

THE House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1958

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday 8th July, 1958

Pursuant to the adjournment the House of Assembly met at 3.00 o'clock p.m. today.

PRESENT

His Honour Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS (*Speaker*);
Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, C.B.E., M.D., C.M., (*Premier*)
His Honour Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.; (*Deputy Speaker*);
Mr. T. O. BRYAN, (*Chairman of Committees*); Hon. F. E. MILLER, (*Minister of Social Services*); Mr. E. St. A. HOLDER; Mr. J. C. TUDOR, M.A.; Hon. D. D. GARNER (*Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries*); Mr. H. A. DOWDING, M.B.E.; Mr. L. St. A. THORNE; and Mr. T. W. MILLER.

Prayers were read.

Mr. SEARLES entered the House and took his seat.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the last meeting are not yet ready for circulation.

Hon. R. G. MAPP and Mr. TALMA entered the House and took their seats.

LETTER FROM CHIEF SECRETARY

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received the following from the Honourable Chief Secretary:-

7th July, 1958.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 23rd June, 1958, and to inform you that the Acting Governor will receive the Reply from the Honourable the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor's Speech on the occasion of the re-opening of the Legislature, at 3.15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th of July, in the Legislative Council Chamber. I shall be grateful if you will inform His Honour the Speaker accordingly. A copy of the Programme for the ceremony is forwarded herewith.

2. His Excellency the Acting Governor will wear informal dress.

I am,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(SGD.) D.A. Wiles,
Acting Chief Secretary.

The Clerk,
House of Assembly.

Mr. STRAUGHN entered the House and took his seat.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Bill to provide for the levying and collection of a tax upon the profits arising to persons engaged in petroleum winning operations and to exempt such persons from certain taxes and rates.

QUESTION

Mr. DOWDING: To enquire of the appropriate Minister:-

Is the Government aware that the present arrangements for combating the effects of a hurricane are inadequate and inefficient?

Will the Government immediately take the necessary steps to initiate an island wide coordinated scheme which would provide the inhabitants of the island with the necessary services before, during and after a hurricane.

BILL READ A FIRST TIME

On the motion of Hon. R. G. MAPP, seconded by Hon. D. D. GARNER the Bill to provide for the levying and collection of a tax upon the profits arising to persons engaged in petroleum winning operations and to exempt such persons from certain taxes and rates, was read a first time.

MR. DOWDING GRANTED FIVE MONTHS' LEAVE

Mr. DOWDING: Mr. Speaker, before you call the first Order of the Day, I would like to ask the House to grant me five months' leave for medical, business and private reasons from July 10, until December 10.

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

HOUSE RESUMES COMMITTEE ON RATE OF INTEREST BILL, 1958

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day is to resume Committee on a Bill to amend the Rate of Interest Act, 1754.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. BRYAN in the Chair.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, you will remember that on Tuesday last Clause 2 was postponed because of the terms used in Paragraph (b) (i) any individual resident or domiciled elsewhere than within this island." At that time I was not in the position to give the usual legal interpretation of the two words- "resident" "domiciled" - and I accepted the postponement.

I am informed that "resident" means an individual who may be resident some part of the world, some island or some place which we may regard as his temporary

residence, that is to say, it is not a question of time or years but something which may be a declaration to the effect that one will not be considered as domiciled in a particular place. In other words, "domiciled" is where you declare by intention or otherwise that you intend to live a certain place for the rest of your life.
3.25 p.m.

For instance, this illustration was given to me. We know that Sir Frank Holder, who is now Chief Justice of British Guiana, is resident in British Guiana, but he is considered as domiciled still in Barbados. I have also heard the case of someone who was living in a certain place for quite a number of years and he was not considered to be domiciled in that place until he bought a grave there. In buying a grave, he signified his intention of spending the remainder of his days in that place. That is the information I have received and I am told that what I have said is accepted as the international interpretation of those two words.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, I took some part in the proposed amendment whereby the Hon. Premier saw it fit to postpone the consideration of this Bill on the last occasion. The Premier has attempted to explain to this Committee that the word "resident", as he has been advised, means the place where you live for some time though not permanently. He says that "domiciled" internationally means the place where you more or less intend to remain permanently for the balance of your days, or words to that effect. I want to draw to the attention of the Hon. Premier that these two words carry a strict legal interpretation. I want to point out to him, for instance, that the word "resident" is used in contradiction to the word "domiciled". You cannot, therefore, say "resident or domiciled", because one is legally the reverse of the other. The Hon. Premier says that Sir Frank Holder has made British Guiana his place of residence; he is residing there, but he is not domiciled there. However, unless you can prove positively and unequivocally the intention of Sir Frank Holder, you cannot prove where his domicile is. If you can prove that he is going to make British Guiana his home, then that is his domicile, because he has no intention of returning here; but if it is not his intention to remain in British Guiana or to make British Guiana his home, then he is not domiciled there.

I want to point out to the Hon. Premier that, as far as this Bill is concerned, having regard to the legal advice given to the Premier - you get a lot of bad legal advice in these days - the word "resident" is used in contradiction to the word "domiciled". One word signifies that you are remaining in a place for a few days, while the other means that you have gone to establish a permanent home with no intention of leaving there. To be domiciled in a place does not mean that you go there and remain just for a week or a month; it means that you have set up your home there without any intention of returning to the place whence you came. But can you prove that intention? The word, about which we are mainly concerned, is the word "resident" not "domiciled". As far as this Bill is concerned, the danger is in inserting the word "resident". If the word "domiciled" alone were used, then there would have been no danger in this Bill; but both words have been used. The insertion of both these words will be the means whereby anyone who has borrowed money, although the general intention of the Bill may be quite sound on the face of it - anyone who has borrowed money and whose defeasance is running out, that same person may renew the mortgage on different terms and at a different rate of interest. Although the Premier may say that this Bill will not affect anybody locally, if you use these two expressions "resident or domiciled", it may react in that way.

Although you are making this amendment in the best faith, if you allow the legal luminaries to turn you around in this way, what will happen? You will find that the people who are being charged on a higher rate of interest are those who are domiciled here; for the purpose of renewing loans and mortgages, people will go elsewhere for a day or two or a week and be resident in that place and charge a higher rate of interest. That would be a grave

injustice on the people whom the Labour Government claims to be lifting out of the gutter. If you do not understand my language, I do not think you will understand any other language, because my language is far from being academic. I have put the position plainly, and you cannot say that you do not understand it.

Mr. DOWDING: Mr. Chairman, I want to get this point clarified and I want to put it simply. I shall be resident in the United Kingdom during the next five months when I can take full advantage of the terms of this Bill. I leave it to the Hon. Premier to explain to me how I cannot do that.
3.45 p.m.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, I thought I had made it plain just now that it would not apply in a case where a person went on holiday, seeking medical aid or whatever it might be, where he would not actually set up a home. I think I made it clear that "resident" never meant being in a place for a period of years. I think the point is that for business purposes, you are a resident where you transact your business and not just where you go on a visit.

The question that Clause 2 stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative, the House dividing as follows:-

AYES: Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS; Hon. R. G. MAPP; Hon. F. E. MILLER; Mr. HOLDER; Mr. THORNE; Mr. SEARLES; Mr. T. W. MILLER; Mr. STRAUGHN; Mr. L. E. SMITH and Mr. DOWDING - 10.

NOES: Mr. TUDOR; Mr. TALMA and Mr. BRANCKER - 3.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS seconded by Hon. R. G. MAPP, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of the Bill in Committee, and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the Bill be now read a third time.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative, the House dividing as follows:-

AYES: Mr. BRYAN; Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS; Hon. R. G. MAPP; Hon. F. E. MILLER; Mr. HOLDER; Mr. THORNE; Mr. SEARLES; Mr. T. W. MILLER; Mr. L. E. SMITH and Mr. STRAUGHN - 10.

NOES: Mr. TUDOR; Mr. TALMA and Mr. BRANCKER - 3.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill do now pass.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative, the House dividing as follows:-

AYES: Mr. BRYAN; Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS; Hon. R. G. MAPP; Hon. F. E. MILLER; Mr. HOLDER; Mr. THORNE; Mr. SEARLES; Mr. T. W. MILLER; Mr. L. E. SMITH and Mr. STRAUGHN - 10.

NOES: Mr. TUDOR; Mr. TALMA and Mr. BRANCKER

Mr. SPEAKER: Order No.2 stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Communications and Works: To move the House into Committee of Supply.

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

Hon. F. E. MILLER: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative, and Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BRYAN being in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1958-59 No. 5

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, this is a Resolution for the sum of \$14,905 to supplement the Estimates 1958-59 Part 1 Current, and the Schedule sets out the different Heads which I propose to deal with Head by Head.

HEAD V - HARBOUR & SHIPPING

Head V - Harbour and Shipping was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, this is a new item; it is for a Training Scheme for Ship Cooks. Hon. members will remember that there is a scheme for training youngsters and A.B. Seamen in order that they may secure work on these ships when they are properly trained.

I beg to move that Head V - Harbour and Shipping, stand part.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Chairman, of course we are not opposing this vote for obvious reasons. It is simply a revote, but it goes to show you that when we are called upon Tuesday after Tuesday to rush through a vote and to pass a Resolution, we find that we pass the Resolution but nothing happens, and in due process of time, after a few months have elapsed and they are about to bring into effect what the Resolution called for, we are called upon to re-vote. I am only reminding Government that we have so many of these occasions which are continually arising. We are asked to pass a Resolution today and we find a few months hence that we have to re-vote the money because the amount was passed in a hurry, nothing was done, and a re-vote has become necessary. I noticed particularly on today's Order Paper that there are a number of such cases and when they crop up I will draw them specifically to the attention of Government, so as to discourage them from rushing through things at short notice which are not on the Order Paper and when there is a thin House.

The question that Head V - Harbour and Shipping do now pass was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

HEAD VI - CUSTOMS

Head VI - Customs was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, this is a new item, "Ex gratia refunds."

It is proposed to refund the sum of \$1,013.02 paid as Customs Duty and Package Tax on one Multiget Electric Washing Machine with fittings and one Hydro Extractor with fittings, which were imported by the Poor Law Guardian, St. Michael for use at the St. Michael's Infirmary.

It is also proposed to refund the sum of \$1,525.48 paid as customs duty on two (2) trailers, one (1) land rover and one (1) refuse collector imported by the Commis-

sioners of Health for the purpose of scavenging the streets of Bridgetown.

That is the policy of refunding Customs Duty to the Sanitary Authorities and the Vestries.

I beg to move that Head VI - CUSTOMS stand part.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Chairman, I entirely agree with this policy which we have pursued for a long time in this Chamber; but I think that in as much as we are asked to refund Customs Duty amongst other things on refuse collectors imported by the Commissioners of Health for scavenging the streets of Bridgetown, it would not be amiss to mention that there is a great deal to be desired in respect of the operation of these refuse collectors on the streets of Bridgetown, because one finds readily - and it might be your experience - that the top of these collectors is open and when you are passing walking or in your car, any amount of refuse blows into your car or into your face if you are walking.

3.55 p.m.
I am advocating that inasmuch as they get refund of their customs duty, they should take the precaution of getting a refuse collector the type of which is not uncovered when refuse is collected, but which has one opening into the top into which the refuse is thrown but from which the stuff cannot be blown out as easily as it is now and scattered all over the place.

Sir, nothing can be more annoying to a motorist or a pedestrian than when the refuse collector passes and either the pedestrian is covered with the stuff, or the motor car receives a deluge of the refuse from the collector. It is a very important bit of sanitation that this matter be looked into. If the type of collector as is brought here is not the type which has one opening from which something cannot be blown out, then when they arrive here, so convert them that you achieve that. I think you have a wide awake Commissioner of Health from the metropolitan parish and he may have observed that. It is not the fault of anybody except the design of the collector.

