Cadet in the Labour Department or somewhere else. If the man's ability and his qualifications are side by side with those of Mr. Barton or anybody else and his application is here, what are the reasons for not appointing him to one of these posts? The honourable senior member for St. Joseph says that when we have ministerial status we will see that things are done; is it not a fact that another native in the person of Mr. Cameron Tudor who is a graduate of Oxford University with a diploma in Public Administration—

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to interrupt the honourable member, but I have not seen anything about Mr. Cameron Tudor here. Kindly deal with the Head which is before us and leave out Mr. Tudor.

Mr. MOTTLEY: You do not see anything about Mr. Tudor and I do not think you saw this directive from the Colonial Office.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am asking the honourable member to stick to item 3 of Head II of this Schedule.

Mr. MOTTLEY: In dealing with item 3 of this Head am I not in order to say that I know an individual who has an application for a post of this sort and to mention his name?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I allowed you a certain amount of latitude already. Am I to sit here and allow you to mention the name of everyone of these young men whom you can remember? I cannot do that.

Mr. MOTTLEY: If I were to mention all the names I can remember you would not have the opportunity of going home before to-morrow. The honourable senior member for St. Joseph suggests that this is the worst thing for me to do, but for me it is the best thing to do. The people to whom I have referred are the strongest supporters of the hon. member and his Party. When things should be said, it is very seldom that people in the Government say then. The honourable member rightly says that there is a directive from the Colonial Office which says that the claims of local

people to appointments will be considered first. I have said that it appears to me that there must be some re-organization in the Secretariat but I was a bit worried over the question of having three Assistant Colonial Secretaries and four Assistant Secretaries. That is what worries me and I am entitled to say that the arguments of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph and the honourable senior member for St. Peter point to the fact that one need not be worried, that conditions have changed and local applicants will be first considered in the filling of these posts. But if it is within my knowledge that there are local applicants with the necessary qualifications and those applicants are not given consideration, am I not entitled to raise the matter here? I know, Mr. Chairman, that you will agree with me in raising the matter although you have asked me to stop calling names.

The honourable senior member for St. Joseph has said that with the appointment of a Civil Service Commission a square deal will be guaranteed for members of the Civil Service. I agree with that; conditions have so changed that you have to give the members of the Civil Service a square deal. What must worry nearly every honourable member is this: when the Adams's Report was made public there was much concern about posts being created for displaced Englishmen, but the honourable member assures us that that will not be so. How often do we hear that in the absence of ministerial status, we are not responsible for appointments? Everybody knows that the members of the Government are not responsible for appointments; but everybody knows that those honourable members who captured the Government of this colony are in power, and they can use their influence if they see that an injustice is being done to any qualified man. I do not advocate that all posts in the colonies must be filled by West Indians; there are some posts which must be filled by qualified Englishmen. I say that with the fullest sense of responsibility but I also say that when members of the Government know as a fact that there are abroad Barbadians who are qualified for filling posts such as those which we are going to create by this new regulation, unless these honourable members are satisfied that there is something against the character of these Barbadians, it is their duty to let the Head of the Administration know that while he is responsible for the appointments we are responsible for funds of this colony and we will enquire as to what method is adopted for making the appointments. I hope that what I have said here to-day will accelerate the Colonial Office in putting into practice what they consider to be their policy, that is to say, whenever post becomes vacant a local candidate, if he is qualified, should be considered for filling that post.