Sir, there is one other thing which I would throw out to the Commissioners of Health when using these collectors. I notice when they are collecting refuse, they create a traffic hazard by the chauffeur driving and parking them on the wrong side of the road, that is to say if stuff is on the right hand side of the road, they go over to that side of the road and park instead of continuing to collect the stuff on the left side of the road and then returning to collect that which is on the other side. Now that we are revoting this sum for refund of customs duty for the Commissioners of Health for St. Michael, I think it is opportune to mention this publicly to remind the Commissioners of Health that this is a practice which should stop. Let the refuse collector go from Bridgetown as far as it is to go on the left hand side and collect refuse only from that side and then turn around and collect from the other side instead of collecting as it does now, that is to say, collecting from the left hand side and then crossing over to the other side. It certainly creates a most unnecessary traffic hazard.

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

HEAD XIV - JUDICIARY

Head XIV - Judiciary was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, this Committee will remember that not so long ago at a sitting of the Court of Grand Sessions they had to use an interpreter in a certain case and under Head XIV there was just only the small sum of \$24 provided for interpreters. On that occasion the money ran out and this vote seeks to pay the additional cost of the last occasion

as well as to provide for a few further occasions when use will have to be made of an interpreter.

I beg to move that Head XIV stand part.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

HEAD XXIII - MEDICAL (2) GENERAL HOSPITAL

Head XXIII - Medical was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, the note says:-

"The terms of service of the pre-registration doctors at the General Hospital have recently been revised to provide inter alia that a furnished house should be rented for each officer during his pre-registration term, in respect of which he will be required to pay rent at the rate of 6% of salary. It is expected that two officers will soon commence their pre-registration term at the Hospital and provision is now required for the rent of quarters for the remainder of the financial year."

The sum of \$3,000 is to be voted under this new item, Rental of Quarters. I beg to move that Head XXIII (2) stand part.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

HEAD XXIII - MEDICAL (3) MENTAL HOSPITAL

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: The sum of \$1,100 is needed to be voted under the new item, installation of Natural Gas. As hon. members will see from the note this has something to do with the installation of natural gas at the Mental Hospital. Apparently the amount was underestimated, the first estimate proving insufficient, and in consequence this provision is necessary to cover the cost. The full estimate of the cost of this work is set out for hon. members to see.

I beg to move that Head XXIII (3) stand part.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Chairman, the only comment which I have to make on this item is as regards the note. It says: "due to a misunderstanding of the estimate supplied by the Natural Gas Corporation, etc." Sir, one cannot understand why with the considerable number of personnel there is at the Government Headquarters and the number of persons there with University degrees and high qualifications, certainly theoretically, one should have a note worded: "due to a misunderstanding of the estimate supplied by the Natural Gas Corporation." It seems to me as if you have too many people up there, too many mathematicians, too many staticians, and they get into each other's way. I could not help thinking that it was due to a misunderstanding of the estimate by the Natural Gas Corporation. This is the sort of thing which we should not see operating in documents of this kind. One could only come to the conclusion from reading that note that the Natural Gas Corporation prepares itself in such a confused, unworthy manner, that even a genius of the Government at the Bay Street Headquarters is unable to understand, and consequently misunderstood, the estimates supplied to them. One does deprecate such a misunderstanding especially when it gives us the trouble of having to vote the money now and the consequent taking up of parliamentary time.

The question that Head XXIII (3) stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

4.05 p.m.

HEAD XXV - PUBLIC WORKS

Head XXV - Public Works - was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Under this Head, there are two new items. One in respect of the Government Laboratory and the other is in respect of Police Stations. In connection with the Government Laboratory, the note reads as follows:-

"The sum of \$3,360 was provided in the 1957-58 Estimates to rebuild the chemical vault at the Government Laboratory and the work was not completed at the end of that financial year. A revote of the unexpended balance of \$753 is now necessary in order to complete the work".

In short, the amount required to be voted up to the end of the financial year was not used and \$753 lapsed. That is the amount which the Committee is asked to provide.

I beg to move that Head XXV stand part of the Schedule.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

HEAD XXVIII - SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS

Head XXVIII - Subsidies and Grants - was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, under this Head, there is a new item - St. John Council for Barbados. As the note explains, the purpose of this supplementary estimate is to seek the approval of the Legislature to pay the St. John Council for Barbados a subvention of \$1,000 for the financial year 1958-59. I do not think that any hon. member sitting around this Table would begrudge this vote for this Council. It is doing good work in training etc.

I beg to move that Head XXVIII stand part of the Schedule.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

HEAD XXIX - MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Head XXIX - Miscellaneous Services - was called.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, under this Head, there is a new item - Central Government Election. The note is as follows:-

"No provision was made in the 1958-59 estimates to cover expenses of by-elections resulting from vacancies in the House of Assembly. Two such by-elections were contested in the constituencies of St. John and St. Joseph. It is estimated that the sum of \$5,500 will be necessary to meet the cost of these elections."

I beg to move that Head XXIX stand part of the Schedule.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Chairman, firstly, I am asking for a breakdown of this amount, because this figure of \$5,500 is no inconsiderable amount which we are asked to vote. I should like to ask how much is for each parish

and how is the amount in respect of each parish broken down. In the case of the parish of St. John, particularly, I would ask how much of these expenses has been incurred relative to the attendance of the Police at meetings.

Now, Section 65, Subsection (1) of the Representation of the People Act, 1957 says this:

"No person shall at any time on or after the day of publication of the notice of election as hereinafter provided in the election rules for an election and prior to the day on which the result of the election is declared, call together, hold or address a political meeting in any public place unless notice of the intention to hold such meeting at such place has been given not less than three hours before the commencement of such meeting to the Officer of Police in charge of the parish in which such place is either wholly or in part situate or to the Officer of Police or constable in charge of the police station nearest to such place."

Then sub-section (3) says this:

"Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall be liable, on conviction by a court of summary jurisdiction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars."

That means that there is a legal duty cast on a person at any time, who is addressing a political meeting, to give notice of such meeting at least three hours before hand; he has to notify the Police of such meeting. Once the police are notified, as you know, Sir, they will attend the meeting. There were many such meetings held in St. John and you would expect that at every meeting of the D.L.P., the Police were duly notified; but I understand that on the very last night in respect of the very last meetings of the Barbados Labour Party, the Police were not notified and they did not send anybody. I understand that the Police did not attend, because they were not notified of the meetings in accordance with the Act. I do not think that any Government should allow the Police to take sides with their Party as against any other Party. I should like a stringent investigation to be conducted as to whether, in respect of the political meetings in St. John, the Police were duly notified in accordance with the Act, relative to the holding of such meetings. I should like to ask whether the Police were notified of the last meetings of the Barbados Labour Party in St. John.

When I get the breakdown of these expenses, I want to know if any of these expenses is in respect of the attendance at these political meetings by the Police and things of that kind. The Police have to be present when they are duly notified of a political meeting. I have heard it stated publicly in a Court that there is no Police note of certain proceedings at a meeting because no policeman attended that particular meeting. We cannot have the Police being encouraged by those at top not to heed the law of the land and not to see that the law of the land is observed by all and sundry, rich and poor, black or white, P.C.P., B. L.P., or D.L.P. - by every political party. I am asking for a breakdown of this amount.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: In reading from the file which I have before me, I will answer the question. As far as the police are concerned, I do not see any questions asked. The breakdown of this amount is as follows:-

"Supervisor of Elections, \$720; Deputy Supervisor, \$360; Clerical Assistance, \$160; Returning Officers, two at \$360, \$720; Election Clerks, two at \$240, \$480; Presiding Officers, 17 at \$30, \$510; Poll Clerks, \$740; Counting Assistants, \$300; Police Constables, \$120; Public notices, \$300; Printing \$300; stationery etc., \$100; rental of buildings, \$20; transport, \$400; incidentals, \$270, making a total of \$5,500.
4.15 p.m.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, before I address myself to the matter which is now engaging the attention of the Committee, I should just like to say that it has been represented to me that some remarks which I made

in the course of a debate last week when Your Honour was presiding over the Committee appeared to have been rude and quite uncalled for, and has been an attack on Your Honour's dignity. I wish to state to Your Honour that no such intention was mine and that I apologise for any grievance caused to Your Honour and the Committee.

Now, Sir, we listened to the break-down given by the Premier as to the expenses incurred by Government in the recent elections. He tells us that the Supervisor of Elections received \$720, the Deputy Supervisor \$360, the Returning Officers \$360 each, the Presiding Officers seventeen of them got \$30 each, and the thirty-seven Polling Clerks got \$20 each.

We are very grateful indeed to him for letting us know what elections really cost, and how the cost of elections are distributed among the few and the many. The hon. member who is sitting on my right made a joke saying that he would like to know how much his arrival in this House has cost the taxpayers. It must please him very much to know that the distribution is in keeping with the policy of his Party for giving to the Supervisor and his Deputy for organising the bye elections more than the thirty-seven other people who had to do with the elections, and who, you may say, had to do the work.

You may say, Mr. Chairman, that we must have a Supervisor of Elections and his Deputy; with that most of us will agree, but I used to think - and at least Government will correct me if I am wrong - that we gave a set amount every year to Mr. Chase and his Deputy, because we never know in what year we are likely to have a general election. To me it is a bit extravagant to discover that these two gentlemen have been given such enormous sums for doing relatively nothing. The Polling Clerks, Presiding Officers, Counting Clerks, much as I dislike to hear the way some of them do their work and the partisanship the display on certain occasions, yet it remains that they do the work at election time. The actual management of the election is a very difficult proceeding and the persons engaged in it who do the actual work are not the Supervisor and his Deputy, but the people in the polling booths, the Returning Officer and his staff. It is amazing to see that the scale of remuneration given to those people at the bottom who do the actual work is so small in comparison with the two who sit at the top doing relatively nothing, and who only go around on the day of counting and wait for the returns in order that they may be recorded.

I would advise Government to make it clear and to see to it that the scale of payment is more equitably revised in future. If elections cost a lot, it may well be because a lot of people who have relatively little to do are being too well paid, and the others who have almost all to do are getting little or nothing.

I pass on now to the second point which is the question of whether or not Policemen are being paid to carry out their duties in the course of an election campaign. I distinctly remember one meeting held by the Government Party at which no policemen were present. There may have been other but I refer, of course to the recent St. John bye-election campaign. However it is a matter which we draw to the attention of Government because you never know when next we are likely to have a bye-election, and we like to use the experiences of one election in subsequent elections.

The next point, Mr. Chairman, is this: the cost of managing elections to Government cannot be entirely avoided. What we have discovered is that after all the expenditure which Government undergoes in elections, the voter does not always seem to get the benefit of the information which Government publishes and for which it pays very dearly. It frequently happens in the course of elections that persons do not know whether or not their names appear on the register. In some cases, that is their fault for not ascertaining before, but an alarming number of cases and complaints have been made by persons who go to vote that while they are certain that their names appear on the register, some of the election officers take it upon themselves to tell the voters that

their names are not there, and therefore deny them the right of voting. We should not need to stress in this Assembly or in any Parliament how necessary it is that the right to vote should be safeguarded, and that it is the duty of Government to see that extreme care is exercised in these matters, and I think that this is a convenient time for Government to send out a warning to all election officers, the Supervisor of Elections and right down through his staff that in future great care and attention must be paid to this matter, because it is a breach of democratic rights and a breach of the Law for any Returning Officer or any Polling Clerk to tell an elector that his name does not appear on the list when in fact it does. There have been numerous complaints from the recent Federal elections in this respect which came in not only to members on this side of the House, but, I am told, to some on the other side. There were numerous complaints by voters who were told when they went to vote that their names were not there. It happened recently in St. Joseph and St. John where people who went to vote in the Federal elections in March were told that their names were not on the Register; that sort of thing is not good enough. There should be a stern warning to election officers that of all the offences they can commit, that is the one they should most avoid, because any attempt to rob people of their right to vote is a most serious thing indeed and a matter which should not be passed over lightly. It is Government's duty to make sure that there is no repetition of that again.