Even now I am not quite clear in my mind as to whether four Assistant Secretaries are really necessary. I have listened to the hon. senior member for St. Peter and I am wondering if it is still necessary in this re-organisation to have three Assistant Colonial Secretaries and an Assistant Secretary to each one of them. The honourable member is opposing the postponement of this Head but I am wondering whether I should vote against the item. However, I do not feel I would be doing what is quite fair because I feel that there is the necessity for some further assistance in the Secretariat; on the other hand I do not think that I should be asked to vote for the appointment of three Assistant Colonial Secretaries and four Assistant Secretaries. As regards the Office Superintendent, I do not quibble about the name; you must have somebody with local knowledge

and experience to see after the general running of the Office. I should like to say that unless other people who are to be appointed to these posts will be Englishmen. I say that the policy of the Colonial Office must either be put into practice or be withdrawn. I am satisfied that there is the necessity for some improvement in the Secretariat but what I cannot get over is the necessity for all these Assistant Colonial Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. The honourable senior member for St. Peter has stressed the necessity for the appointment of these Officers to the Secretariat but many of us do not agree with him. The honourable member might be able to enlighten us further.

Mr. WILKINSON: Everybody around this table realises that the Colonial Secretary's Office needs to be re-organised and many of us realise that this Office has never had a fair chance of doing its work because the Staff has never been full. There is always somebody away and you have acting appointments in the Office. It is therefore commonsense that you are not getting that amount of work done as you would get done with a permanent Staff. We realise that in these days of democracy there is much work to be done in an office such as the Colonial Secretary's, but we are not satisfied that it is necessary to have three Assistant Colonial Secretaries as well as four Assistant Secretaries. This entire House has agreed on previous occasions that more staff is required in the Colonial Secretary's Office, but this House has not agreed that the Staff should be made top-heavy. It has been said that one Colonial Secretary went as far as to have Radio Distribution service installed and if we have a Colonial Secretary, three Assistant Colonial Secretaries and four Assistant Secretaries they will be able to have a gramophone as well as Radio Distribution service. We are not satisfied that there is enough work for three Assistant Colonial Secretaries to do; that is the whole point. I do think that it would be much better if the honourable member in charge of this Resolution would postpone this item so as to allow some of us to go across to that Office and make a few enquiries ourselves, otherwise we are left with no other alternative than to vote against the item. I think the honourable member must realise that it is our duty to see that we get full value for the money which we are going to spend and not to create posts which are really not necessary. I am afraid that a lot of personality has been indulged during this debate and I am going to avoid that; I am basing my argument on the fact that we on this side of the Table are not convinced that it is necessary to have three Assistant Colonial Secretaries. I beg to second the motion of my colleague that item 3 of this Head be deleted.

Mr. BRANCKER: I cannot say that I am 100 per cent convinced by the argument in favour of this considerable increase of Staff in the Secretariat, but I do feel that work in that Office has been held up and it might be due to the fact that the Office is inadequately staffed. It is for that reason that I am prepared to give the benefit of the doubt to those who are sponsoring this increase in the Staff. I am also wondering if to some extent the reason for there being this arrears of work in this Office is not due to the fact that at least one able man, if not more than one, has been transferred from there because he might not have been popular with a Colonial Secretary. I know, Mr. Chairman, that you deplore the mention of names, but I cannot help thinking of a man like Mr. Rocheford who, I understand, is no longer working in that Office, and whose ability and efficiency

must have impressed all of those who have come into contact with him. I am voting for this Resolution although I am not not 100 per cent convinced of the necessity for this considerable increase in Staff in this Office. Despite the existence of the directive from the Colonial Office to which the honourable member for St. Joseph has referred, I would urge the honourable member to let the Colonial Office know how we feel about these displaced persons coming in. Directive or no directive Englishmen will be slipped in. The Empire is dwindling, there is very little left and we cannot remind the Colonial Office too often that in respect of posts such as these—I have no doubt that they can be filled by local men—if it happens that there are not sufficiently well-equipped Barbadians, which I submit is not the case, then we have the rest of the West Indies from which we can make selections; but let us try and keep out displaced persons from the United Kingdom, persons who regard Barbados as a home away from home. Such persons feel that we can sit here and create places for them in this colony where they can have a sanctuary, a good climate and a happy time. I am voting for this Resolution and I am urging the honourable member in charge of it not to fail to use all his influence in letting the Colonial Office know that we are quite satisfied that we have in the Civil Service people who can fill these positions. I know, Mr. Chairman, that you do not like the mention of any names and so I am submitting to your feelings. I hope that with this re-organisation we will see this Office being run as efficiently as it should be run.