4.25 p.m.

Mr. DOWDING: Mr. Chairman, I noted that you twisted your neck just now. I would be grateful if you would point out to Mr. Speaker or some other person how difficult it is to read this Resolution and follow it as it is printed. First of all, you have to start and read it upside down and then you have to turn it the other way round and over on the next page to read the note to the particular item and while you are there and want to get any information, you have to turn it around. Surely, it should be a very simple matter to print a document to be placed in front of hon. members in a way which they could understand it easily.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, there are two points made by the hon. senior member for St. Lucy to which I want to refer. He referred to the Supervisor of Elections and I understood him to say that the Supervisor of Elections should be paid a fixed salary because one never knows when we would have an election. If he says that, I want to have it corrected because the Supervisor of Elections is only paid when elections are to be held. He is not paid a fixed salary. He also referred to the emoluments paid to the staff lower down as compared with that paid higher up; that is, to the Deputy Supervisor of Elections and others. I want to tell this Committee that these are the rates of pay at the last election and I want to inform this Committee that before Government came to the conclusion what to pay to these officers, Government consulted other islands in the area that hold General Elections. I think it was from the first big elections which we held in 1951 that this Government consulted other Governments in the area in order to find out what they were paying for similar elections and for similar work done. These are the rates more or less paid by the other islands and this Government has not singled out one or two at the top and paid them higher than others.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman, I want to say how heartily I agree with the hon. senior member for St. George for raising the point as regards to the putting of this Resolution together by the printers. There is one thing on which you must compliment the Hon. Premier and it is this. When there is information in front of him and the Opposition raises a question, at least he will get up and whether it is against him or not, he will give you the information and say what it is. As regards to the actual breakdown, the Hon. Premier did not expect hon. members to ask him about that but he gave it and said that they got the information from the Governments in the area. I take it that he means that this Government got it from Trinidad, Jamaica and St. Lucia. However, I

want to ask you this: by what comparison are you paying the Supervisor of Elections? As long as I am in this Chamber, I am going to raise this point. You are paying \$720 to the Supervisor of the Elections and the Hon. Premier rightly said that there is no fixed salary attached to that office. I just want to say this: You paid him £1,000 to supervise the General Elections. I am not objecting to £1,000 being paid out for that, but what I fear is that if Mr. Chase dies tonight we cannot have an election in Barbados tomorrow. (A VOICE: Why?) I am expressing the sentiments of the majority of people in Barbados. Why must you have a retired man who is a pensioner and whose salary is higher than the Governor and the Premier of this island. What about our young people? Are they absolutely dunderheads that you cannot employ them, that you have to employ an absolute dunderhead fat-bellied planter who is the type of man who cannot run anything? He can only chase the elections! You give him this to do. You had him at Dodds and sent him away. You had him at Vieux Fort and he ran the place into bankruptcy. Mr. Chairman, I see you are about to rap the gavel. You cannot stop me from saying what I am saying. You put him in charge of the U.S. Savings Branch and you pay him a salary. You have him at the Housing Authority and he is getting paid for that. What is the matter with you? You are giving him all that to do and young people are running about here and cannot get a job. If the Opposition were in power and Mr. Keith Walcott had done this, you would hear all of them over there saying that they have taken up a white planter and given him all those things to do. You gave him £1,000 for supervising the General Elections in 1956. You turn around and give him \$720 for doing two weeks' work. What did you pay him for the Federal Elections? Add them together and see if you cannot find a young man of ability whom you could place in a job for that amount. In a few months you will be paying out another £1,000 or £500 for supervising local elections and you tell me that these are the rates of pay of people employed in such a position in the area.

Mr. Chase is drawing a fat pension and he is elevated to all these offices. It is very amazing. You pay him a salary for membership on the Boards on which he is placed. There were those of us who sat on those Boards and got nothing.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am speaking to the hon. senior member for the City. You have made those points already.

Mr. MOTTLEY: That is my business.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Dealing with the plurality of jobs, you have made that point already. I am asking you not to go over it.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Since when is it the duty of the Chairman, as long as I am speaking on a point, to tell me how many times I must speak on that point? Bring May's, bring all the rule books, you cannot show me that. I have a high regard for Your Honour and not only as Chairman of this House. I know at times that I do stray but it is my business and my right to speak on any point as many times as I like, and I will not have anybody telling me how many times I must speak on a thing. If I feel like criticising anybody as long as I know what I am saying is true, I will say it as often as I like. I can make my comparison as often as I like and you cannot find any rules to stop me from so doing. If Your Honour wants to leave the Chair for any reason, I will be the first to sit and bow.

4.35 p.m.

That is my right. Just a few months ago, you paid £150 to Mr. Chase for supervising by-elections for the return of two persons to this House. I would like the Premier to tell me what this gentleman got just before for supervising the Federal Elections. You are paying this man a pension, you have paid him a gratuity, and you are saying that he is the only man, the only honest individual who can supervise these elections. What manner of man is this, that he can do all these jobs? If Mr. Chase dies, the elections stop; if he dies, the Housing Board stops. If it not your fault, well, say so. When you have a vacancy, or when they are selecting people for employment in the Civil

Service, you will see a line from Nelson to Bay Street; what about the appointment of some young man in the Civil Service to do this job? If you want to create the post of Officer in charge of elections, well create it. You have young men in the Civil Service who are capable of doing this job; do not go on in this way. People are crying out against giving this one man all of these jobs. It would be interesting for the Government to tell us how much they paid him for supervising the Federal Elections. I am not taking the line which the hon. member has taken. What would be the position of hon. members over there, if Mr. Keith Walcott, during the time when he was running the Government had said: "We paid \$720 to Mr. Chase and \$510 to 17 people"? They, on that side, would be talking about the greatest good for the greatest number. What about paying one man \$720, and an idiot besides, and paying \$510 to 17 people? You have a man who could not make the Vieux Fort Scheme or Dodds a success; you cannot accuse me of being the tool of the white people; I do not care whether he was green, yellow or blue; I do not see why one man should have all of these jobs.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: On a point of order. Whom is the hon. member addressing? He certainly is not addressing the Chair.

Mr. MOTTLEY: One can say what one likes. When you come to the Government picking out a man and giving him all of these jobs - I have been fighting that for the last eight years. Twenty years ago, I think I heard the hon. member questioning what was being done then. Let the Premier open that little valve in his heart which brought him in here. It is not a question of a man having experience; this man is a man who is in his seventies. If he passes away tomorrow, are you going to look for somebody else with experience and who is in the seventies? It is worth while, Mr. Chairman, for the Government to set up a separate office and appoint a Civil Servant to do this job. For the amount of money which you are paying out in connection with these elections, it is time that you set up the post of Supervisor of Elections so that anybody can get the information which he wants. As it is now, you are paying out more money that you would pay out if you were to create that office. I hope that the hon. member will not give me the opportunity again for criticising the holding of this job by this one man. I am not saying that you should not have some school teachers or Sanitary Inspectors assisting, but you must have some enlightened and knowledgeable people in this office. There is nothing wrong with school teachers or Sanitary Inspectors receiving one pound a day for assisting in these elections; the criticism I am making is that you cannot find anybody but Mr. Chase who can be the Supervisor of Elections. You are giving him a pension, you have given him a big gratuity and you give him this job when other people should be given it. Do you mean to say that Mr. Chase is a representative of Ash and Watson too?

Mr. TALMA: Before you put the question, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the explanation as adduced by the Hon. Premier was on the basis that Mr. Chase is paid at a rate which varies in the different areas. Well, in some of the neighbouring islands, there is a permanent officer who is termed, I think, the Commissioner of Elections. If the Hon. Premier is referring to Jamaica or Trinidad or any of these Islands, there is a permanent officer known as the Commissioner of Elections. There is no question of the rate paid; this man is a whole-time officer; he is employed permanently at a salary of \$600 or \$700 a month. There is no comparable post in Trinidad and Jamaica, because it is a full-time job; there is no person like Mr. Chase who is appointed really ad hoc and given £1,000 for supervising every General Election. It might be that he is given £1,000 for supervising the Federal Elections and £150 for supervising the by-elections.
4.45 p.m.

We feel the time has come when a permanent officer should be appointed, whether you call him a Commissioner of Supervisor of elections, and pay him an appropriate salary, and his duty would be to see that the Electoral Roll and the Voters Lists are kept up to date, and everybody is given a square deal in the elections.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, the hon. senior member for the City in the course of his speech asked the Premier whether he could tell the Committee what the Supervisor of elections was paid for conducting the Federal election. Perhaps the hon. member has not got that information here now, but if he has he might let us know.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: I am sorry, Sir, that I do not have the file dealing with the Federal elections. I suppose it would gladden the heart of the hon. senior member for the City if I told him that Government is actually engaged in setting up a Department. (Hear! Hear!)

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the Premier if he could give the House any information as to what progress has been made with regard to single member constituencies. We were told in the Governor's Speech to expect it, and this would be a very appropriate time to say what progress has been made. The Premier has told us that Government is actually engaged in setting up a Department. We have the local elections around the corner and we want to know whether this will be embodied in the single member constituencies. Of course, we will have another chance of debating that when the amendment to the Local Government Bill comes down, because I am convinced that it is the correct thing to have single member constituencies not only for the General Assembly, but for the Federal elections and for Local Government elections too.

The question that Head XXIX - MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE, stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Chairman, before the Hon. Premier moves the whole vote, may I be permitted to ask that Head XXV be recommitted for this reason: when the question was put I understood him to ask so far as the acoustics of this Chamber allowed us to hear, that Head XXV, Item 86 stand part. I did not get up to make any comments on Head XXV, Item 87 when the question was put by you, because you put the whole Head. You will recall when the Premier was making his motion earlier that he said Head XXIII, Item 2, and then we voted on that; then we voted on Head XXIII, Item 3. That is how we were proceeding, but when it came to Head XXV, the whole Head was put and those of us who had comments to make on Item 87 did not make them; so for that reason and in order that we may obtain some information under Head XXV, Item 87, I beg to move that that Head be recommitted. It is not likely to lead to any lengthy debate, but there is some information I should like to get before you move the whole vote.

I beg to move that Head XXV, Item 87 be recommitted.

Mr. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Chairman, what I wanted to enquire about and to comment on is in connection with the Police Stations. This is a new item and as you will read, the sum of \$5,470 was provided for extensions and certain requirements at certain Police Stations. The work of providing water closets and lavatory accommodation at the Hometown Station and Harbour Police Barracks was not completed at the end of that financial year. A revote of the unexpended balance of \$588 is now required in order to complete the work.

I was discussing only this morning at the Hometown Police Station with the people there that there are thirteen policemen who at the moment are provided with three water closets upstairs.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: May I ask what station the hon. member is dealing with?

Mr. BRANCKER: I am dealing with the Hometown Police Station. I understand there are thirteen men sta-

tioned there apart from the Sergeant who has his own quarters, and there are three water closets upstairs. I am wondering if there is any intention of providing any more of that accommodation there. It would be interesting to know because it may well be intended to increase the personnel at that Station. In my view, there are not enough men for that district, for the amount of work which they have to do, as well as the long hours they have to work. I am not dealing with the Sergeant, but with the men who have to do duty and are reported for not doing their duty and for sleeping. If the hon. member would help us with that information, as to the number of water closets it is intended to provide at the Hometown Police Station when it is completed and a similar amount of information in respect of the Harbour Police Barracks, it would be very helpful because I can tell you that at the Hometown Station apart from the three upstairs toilets, there is one aback of the Station Office. It seems to me Mr. Chairman, that the accommodation there is fairly adequate, but I am wondering if it is proposed to make a further increase there because of an intention to increase the number of men at that Station, with which intention I would be entirely in favour and support because of my knowledge of that district and the area I happen to live in.