Mr. E. K. WALCOTT: I made a motion for the deletion of Item 3 of this Head, that is, "Assistant Colonial Secretary" so that the position will remain as it is now, provision having been made for two Assistant Colonial Secretaries. The suggestion here is that there should be an additional Assistant Colonial Secretary. The honourable senior member for St. Joseph read out what would be the duties of these Assistant Colonial Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries; I may not have heard everything and I challenge any honourable member to say what will be the duties of the Assistant Colonial Secretaries and what will be those of the Assistant Secretaries. That is the information for which we have been asking. In the Adam's Report you are given reasons for what should be done, in this case the honourable senior member for St. Joseph has read something which you need to strain your ears to hear, explaining as far as I could hear how you are going to channel information. I have been in the Service and the feeling is that you have to channel information; but how it is to be done is another matter. That is information which we want. We are going to have this Venezuelan army—Governor, Colonial Secretary, three Assistant Colonial Secretaries, Financial Secretary, Assistant to the Financial Secretary and four Assistant Secretaries. One Colonial Secretary came here and installed Radio Distribution service; as a matter of fact, somebody said that he had nothing to do but to walk about and the view was expressed that Barbados wanted a Deputy Governor. I challenge them to deny that; the only post which is left out of these proposals is a Deputy Governor. If that is put in then you will have the full set-up. We have never filled the vacant post of Assistant Colonial Secretary and nobody knows whether anybody else is needed if we fill this post along with the posts of Assistant Secretaries. I maintain that three Assistant Colonial Secretaries are not needed today unless you want them to wander about. It has been said that an

Officer at Government House is like the Pope in the the Vatican, having nothing to do but to declare policy. With more responsibility being handed over to the representatives of the people, there is the necessity for four Assistant Secretaries all right, but we do not need all these Assistant Colonial Secretaries I do not think it is right for us to be asked to vote for the appointment of three Assistant Colonial Secretaries; the additional Assistant Colonial Secretary is the post which I am opposing.

The question that item 3 be deleted was put and resolved in the negative, the following division being taken:—

Ayes: Messrs. CRAWFORD, MOTTLEY, BETHELL, GODDARD, GILL, E. K. WALCOTT, WILKINSON, and WARD—8.

Noes: Mr. SPEAKER, Messrs. FOSTER, MILLER, MAPP, LEWIS, BRYAN, COX, F. L. WALCOTT, ADAMS, BRANCKER and Dr. CUMMINS—11.

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

The following Heads of the Schedule were called and passed:—

Head III, Auditor General; Head IV, Harbour and Shipping Master; Head V, Customs; Head VII, Post Office; Head XII, Legal Departments; Head XIII, Police; Head XV, Government Industrial Schools; Head XVI, Education and Head XVII, Department of Science and Agriculture.

HEAD XIX—MEDICAL.

Head XIX, Medical, was called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Head XIX stand part of the Schedule.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. WILKINSON: In this re-organisation it seems that certain medical men have been somewhat overlooked. I am referring to professional men, the present holders of certain posts but I will not mention any names. I am suggesting that in the not far distant future we will have to make certain adjustments where the holders of certain posts are concerned. That is all I want to say; I am sure that members of the Executive Committee will remember my words.

Dr. CUMMINS: As was pointed out earlier by the honourable senior member for St. Joseph, what we are now considering is nothing to do with salaries. I know what the honourable member has in mind and I can assure him that the Government has the matter under consideration.

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

HEAD XX—BARBADOS REGIMENT.

Head XX, Barbados Regiment, was called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Head XX stand part of the Schedule.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: I should like to know something about this item "Signals Instructor". Can the honourable member give any information about it?

Mr. ADAMS: We examine what the Regimental Authorities ask for and we do not give them everything. They have asked for a Signals Instructor and with the re-organisation we might very well grant them this Instructor because it did seem that an easy case could be made out for the appointment of this Instructor.