Mr. F. G. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, before the Premier replies, I have often drawn it to the attention of Government that it is still a practice to make policemen white-wash walls and buildings. I personally feel

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, this Resolution deals with lavatories

Mr. F. G. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, if I understand it correctly, this Resolution is to provide money for Police Stations. Am I not entitled to speak on Police Stations?

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: On a point of order. The Addendum says that the work of providing water closets and lavatory accommodation at the Hometown Station and Harbour Police Barracks was not completed at the end of that financial year; therefore this has nothing to do with whitewashing walls.

Mr. F. G. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I think I can read. I am reading that part of the Resolution which says that the sum of \$5,470 was provided in the 1957-58 Estimates for extensions and certain requirements at Police Stations. I can stop there because there is no obligation that I must continue to read. I am dealing with that part of the Addendum and I am saying that policemen should not be called upon to white-wash buildings or walls. That is no part of police duties and I advise and suggest to Government that it should stop.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: In reply to the question asked by the hon. junior member for St. Lucy, I am not in a position to say whether it is proposed to increase the number of men at the Hometown Station. If there are thirteen men there and three water toilets, I think that is in keeping with public health regulations.

The question that Head XXV Item 27 stand part, was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

4.55 p.m.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: I beg to move that this Resolution for the sum of \$14,905 do now pass.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1958-59 No. 6

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Chairman, as hon. members will see, these are supplementary estimates under Part II, Capital, (1) for the sum of \$2,917 for the Government

Headquarters and (2) \$63 for the Government Printery. The first amount of \$2,917 is necessary as a result of a late submission by the contractors who were responsible for the laying of a terrazo flooring in the Government Headquarters Buildings. It was not made until last year and it so happened that the engineer who was responsible for checking on it was on leave and when he returned the principal of that firm which was responsible for the contract was also on leave. As a result this matter was left over and we have had to come down with this supplementary provision because there was no funds available for the settlement of this account.

The second amount is for the Government Printery. As hon. members will see from the note, a sum of \$197,250 was provided in the Capital Estimates 1957-58 for completing the construction of the Government Printery and the provision of equipment. On finalising the account in connection with the construction of the building, it has been found that an account for \$63 has not been settled. An amount of \$5,859 lapsed at the end of that financial year from the original provision and a revote of \$63 from that amount is now sought in order to settle the outstanding amount. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. F. E. MILLER: I beg to second that.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Chairman, I think you would permit me in connection with this Resolution, at least the part of it which deals with the Government Printery, to make reference to what was mentioned just now in passing as to the manner in which these papers are printed. It is the only way I can manage to do so. In order to follow the Resolution with which we were dealing just now, I had to tear my copy in three parts and carry out certain manoeuvres. Surely there must be some intelligence at the Government Printery to put before us a copy of a Resolution in a proper manner. Of course, this Resolution with which we are dealing is printed properly, but I still would like to be sure of the work of this House and other work which is done by that printery that there is no saboteur who is trying to spoil this Printery.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Is the hon. member complaining of the printing of this Resolution? It seems alright to me. (A VOICE: He said that that was printed properly.)

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I am sure he is referring to some other Resolution.

Mr. BRANCKER: Sir, I will have to leave the Hon. Minister to you or to the Almighty. A point of order is not made by getting up and asking a question and Mr. Chairman, you know that.

Now, as to the wording of this Addendum as regards to the sentence, "the settlement of these accounts was overlooked," I just want to say that I referred earlier today to a similar statement occurring in the Addendum of another Resolution and it does not speak well of the efficiency of the people from the top to the bottom at the Government Headquarters when we have bald statements like this: "the settlement of these accounts was overlooked." These people should be capable of seeing that this sort of thing does not happen. Who is responsible for this? It is hardly likely to be the person to whom the money is due. Hon. members know, a creditor does not fail to remind you when you owe him something. This seems to be overlooked through the usual pigeon-holing of these things in the various departments. You get an account coming in and being put in some pigeon hole and then the officer concerned going out on six months' leave and the matter staying over until he comes back. Too many people are employed at the Government Headquarters for the overlooking of any document and we find this sort of thing happening every now and again. I do not think it is good enough and I hope the Hon. Premier would let members of the staff know that every man is responsible to see that his particular office is run properly and there is no pigeon-holing of these documents.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, there is just one matter

which I would like to bring to the attention of the Hon. Minister who introduced this Bill and it is with respect to the Government Printery. I agree with my colleague as well as the hon. senior member for St. George as to the dissatisfaction which hon. members experience with the work turned out from that Printery, but, we have a Printing Committee and I think we should leave this matter to Mr. Speaker to give directions to the Clerk to draw to the attention of the Government Printer the defects of his work and to hope for early and speedy improvement.

My point is this, Mr. Chairman, A few weeks ago when we were discussing a matter as regards the Government Printery, though we were doing so in Committee but not in the House, the Hon. Minister said that one of the advantages of the Government Printery was that Government was effecting a saving through operating the Printery and that the Barbados Advocate Company had charged the Government four times as much for the work which the Government Printery is now doing. His were words to that effect. When the Hon. Minister said that, we were all surprised and shocked and I have not seen the charge denied by the Advocate; therefore I must take it that the Minister's statement not having been denied is a submission of truth and the Government has grounds for complaining.

What the Hon. Minister did not say was that the Government has work done outside of the Government Printery by the Letchworth Press which I understand is owned by Mr. Shearn. Will the Hon. Minister tell me how do Mr. Shearn's prices compare with those charged by the Advocate previously?
5.05 p.m.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: This Resolution deals with the settlement of accounts in connection with the construction of the Government Headquarters and the Government Printery. I do not think that the actual Printing which is done outside, either by Mr. Shearn or by anybody else, has anything to do with these accounts for the construction of the Government Printery. That would more concern the policy of the Government Printery in so far as the giving out of the work is concerned. I will ask the hon. member to stick very rigidly to what is stated in the Addendum to this Resolution. It says this:

"A sum of \$197,250 was provided in the Capital Estimates 1957-58 for completing the construction of the Government Printery and the provision of equipment. On finalising the accounts in connection with the construction of the building, it has been found that an account for \$63 has not been settled. An amount of \$5,859 lapsed at the end of that financial year from the original provision, and a revote of \$63 from that amount is now sought in order to settle the outstanding amount."

This \$63 is the amount which is asked for; it has nothing to do with outside printing.

Mr. TUDOR: I thank you, Mr. Chairman. As I was saying, Sir, in future when they bring matters to this Committee which have to deal with Government Printing, it would be as well for the Minister to be in a position to tell the Committee all the facts and not merely some of them. You may possibly be right, Mr. Chairman, in assuming that the matter of Mr. Shearn's charges is not strictly within the terms of this Resolution, but we do not know if the printing was done at the Government Printery or at Mr. Shearn's; to that extent, I am quite within my right in raising this question. I would like the Hon. Minister, who does not seem to understand all his parliamentary duties, to tell us, if he will, whether he made or did not make a mistake on the last occasion in saying that the Government had been charged more by the private firm than if the Government had done its own printing. When charges of this nature are made - I do not want to defend the *Advocate*, because the *Advocate* can defend themselves - it is as well for the Minister to be able to give us chapter and verse for these things, because I happen to know that a lot of disturbance has been caused on that account.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I would like the hon. member to quote who is being disturbed to that extent. The first disturbance, as far as I know, came from the same hon. member. If he is disturbed, I do not know if he is representing that firm or not; I am just asking ----- (Asides).

Mr. TUDOR: If he is Editor of the *Beacon*, I am a shareholder of the *Advocate*.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have already ruled that to be out of order.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: The hon. member did not tell the Committee everything.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I rule that out of order.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: It is best at times to ignore the hon. member with his insinuations, because he cannot help it. The contract price was agreed on as a result of enquiries of all the Printeries, and the cheapest was taken.

Mr. TUDOR: You did not say that just now.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I did not say what? Only a foul mind could suggest otherwise.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman, before this "foul" business is ended, I shall speak. The Addendum to this Resolution says this: "two accounts for work done and materials supplied in the construction of the Government Headquarters Building, are still outstanding."

That is a long time now. The Addendum goes on: "one is for \$2,563.04 in respect of laying the terrazzo flooring." We have had Estimates passed since then, and I am wondering why this matter is still outstanding. You finished this building two years ago. It was a terrazzo flooring and what has happened that this account is still outstanding? I should like the Hon. Minister to explain what has happened to the satisfaction of this House. Then the Addendum goes on: "and the other is for \$353.74 in respect of certain materials in the construction of the building." This is Parliament and we are entitled to have this information. Two years ago you finished the Ministerial Buildings and now you say that you did not pay for the building; did somebody in Trinidad or somewhere else construct this building? Most important is that I would like to know something about these certain materials. Are these lavatory bowls, coat hangers or what?

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I thought that I had explained the matter to hon. members; I have even read from the files. However, this original sum is due to Messrs. Clarke and Tucker. The final bill was received on 25th March, 1957, and the work was done on a cost plus basis; the accounts were submitted and paid as the work was completed. The final account was rendered long after the work was completed and both Mr. Tucker and the Engineer were on leave out of the Island. I have pointed out that it was a serious thing to have these accounts submitted so late and have the Resolution coming before the Legislature so long after the work has been completed. I have asked that these things be dealt with as early as possible.

Mr. MOTTLEY: What about the other item in respect of certain materials? What are the materials? Having asked this question, hon. members are aware of what is happening. The hon. member has read from the files and we must appreciate what he has done; we must also appreciate the fact that people are entitled to have this information. Will the hon. member tell us now what are the materials in respect of which this \$353.74 is being asked? This is Parliament and we are entitled to know; will the hon. member read from the files and let us know?

5.15 p.m.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: If I may read again for the hon. member's information, the sum of \$353.74 is due to A. Barnes and Company for materials. The small amount represents small sums for which vouchers were submitted too late for payment and were returned by the Audit Department as they were not submitted by the 15th March, 1957. The small sums and the various bits of material are not set out in the file, but if the hon. member insists, I shall be pleased to get it for him and submit it to the Chamber.

As regards his question of whether the accounts have been paid, I do not see how they could be if they were not submitted before the 15th March, 1957 and were returned by the Audit Office. I do not see how the money could be available until this Resolution was passed.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I should like to thank the hon. member for his courtesy for the first time, and I should like to say that I appreciate his reading from the files. That is the way to do work. The hon. member has not answered the question. He has not said that the money has not been paid; he said he cannot see how it could be paid. Will the hon. member say definitely and categorically that it has not been paid? I am not making sport; I want an answer. Do you see me making sport when I am on my feet? I am in a position to say that I know this money has been paid and often you do these things and then come to this Chamber for the money. You are saying that these vouchers have been late for 1955, 1956, 1957 and they have sent them back. The Hon. Minister has been shrewd enough to say that he cannot see how these Bills could have paid if they were returned by the Auditor General. I will reveal nothing further unless he answers. If he does not feel to answer, then the inference is there.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that Ministers of the Crown will tell you that they are not bound to answer every question. Of course, I am not asking the hon. member his domestic affairs in this House, but I am entitled to ask about the expenditure by Government and the practice under his portfolio. I am sure that cloaking these answers is not in the best interest. Would the hon. member say categorically "yes" or "no" or that he does not know. You should not take refuge in saying you do not see how it could be paid. The people who sent you here are entitled to know. The twenty-four constituencies of this island did not send all twenty-four members of Government, and if that were so, they would not be entitled to have any information; they sent some of us here who can ask for information. If the money is paid, it is not the fault of the hon. member; but if it is paid, it is a matter of saying something is wrong and that it should not be done that way. I am not going to expose anything else until the hon. member makes a statement.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman, you are not going to put that question in here. I do not know how the others feel, but I know how I feel. It is a matter of courtesy.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Chairman, I do not know if the hon. member is trying to be clever. He holds executive positions in other directions, and I believe that his business should be as administrative and as responsible as any body could be. How could the money be paid unless the House passed the Resolution? I wonder if the hon. member would like me to give him more details. The Bills are for two pints of paint, two pounds

Mr. MOTTLEY: On a point of order. Why is the hon. member trying to draw a red herring across the trail? I do not want to know about any two pints of paint, 2 pints of gas, two pounds of nails. I asked a simple question in view of certain information which I have and which I know other members of the Opposition have. The Government buildings were completed three years ago, yet you owe bills today and now come for the money. I cannot dictate to you how you should answer, but if you do not know you should say so. I do not expect the Min-

ister to know everything, although as Minister he should be acquainted with nearly everything under his portfolio, but he should know whether or not the bills have been paid. The Hon. Premier would have settled this matter by saying he did not know whether the bills were paid.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Is that a point of order - or does the hon. member want to teach me how to do my job? I thought I would help the hon. member by giving him details, because every time he is asking for further details. The hon. member knows very well that these bills cannot be paid.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I know no such thing. I know that these bills have been paid. Money has been spent before they came to the House for it; so do not tell me I know the bills cannot be paid.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I should just like to assure the Committee that the Director of Public Works, Capt. Baron has taken up this matter, and from information which I have

Mr. MOTTLEY: Did the hon. member say "Capt. Barron"? He means Capt. Tomlin.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: The hon. members know who the Director is, but I will withdraw that name if I said it. It appears that the matter was caused by lack of liaison between certain of the engineers and the accounting staff, but he has corrected that. I do not think that the House will deny that he is a very efficient officer, and therefore we have no reason to doubt that this will not recur in future. As I said before, it is only because of the lapse of time that hon. members will look at it this way, but this is nothing new. It is because the buildings were finished a long time that hon. members will feel something is wrong, but this happens from time to time. As I said before, the Auditor General could not allow the vouchers to be paid until the Resolution came before this House.