Mr. LEWIS: You are dispensing with a part-time officer whom you paid \$20 a month and bringing in a permanent officer whom you are going to pay \$70 a month. I suppose he has to do some of the same kind of work.

Mr. ADAMS: There used to be a part-time radio operator who was paid only \$240 per annum; but this new officer will have more work to do. The Authorities have said that instead of the radio operator they want a signals instructor. The job deserves this salary because it is a full-time one.

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

HEAD XXI—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Head XXI, Public Works Department, was called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Head XXI stand part of the Schedule.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: I should like to ask whether in the re-organisation under this Head you are going to deal with housing and whether this Staff will have anything to do with that question so that we will be able to get ahead with the building programme.

Mr. ADAMS: There is something to be said for having an overall Public Works Department with branches of other Departments, but as soon as that is done you must either have a super-man at the head or he is only a figure-head, and the Heads of the branch Departments are the real Executive Officers. At the present moment, especially with the possibility of a new Housing and Town Planning Bill coming before the Legislature, the Government does not consider that housing should be added to the Public Works Department. The Public Works Department will be responsible for Government buildings; it is the policy that this Department should be responsible for the building of schools and the matter of housing should be deferred until the new Bill comes before the Legislature. The Government has had advice from someone who is said to be the greatest expert on town and country planning in the United Kingdom as to what is possible in a small colony like ours. Until we are ready to come down with the new Housing Bill it is better not to put housing under the Public Works Department.

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

HEAD XXII—INCOME TAX AND DEATH DUTIES DEPARTMENT.

Head XXII, Income Tax and Death Duties Department, was called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Head XXII stand part of the Schedule.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: I am hoping that these additional Officers are really going to inspect the books as far as possible so as to discover whether people are making proper returns. We want to have a proper Department where people can be assisted in keeping proper accounts so that proper statements and returns can be made to the Government and the Parochial Authorities. I hope that these Officers here will be able to function as Inspectors and that they will not be afraid of their duties.

Mr. MILLER: I should like to know whether we are having a complete re-organisation of the set-up relative to the collection of income tax. I think we must agree that the present system of collecting

income tax is ancient and obsolete. I hope that the honourable senior member for St. Joseph will explain whether the Government plans to change the existing system of collecting this tax. I should like to know what the Government is thinking about the present system of collecting Income Tax and Death Duties.

Mr. ADAMS: What the honourable member has said is worthy of consideration; it is a question of altering the law itself. However, that is incidental to what we are considering. We feel that both in respect of Income Tax and Death Duties the law still needs to be tightened and alterations made with regard to the incidence and collection of the taxation.

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

Head XXIII, Labour Department, was called and passed.

HEAD XXIV—DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT.

Head XXIV, Department of Highways and Transport, was called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Head XXIV stand part of the Schedule.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. MAPP: It will be recalled that Commissioner Adams recommended that this Department be amalgamated with the Public Works Department and the post of Assistant Engineer was recommended. I am wondering if the Government has made allowance for that fact. If these Departments are not being amalgamated is it not necessary to have the Engineer's Assistant?

Mr. LEWIS: If you put in "Assistant Engineer" you will have to get an Engineer for that post and I hope that is what is intended.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: Commissioner Adams recommended the amalgamation of the Public Works Department and the Department of Highways and Transport, but the Committee has not accepted the amalgamation of these Departments; it is felt that these two Departments should continue separately. The Assistant Engineer will deal with the Road Overseers; under this Head we have abolished the post of Engineer's Assistant and put in two Assistant Engineers. One may be an Assistant Engineer without having the same qualifications as a Civil Engineer. This Government spends a considerable amount of money on parish roads and it is felt that somebody should be responsible for seeing that the money is not going down the drain. The "Engineer's Assistant" will now be designated "Assistant Engineer" and there will be one additional post.