5.25 p.m.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I had no thought of intervening in this debate had not the Hon. Minister said what he did just now and which was a repetition of the point made a few minutes ago that the Auditor General would not pay out money unless he had authority by a Resolution of this House. I am telling the Hon. Minister that that is not so. I know of two occasions when the Auditor General paid money out without the authority of this House. One occasion was when Colonel Julien's money had to be paid and they used the Governor's vote to pay it and the second occasion was an even more serious one. It was in November, 1955 or 1954 when Senator Cato was made a member of the Executive Committee of this island and as a Member of the Executive Committee he had to be paid a salary and without any money to pay him, yet he was paid a salary for three months. I would say that the Auditor General robbed the people of this colony to pay Senator Cato a salary.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Chairman, I must object when the hon. member has made such accusations. It is a disgraceful thing. The hon. member knows that officers of the Government cannot defend themselves.

Mr. TUDOR: I would like the Hon. Premier to tell me where I can make these charges. What I would like to hear from him too is whether these charges are true. As to the first occasion which I mentioned, he should know of it very well because he was the leading man in the Julien affair. With regard to the second occasion of which I know, he might not be so familiar, but you must have heard that Dr. Cato received salary for three months as a member of the Executive Committee although there were no provisions in the Estimates of that year for salary to pay him. If those accusations are not true, let the Hon. Minister get up and deny them.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I do not think the hon. member should use such a strong term. It is not a question of robbing; it is a question of paying without authorisation. The statement of robbing is strong and people would misinterpret it. It is a fact that Ministers have been paid out of the Treasury before the money was actually passed by this House but with a Party system, although it should not be done, it can be done, because you have a majority of members on the Government side and you know that you can get it through.

As far as I am concerned, the public must judge. The Hon. Minister comes down here for this amount of money for buildings which were finished since 1955. It does look peculiar.

Mr. CHAIRMAN *rapped the gavel.*

Mr. MOTTLEY: All right, Mr. Chairman, you may speak to them but you know that when I am ready, they can laugh, talk, sing or pray. It looks peculiar that after a lapse of nearly three or four years that you come here for money for these buildings. The Hon. Minister has given the information about a bill for \$353 in respect of certain materials. As I have said, I do not want him to give me any details for, say, two pints of paint. I asked him what is the position. I asked him, why he would not give the Committee a direct answer. I said it is absolutely untrue to say that this money was owing since 1955 and it has not yet been paid by the Treasury. The Hon. Minister refuses to say "yes" or "no". I am not pinning him down to that. If he cannot say "yes" say "no". Well, he says that it is not within his knowledge. If it is "yes", say "yes"; if it is "no" then say "no". If it is not within his knowledge, then as an elected member of this House, you have to show me a lot why it has not been paid. Say "yes, it has been paid" or say "no, it has not been paid." Then I asked the Hon. Minister to say whether it was within his knowledge and he also refuses to answer. What is the difficulty of answering that question directly? You are the Minister of Communications, Works and Housing. I know well enough that no Auditor General or no Treasurer would dare pay 15 cents out of the Treasury even although the money was passed by this House without some information or some instruction or something like that from a Head of Department. The Hon. Minister in charge of this Resolution cannot tell this Committee in respect of money which he has come here for to pay outstanding bills, whether those Bills have been paid for already out of the Treasury. There is one thing which I can say for the Hon. Premier. He will be honest enough to tell you whether it was so or not. If he makes mistakes he would say "I did not know." If that answer would be putting somebody in a corner, they would have to get in a corner. I ask the Hon. Minister in charge to say as a matter of courtesy if the money has been paid yet. What the Minister is hedging for I do not know. Do not tell me what I know. Do not answer my question by saying that the hon. member knows as well as I do that it is impossible - which is not true - for the Auditor General to pay anything out of the Treasury without this House passing it. You have satisfied the House that the reasons why you are so late in coming with this Resolution is because the bills were tendered late, and then when they were tendered, the clerk went on leave. You say that they did not put them in 1955, 1956 nor 1957. They were only dealt with in 1958. That is why I ask you a simple question. We cannot prevent this Assembly from asking you simple questions like that because as soon as you become a Minister, it does not mean that you are isolated.

Mr. Chairman, you do not want to spread rumour; you just wait to hear whether a thing is true or not. The question posed by the Opposition is this: has this money been paid out? Is it within your knowledge? If it is not paid, say "no"; if it is paid, say "yes". If you feel that is the way you should do your job, that is up to you. I have been elected here and it is my right and privilege to find out these things and I see no Civil Servant who can deny me that privilege. I am not asking you anything about your personal business, anything which

is done by this Government is something which I am entitled to ask you about. You cannot stay there and feel because you are elected here and have a party behind you that you can do as you like. Some day you are going to find out your mistake. I say that courtesy is so cheap you can lavish it around. Common courtesy should make you give an answer to the public. Why are you so afraid? I have not made one single accusation against the Government. Do you mean when you come down here with a Resolution that a member is not entitled to ask you something about it? The public can come to a conclusion. Either you are incompetent or you are in collusion. When a Minister cannot answer a straightforward question he is either in collusion or he is incompetent.
5.35 p.m.

One of two things must happen when a Minister fails to answer a question; he is either incompetent or he is in collusion ----

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I object to the hon. member's remarks. When we were in the House the other day, I referred to another hon. member in a similar way and the Speaker ruled that the word was offensive and I withdrew it.

Mr. MOTTLEY: To what is the hon. member objecting?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: He is objecting to the use of the word "collusion".

Mr. MOTTLEY: I said that if the hon. member fails to answer, he is either incompetent or he is in collusion - that is a threat. If I say that if I meet you down the stairs, I will cut off your head, that is a threat, but you can go through the window. *(Laughter)* Will the hon. member say to what he is objecting?

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I have already told the hon. member.

Mr. MOTTLEY: There are some people who, when you are ready for them, you put down a trough. I am not referring to any hon. member of this House, but if the cap fits any one of them, then let him draw the string. I will repeat that if an hon. member cannot answer the question, he is either incompetent or he is in collusion -

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I object to the hon. member's remarks.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman, when you are sitting in that Chair, you must look and see when hon. members are misbehaving themselves. Does the hon. member think that he is a marl hole? As soon as the hon. member says that he is speaking on a point of order, then I will sit down. I repeat; if the hon. member fails to answer he is either incompetent or he is in collusion. He has the remedy in his hands.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I have already objected -

Mr. MOTTLEY: The hon. member is breaking the Rules of this House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am speaking to the hon. senior member for the City; please take your seat.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Why? On what point? I am speaking and there is no such point of objection.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am speaking to the hon. senior member for the City; please take your seat.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Very well, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister has objected to the use of the word "collusion".

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman, did you hear what I said? I said that if an hon. member fails to answer - would you say that the hon. member has answered me? I say that if the hon. member fails to answer me, it shows that he is either incompetent or he is in collusion -

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Chairman, I hope you will stop this offensive language.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: On what is the Hon. Minister speaking?

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I am speaking on a point of objection. Rule 129 of the Rules of this House says this: "No member may use offensive or unbecoming words in reference to any member of the House."

Mr. CHAIRMAN: To what are you objecting?

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I am speaking on a point of order. Whatever reply I may give to the hon. member, he can say "if" and cowardly shelter under this word; he cannot consider whether I have answered or not. Whatever reply I may give to him and he wants to be offensive, he can use the word "if" and shelter under that. But let him be a man. Rule 132 says this: "Every such objection is to be taken at the time when such words are used and not after any other member has spoken." Under these Rules, 129 and 132, I have taken objection to the words used by the hon. member.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I am not asking the hon. member anything about sheltering under these words.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister has objected to the use of the word "collusion", and I am asking you to withdraw that word.

Mr. MOTTLEY: The right is yours, Mr. Chairman, to say whether the words I used are unparliamentary or not. The hon. member may object to my saying that he is a good-looking man, and, of course, he would be right. (Laughter). He may object to my saying that he is an intelligent man, and, of course, he would be right. (Laughter). But are the words unparliamentary? Again, I repeat; if the hon. member fails to answer, it shows that he is either incompetent or he is in collusion - I am the first to withdraw and apologise especially if something I say offends the Chair.

Mr. Chairman, you have been sitting here, and I have been speaking. You have the Reporter. The hon. member does not complain about my using the word "if", but he complains that he has answered me. When did he answer me? I should like you to rule in this matter. I have been speaking on the floor of this House for a long time; I have in front of me, this Resolution. For the first time I have complimented the hon. member on giving us the facts. The Contractors were Messrs Clarke and Tucker; well, I knew that, but I asked him to tell me something about the other \$353. He mentioned Messrs Barnes and Company. You had finished the building in 1955 with this terrazzo flooring and the bill has not been received in 1956-1957 or 1957-1958. I asked if this amount is for coat hangers or hangers on the wall or what?
5.45 p.m.

What the hon. member has said is true. You have had money paid from the Treasury before. I would not go to the length of saying that the Treasurer or the Auditor General has robbed anybody, but influence by the Party in power caused them to make a breach of the Law. What Civil Servant working under the Government in power will not attempt to observe the law? I will not attempt to criticise the Treasurer or the Auditor General, but when I ask you a simple question, you should answer accordingly. If the hon. member thinks he is smart, he is making fun. The hon. member refuses to say it is not within his knowledge that the bills have been paid. If he knows they are not paid, he should say so or come back with a statement and make me out a fool for making statements to hurt somebody. Why is the hon. member afraid to answer the question? I know the other Hon. Ministers would answer "yes" or "no" or that they do

no know, but he tries to answer my question by asking me another question. I do not know how to couch my language in an unparliamentary way to sting other members to the core without it being malicious. What else can I say but that it is incompetence or collusion? I hope it is neither, but you leave me with suspicions in my mind. The hon. member said in a *sotto voce* that he has answered. I hope this will be a warning for hon. members; do not take these chances. I am granting him that these things are possible.

The hon. member referred to the fact that I am an executive and should know how these things are done. The hon. member might even say it seems impossible that it could be done, but that he cannot say it was not done. You have the numbers to pass this, but we are entitled to know that information as long as we are in here; and you have to use all sorts of means to get us out of here. You could use the same means you are using to get the hon. senior member for St. Peter, but you have a long way to try and get me out. Even the hon. junior member for St. Andrew who has just come back in has asked whether the Minister has answered yet. Do you really expect an answer?