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

HEAD XXVI—WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

Head XXVI, Waterworks Department, was called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Head XXVI stand part of the Schedule.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. MILLER: I see that the Junior Engineer begins with a salary of \$1,728. I should like to know what is expected of this Officer and of the Inspector who begins with a salary of \$2,160. I should like to know the reason for this difference in salary.

Mr. ALLDER: I would like to know the policy as regards promotion for the Unestablished Staff. There is a lot of dissatisfaction about certain people who have been in the service for a long time being overlooked while juniors are promoted.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: At the beginning of the Session we dealt with the Unestablished Staff and their conditions of service. In the Service there is a scale which carries a man from No. 1 up to No. 6 and he moves on in the Key Scale by vacancies or departmental recommendations. But this Committee was not concerned with promotions. In reply to the honourable senior member for St. George, I would like to point out that the Assistant Chief Engineer will take on duties different from those which the Resident Mechanical Engineer had taken on in the past and this post of Junior Engineer has been created. The Junior Engineer must have qualifications; he is an Assistant to the Assistant Chief Engineer. The salary of this Officer is no more than what is paid in the grade in which you put an Executive or technical Officer; you will find the salary of the Junior Engineer is the same as that of an Assistant Engineer at the Department of Highways and Transport. As regards the Inspectors, we have added one more post and the salary is \$2,160 rising to \$2,880.

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

Head XXVII, General Service; Head XXVIII, Controller of Supplies and Head XXIX, Colonial Treasurer, were called and passed.

HEAD XXX—AIRPORT

Head XXX, Airport, was called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Head XXX stand part of the Schedule.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: I do not like to see Heads of Departments inviting the Press to come to their Departments and write them up, especially immediately before matters relating to the Departments come up for consideration in this House. Such a thing has the appearance that you are trying to make a show for the additional staff or the increase of salary which you are going to get. Lately I have been seeing too much advertisement in relation to an Assistant Manager for the Airport; I am hoping that the time will come when twenty-five Managers will not be able to deal with the Airport. I should like to say this; so far as I know an Airport Manager would be a man who can manage an Airport, and if two or three planes are coming in, one of the Manager's duties would be to decide which plane must land first. At present you have the Manager of the Airport in the Control Tower and he is directing how planes must land. I do not know exactly what the duties of an Airport Manager are, but I do not like the idea of this Officer doing something which is thoroughly unnecessary so as to make out a case for assistance. We are providing for an increase of air traffic and we will need an Assistant Manager, but at present the amount of work cannot justify the appointment of an Assistant Manager. I want to know if it is necessary for the Manager of the Airport to take charge of the Control Tower and actually conduct the landing of planes or if that job is to be done by the Radio operator, and the duty of the Manager is to superintend the general running of the Airport, see that people have themselves properly and things of that sort. Is the duty of the Airport Manager to conduct the landing of planes, then I say it is all right, but

when he invites the Press to write him up, I say that he will bring himself under severe suspicion from me. I am a very suspicious man already. The Customs Department could have got a write-up and the Secretariat could have got one too; but that sort of cheap advertisement does not count with me at all. I would like an explanation about what I have asked and perhaps this Head can be postponed if the explanation cannot be given to me now.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: It may be a peculiar coincidence that this advertisement appeared in the Press, but this Committee sat weeks before the advertisement appeared in the Press. The Committee was convinced that no Government which holds the responsibility for an airport would like to see it run by one man. This Government has accepted the responsibility for seeing that planes are landed here safely. The International Civil Aviation Convention has made certain stipulations since in the event of an air crash you will be called upon to show that you have made adequate provision where staff and equipment are concerned. It has been considered that you cannot work a system in which one man conducts the landing of planes at all times and it is thought necessary to have an Assistant Manager. It will be seen that provision is made for an Assistant Manager and Control Officer and another Control Officer for the reason that you must have one officer to carry on when the other is off duty. We are making provision for a twenty-four hour basis and you will find that this is the minimum staff which you should provide at the Airport. We have discovered what is done in Trinidad and they have technical officers who can conduct a plane in. You cannot leave the Airport on the basis on which it is now, because you must have people who are trained to conduct aircraft in. You cannot put people's lives on the basis of cheapness. I can assure the honourable junior member for the City that this matter was dealt with before the advertisement appeared in the Press: I agree with him that nobody should use the Press to force the Government to do anything. In so far as the Airport is concerned, every precaution is being taken to safeguard the name of Barbados, and if any accident takes place it is not due to any negligence on the part of the Government.

Mr. MILLER: Item 2 of this Head is "Assistant Manager and Control Officer". I want to say that planes are conducted in by the Wireless Operator, not by the Airport Manager.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: The honourable member says that the Airport Manager does not conduct planes in, but he does that. I have a Minute here.

Mr. LEWIS: It is a fact that when a plane is about 15 miles or so from Barbados the Manager takes control in the tower.

Mr. MILLER: The Minute which the honourable member has is wrong even if it is from the Pope; the man who has to conduct a plane in would be a technical man. I have seen a busy airport and we look forward to some expansion at Seawell. It is probably asking too much for a Manager not to have an Assistant, but what is worrying me is this matter of the Manager conducting planes in. The honourable senior member for St. Peter has got to take his information from the Head of the Department, but, as a matter of fact, both the Manager and the Assistant Manager could be in Bridgetown and the Airport could be handled.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: The Assistant Manager could not be permanently a traffic control officer; you can have a traffic control officer and in the absence of the Manager you still want somebody who can

undertake the general supervision of the Airport. It is not the intention of the Government to appoint an Assistant Manager who cannot deal with traffic control; he must be able to conduct a plane in at any time. There must always be at the Airport somebody who can conduct a plane in; we cannot be in any invidious position.

Mr. BETHELL: I am quite in agreement with the Government appointing an Assistant Manager at the Airport; I think that is quite a necessity. There is, however, one thing to which I want to draw the attention of the Government; it is that in respect of every plane which lands in Barbados, I am told that \$2.40 is paid for landing fee and I am sure that in respect of every plane that lands in Trinidad a fee of £6 is paid. The home office of the B.W.I. Airways is at Trinidad. I am a vestryman of the parish of St. Michael and I can assure this Committee that this Airways Company does not pay any taxes. I have seen tax relief extended to these people. It is not fair for them to pay a landing fee of \$2.40 in Barbados when they pay a fee of £6 in Trinidad. I feel that they should pay more than \$2.40.

Mr. MAPP: I would like to ask what special qualifications, if any, must the Assistant Manager and Control Officer have. He starts off at a salary of \$2,160 and he is getting better increments than what some executive officers are getting to encourage them in the Government Service. It is a known fact that officers are appointed at this Airport and they have no qualifications at all. I do think that it is fair to pay these Officers better increments than are paid to executive Officers. That is more than an anomaly and I hope that members of the Government will draw this matter to the attention of the Administration and have it put right.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: We are creating this post of Assistant Manager and Control Officer and I do not see why the reference should be made about people being appointed at the Airport and paid higher than those in other branches of the Civil Service. You cannot get anybody to fill this post for less money than what it is proposed to pay.

Mr. GODDARD: The expenditure under this Head is entirely justified. We are spending one and a half million dollars for bringing our runway up to international standard and what is the use of spending that money if we are not going to have the personnel to meet this standard? The Government will have to be prepared to expend more money in the near future to make the Airport what it is intended to be. The Airport will bring money to this colony; it will bring the United States dollars which we need so much and any extension on proper lines is necessary. As regards the question of the landing fee, B.W.I. Airways cannot be blamed if they are only paying \$2.40; if they are asked to pay £ 6 they will pay that fee. As soon as facilities are put at the Airport more traffic will be coming in and the revenue of the colony will be increased. There is everything to be gained from the development of the Airport, and I commend the Government for not coming down in any half-hearted manner where personnel up there is concerned.