Well, Sir, I hope the Hon. Minister will not sit smugly and feel that he has gained a victory because he can count on nine votes. If some hon. members over there were signing their death warrants, they would vote for this, and the hon. junior member for St. James knows what I am saying is true. He knows if he were signing his death warrant, he could not do better. The beauty of not waiting for anybody to bring you in here is that you can speak openly and defend the people. I end by saying that his failure to answer the questions means incompetence and collusion, and you can ask me to withdraw a thousand times.

Mr. Chairman, you try not to get into this. Do not let them put you in anything, because we are heading for a big row this evening.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, one of the things I dislike about the hon. senior member for the City is that he confuses the issues in this House and in Committee; I am not saying what I am saying in order to defend the Minister. He could have saved himself this awkward attack if he had admitted that this money had been paid out. The construction of the Ministerial Buildings has been attended by quite a lot of worry. A lot of people have got bungalows out of it. Today with this matter under discussion, it is not surprising therefore that accounts have not been rendered when they should have been and that three years have had to pass before two relatively small bills could be paid. I want to assure the Minister that we on this side know that the money was paid to Clarke and Tucker, and to Barnes and Company long before this matter came to the House asking for the authority.

I do not know whether the hon. senior member for the City wanted to drive the Minister into a corner, but the Minister should have refused to be driven into a corner merely by saying that 'the money has been paid already, what of it? It would have been better to answer that way and the debate would have finished. This is probably the third or fourth time that our attention has been drawn to this lapse on the part of Government where money is paid out of the Treasury and a long time after the House is asked to regularise the position by giving the necessary authority. I do not say that there is nothing wrong with it; it is against the Law, but there is no way in which the Opposition can stop it. There may be a lot of things soon to come before this House for which provision will have to be given and for which the expenditure has already been authorised, not by the House, but by forces outside the House, and I make no apology for saying that the Accountant General and the Auditor General are in that sense robbing the taxpayers, because if you take money out of the Treasury without having the authority of the Law, which authority only the House of Assembly can give, you are robbing the taxpayers. It is in that sense alone that I mean it. It is not a personal attack on the public officers concerned; they ought to know in every instance they do it that they are breaking the Law of the land. So, it is known to us

that the money has been paid without the authority of this House, but the House is only now being asked to put the money back into the Treasury, so to speak.
5.55 p.m.

We are going to warn the Hon. Minister to make it the last time. Do not let us know it has been done again.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Chairman, I did not hear well what the hon. member said. He said something to the effect that the money has been paid. I deny it.

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

On motion of Hon. R. G. MAPP, seconded by Hon. D. D. GARNER, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of two Resolutions in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On separate motions of Hon. R. G. MAPP, seconded by Hon. D. D. GARNER in each case, the Resolutions were read a first and a second time and agreed to.

NOTICE OF STATEMENT BY HON. PREMIER

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, before we go on to the next Order of the Day, I wish to say that I should have made a statement this morning but it slipped me and I am asking leave to make the statement now in connection with a statement made by the hon. senior member for the City.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, this is the second time, I have heard the Premier said that I made a statement. It was a question which I asked.

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it that the Hon. Premier knows what he is saying.

Mr. MOTTLEY: He said, with respect to the statement I made. It was a question asked by me.

Mr. SPEAKER: (To the Hon. Premier) Are you going to make a statement?

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: The hon. senior member for the City during the course of his speech last week made a statement.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, I object to that. I asked the Hon. Premier questions. I said that I hope he would be able to give me an answer next Tuesday. I would not have made a statement of fact.

I happened to be in the House on an occasion before and I raised a question. I asked a direct question and it appeared in the Advocate that I made a statement with regard to allegations which I made. They were questions which I asked.

Mr. SPEAKER: It seems to me that there is some misunderstanding. The hon. senior member for the City said he made a statement. I will therefore ask the Hon. Premier to defer making his statement until I have the opportunity of examining it.

SUSPENSION OF THE HOUSE

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the sitting of the House be now suspended for half an hour.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, before you put the question I want to bring to the notice of the House something to which Government should give attention.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is very unusual on any suspension of the sitting of the House for an hon. member to raise a question because, obviously, it is the sort of motion which means that the House is adjourning for a break. It is not a motion for the adjournment; therefore I think it is rather an unworthy practice to begin to allow hon. members to raise questions on such a motion.

Mr. TUDOR: As Your Honour pleases.

The question that the sitting of the House be now suspended for half an hour was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

6.05 p.m.

On re-assembling

STATEMENT RE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

Hon. Dr. H. G. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, before we proceed with any further Orders of the Day, you will remember that I attempted to ask leave to lay a Statement which I should have laid earlier in the day, but which escaped my attention. This Statement is in reply to a question asked by the Hon. senior member for the City. The Statement is as follows:-

The new high-pressure pipelines being laid are of welded steel construction, fully protected against corrosion, and are the first extensive pipelines of such construction to be laid in Barbados.

The question of local Contractors was considered, but the Corporation came to the conclusion that, as there was no firm or individual in the Island who possessed the necessary experience for this specialised class of work, it would be wiser, in the interests of Government, to obtain the services of Contractors who are familiar with this type of work.

The Corporation therefore obtained from Shell (Trinidad) Ltd., the names of several firms who had successfully carried out such specialised work in Trinidad, where similar pipelines are extensively used. These firms were invited to tender, and the best offer was accepted.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I am giving notice of my intention, if I am in order, to discuss that reply at the next meeting of the House.

ARBITRATION BILL

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the second reading of a Bill to make provision for Arbitrations.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is intitled the Arbitration Bill. I am not a Lawyer, but from my limited knowledge of the law, and from my observation in one or two cases, I think it will be agreed that the provision made for cases of arbitration in Barbados is not quite satisfactory; hence, this Bill is brought forward to bring such cases of arbitration into line with such Acts as are in existence in Trinidad and in the United Kingdom. This Bill has been drawn along similar lines to the Imperial Arbitration Act, 1950, and it also includes some provisions of the Arbitration Ordinance of Trinidad; therefore, this Bill is an attempt to bring cases submitted for arbitration into line with modern law in the area and in the United Kingdom. The "Objects and Reasons" state very clearly the lines to which I referred, and I may say here that this Bill is not intended to apply to all arbitrations, but only to those where the agreement to submit differences to arbitration is in writing and to arbitrations under statutory powers. Even where the Bill is to apply to an Arbitration, the parties thereto may, in a large degree, themselves, determine the procedure to be followed, the powers which the arbitrator is to have as well as the constitution of a tribunal. The purpose of the main clauses of the Bill is set out in the "Objects and Reasons." Clause 3 sets out that the authority of an arbitrator or umpire shall be irrevocable except by leave of the Court. Clause 4 establishes that where a party to an arbitration agreement dies, it does not affect the agreement, neither is the authority of an arbitrator appointed by him revoked thereby. Under Clause 5, the Trustee in bankruptcy is put in the same position as the bankrupt in respect of any contract made by the bankrupt and adopted by him, and any matter required to be determined in connection with the bankruptcy

proceedings may be referred to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the arbitration agreement.

Under Clause 6, provision is made whereby court proceedings may be stayed where they are commenced in breach of an arbitration agreement. Under Clause 7, the Court may refer interpleader issues to arbitration where the matters in issue are matters to which an arbitration agreement applies. When you come to Clause 11, that Clause sets out that where an arbitration agreement provides for reference to three arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party and the third to be appointed by the two appointed by the parties, then the third arbitrator shall be deemed an umpire. Where the reference is to three arbitrators to be appointed otherwise than above, then the award of any two of them shall be binding. As I have said, the purposes of the Clauses are set out in the "Objects and Reasons" right down. Clause 22 is interesting, because this Clause provides for interest on awards. Clause 23 sets out that a special case for the decision of the Court may be stated by an arbitrator or umpire, and an appeal shall lie to the Full Court with leave where the appeal is on a question of law arising in the course of the reference.

Clause 27 gives to the Court the power to appoint a person or persons to act in the place of any arbitrator or arbitrators removed, provided that all the arbitrators have not been removed, but only one or some of them. Where a sole arbitrator or all the arbitrators have been removed, the Court may either appoint a person to act as sole arbitrator in place of the person or persons so removed, or order that the arbitration agreement shall cease to have effect.

Under Clause 29, the Court may refer to an official or special referee for enquiry any question in any cause or matter other than a criminal proceeding by the Crown, and the Court may adopt wholly or partially the report of such referee. As I have said, the principal Clauses are all set out here. Under Clause 33, the Full Court on appeal shall have all the powers of the Court (in relation to references) under the Bill. Clause 34 gives to the Court the power to extend time for commencing arbitration proceedings where undue hardship would otherwise be caused. Clause 36 provides that the Bill shall, except as mentioned therein, apply to any arbitration to which the Crown is a party, but nothing in the Bill shall empower the Court to order any proceedings to which the Crown is a party or any issue in such proceedings to be tried before any referee, arbitrator or officer without the consent in writing of the Governor.

I may add that this Bill and the one which follows it, which is a Bill relating to the guardianship, custody and property of infants, are two Bills which have been drawn in an attempt to bring modern law on these questions into being in Barbados, and they are also part of the scheme of the judicial reorganisation which we have been hoping to have for some time now. Mr. Speaker, those are the principal Clauses of the Bill and they are quite new to Barbados. The present position in this Island with regard to arbitration is unsatisfactory; there is no Local Act dealing with arbitrations. I repeat, that this Bill is an attempt to make provision for arbitrations along the lines of modern legislation as exist in the United Kingdom and in Trinidad from which this Bill has been copied.

I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.
6.45 p.m.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is of a very comprehensive nature. In the first place, there is no Arbitration Bill on the Statute Book as such, but in many of the Bills and Acts of this island reference is made to arbitration. If you look through the Acts you will see that there is no specific Arbitration Act, so what has been happening in the past is that arbitration or matters being referred to arbitration have never really had the full force of the Law. In other words, unless the parties agree

to it, nothing was binding; but this Bill seeks to regularise all the references made to arbitration in the various Acts of this island, and as the Hon. Premier said it has been adopted from the Imperial Arbitration Act of 1950 and the Arbitration Ordinance Act of Trinidad. What the Premier should make clear was Clause 28 which says:

"An award may by leave of Court be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order to the same effect."

In other words this Bill when passed will have the full force of Law and the full force of the Courts of this island. It should be as though it was a regular Court sitting and whatever the award is will be binding as a judgment or an Order of the Court, and can be enforced in like manner as judgments or Orders of the Court are enforced. This Bill will cut across many things which workers have fought for, and in so far as the Trade Union Movement is concerned, it will hamper negotiations which take place at present under Arbitration Tribunals where the Trade Union's right can be protected. So this Bill is not as simple as it may look to certain hon. members on that side of the table. This is a Bill which should be carefully studied and should be very warily brought into force, because in one sense it may serve a useful purpose in coordinating and bringing together various little bits of legislation relating to arbitration which have been mentioned from time to time, and for which we have no comprehensive Bill. We have to see that the principle of this Bill does not cut across all the various things and various rights and protections which have been granted to Trade Unions in Arbitration Tribunals.

I would suggest, Sir, although my suggestion might not be accepted, to the Hon. Premier that he should postpone this Bill and give members an opportunity of studying it more thoroughly, because speaking from my own memory we have only had copies of this Bill within the last week or so. This Bill is so far-reaching that to attempt to deal with it here this afternoon, when the majority of the members are not fully apprised and seized of the facts and the various principles involved in this Bill would be doing an injustice not only to the people who elected them and whom they would like to help, but to themselves and to their conscience when they do not understand what it all about.

Mr. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, I want to be very brief on this occasion because I am going to ask the Hon. Premier who introduced the Bill to postpone further consideration of it in order that members and the general public may get to study and appreciate its implications a little more fully than they do at present.