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

HEAD XXXI—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Head XXXI, Social Welfare Department, was called.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Head XXXI stand part of the Schedule.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: I do not know what has happened to this Department; it would seem as if the Social Welfare Officers are really policemen. It seems to me as if social welfare in Barbados has lost its true perspective and that there is something radically wrong. The Government had better take stock of what is happening at present and note that people are not satisfied with this Department. There are strong rumours that even the Social Welfare Officer is undoing the good work which has been done. People are told that they should not do this, that and the other and everything is put in the way of the advancement of our people. There is somebody who has handed over people to the Police; we do not want anybody to encourage crime because in that way we will lose our prestige. This Department is being turned into a Police Department and I hope that since we are re-organizing the Department, the Government will see that something is done in connection with what I have said.

Mr. MCOTLEY: I am bound to agree with the sentiments which have been expressed by my colleague. This Department is one which is absolutely necessary to this colony, but I am hoping that we will get some local person trained to be able to carry on this work; or the Head of the Administration should see to it that if we are getting a Social Welfare Officer we should get somebody whom people can respect, not somebody who will bring the whole Department into disrepute. I feel that something should be done to get properly-trained people; if you are going to bring people out here, see that you bring decent people.

Mr. MAPP: There is the lack of a definite policy for social welfare in this island and it appears to me that the tail is wagging the dog. You cannot blame the Commissioner of Police who sees the need for doing something and does it; on the other hand he is wagging the dog if he tries to dictate policy. That is a bad aspect of the matter and I hope that with the re-organisation of this Department we will have a clear policy as to social welfare in this colony. Nobody seems to know what is happening in respect of social welfare and I am hoping that some definite line of policy will be undertaken in this matter.

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

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman,— I am asking leave to say this; it is my duty to reply to any strictures made against a Civil Servant who cannot reply for himself. I am disappointed to hear the last sentence of the honourable senior member for the City. The Social Welfare Department does not exist in the sense that there is a Barbadian post; Miss Arne was paid by the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization and she will be paid by that Organization until October. We are here creating something new; it is not Miss Arne's fault that a Social Welfare Department does not exist. Some people's ideas of social welfare are different from others and nobody can say that from the point of view of mixing with Miss Arne is not the type of person whom you want out here rather than persons who do not mix with anybody. It is not fair to attack

Arne; we want a Social Welfare Department and we will get one. There are plans whereby it will not be merely a question of the Police Department doing social work and I say that honourable members, in the middle of their enthusiasm, should not attack people who cannot reply for themselves either from the point of view of being Civil Servants or being defenceless people.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. F. L. WALCOTT, the CHAIRMAN reported the consideration of the Order and the passing of the Resolution in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On a similar motion the Resolution was passed.

FURTHER ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. ADAMS: I think it will be agreeable to honourable members to pass the Orders affecting the teachers, the Pensions Order and the Colonial Treasurer's (Amendment) Bill and then we can adjourn for a fortnight. I do not think that I am asking too much of honourable members.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (TEACHERS) NO. 2 ORDER, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph:—To move the passing of the following Resolution:—Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (Teachers) No. 2 Order 1950, made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the 21st day of August, 1950, under the provisions of section 3 of the Civil Establishment Act, 1949.

Mr. ADAMS: This Order is to cover what is already in existence. It is merely putting into shape what is in effect existing now. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. WALCOTT: I beg to second that.

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

COLONIAL TREASURER'S (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1950.

Mr. ADAMS: I ask leave to proceed with Order NO. 12 as the next Order of the Day.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph:—Second reading of a Bill to amend the Colonial Treasurer's Act, 1891.

Mr. ADAMS: The object of this Bill is to amend the Colonial Treasurer's Act, to fix the salary for the holder of the post of Colonial Treasurer. Under the re-organization additional duties will have to be performed by the Colonial Treasurer and it is proposed to pay him a salary of \$5,040 instead of \$4,320. It is not intended under this system of re-organization to change anybody's salary except by virtue of the fact that his duties have been increased as in this case. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

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

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

The three Clauses of the Bill were read and passed.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, the CHAIRMAN reported the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I ask that Order No. 1 be taken as the next Order.