The sting of this Bill is really in the tail. It is true that the introductory paragraphs of the Bill state that the Act is based to a very large extent on the Imperial Arbitration Act of 1950 and includes some provisions of the Arbitration Ordinance of Trinidad. In that sentence, Government seeks to vest with an aura of sanctity and authority something which is entirely of its own creation and peculiar to this island of Barbados, and something which is abhorrent to all well established Trade Union practices throughout the civilised universe; and I refer particularly to Clause 37 of the Bill which is fairly lengthy. There has been no comparative table setting out the equivalent sections of the Trinidad Ordinance or the United Kingdom Imperial Arbitration Act, 1950, in order that members of this Assembly and the general public might have a quick concordance wherein they may refer to see how far the allegation made by the Government that it is to a large extent similar to those two ordinances really does justify it. That is the first omission to which I would like to draw the attention of hon. members. I have had limited time at my disposal from the time of the printing and receipt of this Bill and the time of this debate which is only a matter of days for a matter of such grave importance, and I respectfully submit that it is much too short and that it would probably be a matter of a separate debate in order that members may be given a greater amount of courtesy.

It is regrettable that your colleague, Mr. Speaker,

the hon. senior member for St. Peter, happens not to be in his place and is indeed out of the island at this time, because I would like to find out from the hon. junior member for St. Thomas whether he consulted the Trade Union element in this country when they included Clause 37 in this Bill. In 1939 we had a lot of legislation and if I may term it in a less generic way, Statutory Orders, Defence Regulations and matters of that kind brought into effect and suffered and put up with by the populace not only of Barbados, but throughout the democratic world, although these Regulations, Ordinances and Statutory Orders encroached to a considerable extent on the fundamental principle of the subject. It is also significant that under the Defence Regulations of 1939 both in England and in Barbados and in Trinidad and every other place where similar legislation or Statutory Regulations were in force, not even in the heart of dire necessity when the national output was a matter of paramount consideration did the enemies of democracy consider it necessary to impose upon the people of the country and the Trade Unionist in particular the iniquitous provisions which are contained in Section 37 of the Bill which we now have before us.

If I may illustrate what I mean, Mr. Speaker, Clause 37 says: "This Act applies in relation to every arbitration under any other enactment passed before or after the coming into operation of this Act, as if the arbitration were pursuant to an arbitration agreement and as if that other enactment were an arbitration agreement, except in so far as this Act is inconsistent with other enactment regulating the arbitration or with any Rules or procedure authorised or recognised by that other enactment."

6.55 p.m.

Now I wonder whether this Bill is not full of the vengeance which the Government has taken on the Barbados Workers' Union as a result of the recent labour dispute, because under the Trade Disputes Act, 1939, which is the same year as that of the Trade Union Act in which there is authorisation for the establishment of Trade Unions and the same year as the equivalent ordinances, and which antedates the Trade Union Act, it is this same Section 3, which was greatly misunderstood by the Hon. Premier himself in respect of the recent dispute which we had this year in the sugar industry. Section 3 (2) of the Trade Disputes Act says: where a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, the Governor may, subject as hereinafter provided, if he thinks fit and if both parties consent, refer the matter for settlement to an arbitration." And he has one of three different ways of doing it.

Your Honour is a Trade Unionist and you are well versed and perhaps even more versed than hon. members of the Government in this matter; therefore, I do not have to enlarge upon the provisions of that section. They are there for everyone who runs to read. What the Government did not realise at the time of that disturbance was, in the first place, if there were going to be an arbitration that it would have to be consented to by both parties. The Hon. Premier himself got on the radio and said that the matter was going to arbitration. When he made that statement, and he cannot deny it, it was exactly the same thing as what was used on the radio, there had been no reference by either one of the parties of consent to allow it to go to arbitration, I would sit down if the Hon. Premier would get up and deny that. Of course, he said he was misled and he has apologised frequently for not being a lawyer, I will tell him its the Attorney General's department and not he who is supposed to be a lawyer. He belongs to a profession which is much more remunerative than the legal profession and one which is more idolised than the one to which I have the misfortune to belong; therefore, I do not like this approach of the Hon. Premier of getting up and being apologetic. He is the Premier of Barbados and he has to be accepted as such until a new dispensation comes into force; therefore he needs not to be apologetic for not being a lawyer.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Obviously, I do not have to apologise.

Mr. BARROW: I am saying to the Hon. Premier whom I know for a very long time and whom I appreciate

very much that he does not have to be apologetic. He gets up and makes a mistake and then he says that he was badly advised. What was significant at the time of the recent dispute was that the Hon. Premier got on the radio and said that the Government decided to let this matter go to arbitration. Now the Government has no authority to send anything to arbitration and I suppose Your Honour must have laughed heartily when you heard an announcement like that on the radio. The Government has no authority to send anything to arbitration. The Officer who governs this colony has to decide when a matter is sent to him whether to set up an arbitration tribunal. Under Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1939, an arbitration tribunal makes an award. After an arbitration tribunal makes an award, that award having been made at the end of a period after which tempers and passions have a right to subside and cool and during which time people have ample time for sober reflection and the bucket falls on one side of the other, the award may be acceptable to both sides because the nature of the constitution of it is such that it is almost inevitable that the arbitration tribunal will make a compromise award which may or may not be acceptable to both sides. However, the failure to accept an award of an arbitration tribunal does not take away any future aims on the part of the Trade Union. I may say here in passing that there are two trade unions in this island and that is a matter which has been often overlooked by the Press of this Island. Any employers association is a trade union as much as the Barbados Worker's Union. As a matter of fact, it can only be registered under the Trade Union Act and it enjoys all that a trade union enjoys. Therefore, if one trade union objects to an award of a Trade Union Tribunal and refuses to accept the award and decides as a result of that refusal to go on further strike, no one can say that the strike is illegal because they did not accept the award.

Under the present Bill, the minute you set up an Arbitration Tribunal and it makes an award, it becomes binding on both parties. It becomes an Order of the Court and failure to comply with that Order makes the party who has defaulted liable to the same punishment and vested with the same liabilities and penalties that may be put on a person refusing to carry out an order of, say, the Court of Chancery or any other Court of this Island. There are different forms of legislation for this purpose. There can be committal for contempt of court; it may be execution, or one of several forms of legislation.

No trade unionist really wants this and that is why I ask the Hon. Premier to consider this carefully and postpone it because it is a most insidious provision to insert in a Bill.

Section 37 reads as follows:-

"This Act shall apply in relation to every arbitration under any other enactment passed before or after the coming into operation of this Act as if the arbitration were pursuant to an arbitration agreement and as if that other enactment were an arbitration agreement, except in so far as this Act is inconsistent with the other enactment regulating the arbitration or with any rules or procedure authorised or recognised by that other enactment."

It automatically becomes an order of the Court by the provisions of the Bill which is before us. That is why I asked at the beginning whether the Trade Union was consulted because it would be a surprising thing to me to hear that a trade unionist in his right senses would consent to the inclusion of an insidious section such as this included in section 37 of the Bill.

The other thing is this. It is misleading to state that the Bill is based to a very large extent on the Imperial Arbitration Act, 1950, and includes some provisions of the Arbitration Ordinance of Trinidad and that these two pieces of legislation of those two countries largely controlled and influenced the drafting of this Bill.

7.05 p.m.

Under Statutory Order No. 1305 of 1939, made under

the Defence Regulations, 1939, the award of an arbitration tribunal, when England was confronted with a state of emergency fighting for her survival, was binding only in three different trades which were vital to the successful prosecution of the War. The War effort, therefore, could not be impeded by a strike, no matter how short a duration it may be, in any of these trades. Furthermore, in so far as the other trades were concerned, the tribunal had to give notice, and if after notice served on the Minister of Labour, he did not take proceedings or steps to settle a dispute existing in that trade, after the breathing space had transpired or elapsed, then the industry could go on strike; but they were not bound by an award of any tribunal. They could not go on strike right away, but if the Minister of Labour did not take adequate steps to have any disputes settled, only then would the various industries in the United Kingdom under these conditions go on strike and many of them did so. I cannot remember off-hand, because I have not had the time to deal with the necessary research; I did not know that we would have been dealing with this Bill this afternoon, but I am speaking of my own experience in trade union matters. You had a situation at the height of the War in England where, under Statutory Order No. 1305, a strike could only be legal in three industries. As far as the other industries are concerned, they could make reference to the Minister and if he did not do anything about it, they could pursue the avenues of collective bargaining. The War is over, but here we still have the Control Board in Barbados; and I cannot use a word to describe the multitude of Statutory Regulations dealing with price control, food control and all kinds of abstruse matters which have no relevance to the situation in this colony.

In 1939, the Defence Regulations occupied a volume something like the one which I now hold in my hand. Orders are being made under the Defence Regulations every day. The price of salt fish is now under the Defence Regulations, so is pickled meat, the price of which has gone up in the last few days. That is in the Defence Regulations. The Control Board operates by virtue of the powers vested in the Governor under the Regulations of 1939-40 and the Statutory Order, 1305 has only limited applications today. I am speaking purely from memory now, but I think the Statutory Order to which I have referred is that numbered 1305.

In 1950, the National Arbitration Tribunal, which was set up, revamped the whole system of arbitration in the United Kingdom. So sacred are the powers in the interest of the democratic rights of the citizens that the National Arbitration Tribunal has found itself in Court on numerous occasions for having exceeded the authority vested in them by trying to cut down on the fundamental rights of Trade Unions.

Section 37 of this Bill far exceeds any power which the National Arbitration Tribunal has had. This Tribunal has found itself before the High Court of Justice for deciding that there was a trade dispute when there was no trade dispute and for making awards when they were not authorised to make awards. They have been mulcted as to costs in many of the cases referred to the Court of Appeal in England since the Statute of 1950 came into operation. I would invite the Hon. Premier to tell me what Section in the Trinidad Ordinance and in the Imperial Legislation corresponds to Section 37 of this Bill. That is a very simple question. Unless he can satisfy me that this is a provision now which is universal in its application both in the United Kingdom and in Trinidad. I am afraid that I will have to accuse him of reaping vengeance on the Barbados Workers' Union by the inclusion of this provision in this Bill which is now occupying the attention of this House.

I regret that legislation of this kind should be stampeded through this Chamber by people who are supposed to hold the balance between dictatorship and democracy, people who are supposed to represent the interest of their constituents, workers or otherwise; but surely, we have the prime responsibility to those people who are not able to help themselves and who are now struggling

for a place under the sun; people who are now fighting for their survival, people who are in the Trade Unions and people who should not be prohibited from running collective bargaining by the provisions of Section 37 of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have given a synopsis of the background legislation which is sufficient to induce the Premier, if he has not studied the implications of this Section, to postpone the further consideration of this Bill.

I, therefore, beg to move formally that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed.

Mr. TUDOR: I beg to second that.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member who has just sat down said that he did not have sufficient time to study this Bill, and he has asked for a postponement. However, from his speech, it does not seem that he needs any postponement; nevertheless, I am quite willing to postpone this Bill, because I realise that it is an important Bill, and I am willing to grant the postponement. (Hear! hear!) but I also want to make this point: This Bill was introduced on the 17th June and at the last meeting of this House, it was brought up to the position which it now occupies. (Mr. BARROW: It was not printed.) (After a pause) I am sorry that the Bill did not come out as early as it might have come out. 7.15 p.m.

I am informed by the Clerk that the Bill did not come out as early as it might have, but there is one other point which I want to make. The hon. member said that in my broadcast over the radio in connection with the recent strike, I mentioned the question of its going to arbitration. I could not have done that, Sir, because both sides rejected the suggestion of arbitration, so I am quite sure that I could not have said that. In any case, I accept the motion for postponement.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, may I thank, on our behalf, the hon. member for his concession and for not paying attention to any *sotto voce* remarks? We did not have our copies until last week.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Premier has accepted the postponement.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, in connection with Order No. 4, I suppose the same condition applies, and I am asking leave to postpone it.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Premier is asking leave to postpone Order No. 4, and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted.