There being no objection, the honourable member is granted leave to proceed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph:—To move the House into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the Government.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. F. L. WALCOTT, Mr. SPEAKER leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee of Supply, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman,—I am asking leave to alter the amount of this Resolution from \$6,360 to \$6,900. The stenographer-typist at the Customs has been holding her post all along and she should be receiving a salary under the readjustment that took place from the 1st April, 1948. As honourable members will see, these are all supplementary votes and the notes make clear what they are for. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I beg to second that.

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

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. COX, the CHAIRMAN reports the passing of the Resolution in Committee.

The House resumes and on the motions of Mr. ADAMS, seconded in each case by Mr. COX, the Resolution is read a first and a second time and is agreed to.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE PENSIONS (PENSIONABLE OFFICES) (AMENDMENT) NO. 5 ORDER, 1950

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I ask that Order No. 10 be taken as the next Order.

There being no objection, the honourable member is granted leave to proceed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph:—To move the passing of a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Pensions (Pensionable Offices) (Amendment) No. 5 Order, 1950" made by the Governor on the 21st day of August, 1950, under the provisions of section 2 (1) (a) of the Pensions Act, 1947.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—It is necessary to pass a Pensions Order making pensionable the additional posts which we approved of earlier to-day and this Resolution is for that purpose. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. COX: I beg to second that.

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

SUSPENSION OF RULES 88 AND 89

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. Cox, Rules 88 and 89 are suspended.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE CIVIL
ESTABLISHMENT (GENERAL)
(AMENDMENT) NO. 8
ORDER, 1950

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I ask leave to take, as the next Order, the Resolution of which I gave notice earlier today.

There being no objection, the honourable member is granted leave to proceed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph,—To move the passing of a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 8 Order," made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the 24th day of August, 1950, under the provisions of section 3 of the Civil Establishment Act, 1949.

Mr. ADAMS: In this Order, Mr. Speaker, the title of "Porter" at the General Hospital is changed to "Orderly." I beg to move that the Resolution approving of this Order do now pass.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I beg to second the motion. The men at the Hospital complained that although they do not start to work before 10 o'clock, they are required to go in at 4 o'clock, the result being that they are on duty 14 hours instead of 8 hours a day. Again, they do not like the title "porter" and wanted a title that sounds less harsh; so it is proposed to call them "Orderly" in future.

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

ADDRESS *Re* ALLOWANCE TO THE
DEPUTY CLERK

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I beg to move the passing of the following Address :—

*The House of Assembly
To*

His Excellency The Governor

The House of Assembly respectfully beg to refer Your Excellency to their Address to you of the 8th of August, 1950, and desire to say that they are of the opinion that the sum of \$600 should be paid to Mr. H. Lisle Thomas, Deputy Clerk of the House, by way of an acting allowance for the service performed by him as Clerk during their Clerk's absence.

The House of Assembly respectfully request your Excellency to send down the necessary legislation to give effect to this proposal.

I am asking Your Honour's permission just to say this: Not only did the Deputy Clerk act for the Clerk and Mr. D. V. Banfield performed the duties of the Deputy Clerk but the Librarian and Confidential Secretary also did very good work during the period in which the Clerk was unfortunately ill. The House will be asked, naturally, to deal with the Librarian and Confidential Secretary in due course. I mention that because I wish to pay the Librarian and Confidential Secretary a tribute for the good work he did as I paid to the Deputy Clerk and Mr. Banfield for the work they did.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: I will ask the honourable senior member for St. Michael to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. COX: As Your Honour pleases.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that this House do now adjourn to this day fortnight, Tuesday, 12th September, 1950, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Mr. WILKINSON: I beg to second that.

The question that this House do now adjourn to this day fortnight, Tuesday, 12th September, 1950, at 3 o'clock p.m. is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

The House is adjourned accordingly.