There being no objection, leave was granted.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order No. 5 stands in the name of the Hon. Premier, to move the consideration of the amendments of the Hon. the Legislative Council to the Bill entitled "The Markets and Slaughterhouses Act, 1958."

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave for the Minister of Agriculture to take care of that Order.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Premier is asking leave for the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to take care of Order No. 5, and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted.

There being no objection, leave was granted.

THE MARKETS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: Mr. Speaker, these amendments have been received from the Other Place in connection with the Bill to make provision for the establishment and management of public markets and slaughterhouses and the provision of cold stores and for matters

incidental thereto and connected therewith. I shall say at the outset that some of these amendments are very minor indeed; some are typographical errors and some are drafting errors, and so far as I know one amendment which I offered during the time this Bill was being debated was not entered. I am not going to say for what reason, lest I put the blame on somebody, and I am not looking for a scapegoat.

Looking through these amendments, since errors like these have been made in the last three or four Bills coming back from the Other Place, it is now the policy of Government that all these Bills after they have been printed will be returned to the Crown Law Officers so that they can be properly checked as to their accuracy and otherwise. I think hon. members have had in their hands for quite a while a copy of the amended Act and they can see for themselves exactly what amendments were made.

The most serious of these amendments, Sir, I think, is Clause 27, the one which was omitted. It reads as follows:-

"Provided that all butchers' licences issued under the provisions of Sections twenty-one and twenty-two of that Act and in operation at the date of the coming into operation of this Act shall continue in operation until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight and shall then expire, and until that date the provisions of the Market and Butchers Act, 1890 applicable to such licences shall, notwithstanding the repeal of that Act, be deemed to continue in operation with such modifications as circumstances may require."

That is something which I offered to have put in during the time the Bill was being dealt with in Committee, but it was not put in; there was a difference of opinion.

The major amendment, Sir, is the definition in the Schedule of the limits of Oistins. Oistins has to be defined in as much as a market exists there. If we have a market serving a useful purpose, we must have a definition of the boundaries. For instance, Sir, there are certain people who squat around the market and have no intention of using the market as a means of a livelihood, but they must use the services provided for them.

I think those, Sir, are the two major amendments made by the Other Place apart from the typographical errors.

I beg to move that these amendments be now read a first time.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I beg to second that.

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

On the separate motions of Hon. D. D. GARNER, seconded in each case by Hon. R. G. MAPP, the amendments were read a second time and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order No. 6 stands in the name of the Hon. Premier to move the passing of a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 9 Order, 1958."

THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (GENERAL) (AMENDMENT) NO. 9 ORDER, 1958

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, this Order seeks to authorise the appointment of a Sports Officer in the Social Welfare Department, and the Addendum sets out the duties which the post includes, which are as follows:-

- (a) supervision of the establishment of organised games and sports in Primary and Secondary Modern Schools;

- (b) assistance in developing the work of all voluntary organisations operating in the Sports and Athletic fields;
- (c) arrangements of periodic inter-club and whenever possible, inter-island events; and
- (d) working in close co-operation with the specialised coaches who may from time to time be engaged by the Central Council for Sport which will shortly be established.

Financial provision for this post has already been included in the current Estimates under Head XLI, Social Welfare Department, Item 14(a), Sports Officer and Coaching Services.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

7.25 p.m.

THE APPRENTICESHIP BURSARIES BILL, 1958.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Premier: second reading of a Bill to amend the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1928.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: This Bill seeks to amend the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1928. In 1953 a Committee was appointed by His Excellency the Governor and that Committee recommended that the duties performed then by the Board of Industrial Training under the Act should be taken over by a new Board to be called the Apprenticeship Board. It was the result of the fact that the Board of Industrial Training had not been functioning. That was the cause what a Committee was set up under the Act to make recommendations. That Committee recommended that a Committee be set up by His Excellency the Governor and that the duties at present performed by the Board of Industrial Training should be taken over by a new Board to be called the Apprenticeship Board and that that Board should be responsible for all other matters pertaining to apprenticeship in this island.

This Bill accordingly seeks to amend the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1928, to give effect to this recommendation.

In short this Committee has no teeth and by this amendment, it is sought to amend the Act so that this Apprenticeship Board should start functioning and would be able to give some effect to these recommendations. I believe it would be to the credit of the island to have this Committee functioning, because as I have said the old Committee for one reason or the other was more or less defunct and, secondly, with the coming into being of the Technical Institute, it will have, I believe, a closer relation with this Committee, which would be a good thing. I therefore beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I beg to second that.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, it is time that this Act should be amended but what I feel, in dealing with this entire matter, is that it is not only enough to amend this Act but Government should go further than that. During the past five or six years I have been in this House, I have been raising questions about the allowances given to bursary boys. We are in need of good carpenters, artisans, masons, joiners and what not and they are not being encouraged. In fact, the idea of giving 10 shillings a month to a boy who comes to learn a trade and who hails from Christ Church is something which is out-of-date. In my opinion the allowance which you should give to a boy as an apprentice is something to which you should give the same consideration as you give to a boy winning a scholarship. You need good tradesmen just as much,

if not more, as people with degrees. A Socialist Government should not consider 10 shillings a month to an apprentice as something sufficient. You should allow that apprentice at least 1/6 a day for breakfast. As I have said just now, you get a boy coming from Christ Church. The days are gone when such an apprentice can just take a mauby, fish cutter and bread for breakfast. He should take a 1/6 breakfast - a breakfast of pork and stew. I am perfectly satisfied to make my contribution in taxes to give apprentices an increase, and in the same way as I give to a boy winning a scholarship at Harrison College - and I have to give him books along with it. Surely, Sir, you cannot look at it as you looked at it 25 years ago. That is why I say that now you are amending the Act you should give better consideration to these apprentices.

Sir, what I would further like to see is that some of these bursary boys be given scholarships to go to Puerto Rico or Trinidad where they have bigger work projects going on. You should pay their way all through such overseas training. If you are speaking of a West Indian nation you must have your tools and your well trained workmen. On account of age-grouping you have boys put out of school, some of them not knowing their rule of three.

I do hope when this new Board starts to function that the Government will bring about some scheme to give an incentive to boys who are learning to be masons, tailors or carpenters. Surely there is no incentive when you give a boy 10 shillings a month and he has to bring water for the master workman and feed his cow. I really want you to do something for those boys who want to learn a trade. I see the Hon. Minister of Social Services looking at me intently and I know how dear to his heart is a thing like this. I want to see when you amend this Act that you treat these apprentices the right way. I want to see them getting 1/6 or 2/- a day. You cannot raise people on a fish cutter and mauby. I support the Bill but I hope the Government will have a change of heart and see that these boys are treated properly.

Mr. TUDOR: Sir, if we in this corner do not divide the House on this Bill, it will not be because we agree with the hon. members opposite as to what is best for young people for their training in industry.
7.35 p.m.

If there is one thing which divides our ideas from theirs, it is their attitude to this matter as they have set out in this Bill. We must admit, of course, that the ideas are theirs, although recently, we saw that they are not always original. Thirty years ago, it was a very advanced and progressive thing to make legislative provision for young people to study to be Carpenters, to be attached to masterworkmen in various trades. However, we must not assume that that is the hallmark of progress today. The very fact that they should consider apprentices and bursaries as something entirely divorced from education, shows the level of the thinking of hon. members opposite. This Bill does not satisfy the Democratic Labour Party; we do not feel that the young people should have as their sole limit this kind of thing, because there are opportunities for something else, or for something better. We feel that those who want to be trained as Carpenters, Mechanics, Wheelwrights or blacksmiths should have every right to do so; but we do not feel that there is a section of this community who must have this meagre provision merely because the Government is doing nothing else to help them. If we were in power, this matter would have been looked upon as part of our general education policy, and the provision made for secondary or technical or any other type of education would be a provision which includes the attention which we would pay to this question. We would not separate it from all other education; we would not pretend that the sending of a boy to be trained as a Carpenter or mechanic is, in essence, different from sending him to be trained as an agriculturist or a chemist. We would try to work the whole thing on a comprehensive scheme, and when children show a desire or aptitude for a particular line of training, we would let them have it. (Altogether, this legislation, as it stands, setting up a Board to select boys for training, makes it

appear that you want to keep the community divided between those who have the best being in the vast majority and the others being the second best. We should not have legislation which makes provision for these two types. When you consider that these people are the people who, if their parents were in a better position, would be in the secondary schools, you cannot be satisfied with anything else than a system which is comprehensive enough to provide adequate training for all types of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years.

I know that the Government makes a lot of the Technical School, but that does not meet any great part of this problem; it meets very little of it. In any case, what the Government needs to realise is that so long as parents believe that there is nothing better for their children to look forward to than apprenticeship in the terms in which the Government sees it, the parents will make no application for anything better, because they will consider what is provided to be their lot. I do not think that they should believe that what came into existence in 1928 is good for today; widespread demands are made in all sides for different types of education in the primary stage and the Government should get down to revising a policy which fits the needs of all of these people in the age range of 12 and 18 years.

Mr. Speaker, while we are not opposing this Measure, yet, at the same time, we are not content with it because we feel that it is not going far enough, and it is not a serious attempt to meet the problem which is created by these large numbers of people who are being denied the opportunity of having secondary education, and for whom no opportunity exists for technical training in its widest sense.

Mr. STRAUGHN: Mr. Speaker, I intend to deprecate some of the remarks made by the last speaker in which he is assuming and presuming that the Government would be deliberately making an amendment to a Bill like this for the purpose of creating or maintaining a particular section of the community in such a manner as to let them feel that they will be always apprentices.

Mr. TUDOR: On a point of explanation. I think the hon. member is quite mistaken, if he says that I am accusing the Government of perpetuating divisions in a community. I was merely pointing out that the Government does not give the impression that these people want or deserve anything better.

Mr. STRAUGHN: I gather that the hon. member is saying that the Government is interested in progressive development along the lines of technical education and other things. I did not gather that from his first remarks; I am glad that he has explained himself. I cannot visualise that this amendment could be the be-all and the end-all of any educational development in the Island. Education is a slow process and the Government, of necessity, must have this amendment which will be some improvement anyway.

Having regard to the present activities of the Board of Industrial Training, it seems to have been quite inactive and we must have this Bill which will, at any rate, meet the present situation until such time, as the hon. member says, there will be in existence that comprehensive Bill which is evident from the Labour Party's Manifesto.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Hon. members of this House will be pleased to know that we are going to revolutionise the present Act. I think that hon. members should be given an idea of the personnel Committee which is proposed; it will include representatives of the Trade Union, of the Labour Department and of the Education Department.
7.45 p.m.

The Board will take over all the duties of the present Board and be responsible for all matters pertaining to apprenticeship in the island. So there will be a complete revolution of the present Board. I think, Sir, that it is

worthy of a trial and we are expecting great things from it.

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

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. D. D. GARNER, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BRYAN being in the Chair.

Clause 1 and 2 were called and passed.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. R. G. MAPP, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of the Bill in Committee and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS seconded by Hon. R. G. MAPP the Bill was read a third time.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. F. E. MILLER, the Bill was passed.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave to postpone Orders Nos. 8 and 9 and to take Order No. 10 as the next Order of the day.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister is asking leave to postpone Orders Nos. 8 and 9 and to take Order No. 10 as the next Order of the day, and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted.

There being no objection, leave was granted.

THE TOURIST BOARD ACT, 1958.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, as hon. members will see, this Bill is to set up a Statutory Tourist Board along the lines of the Tourist Board operated in Jamaica. We feel, Sir, that the interest of the industry will be best served by such a Board constituted as set out in this Bill, and having an annual income granted by Government together with a contribution which interests concerned will pay to this Board. At present the Publicity Committee attends to such functions of Tourism as advertising the island abroad. The industry, of course also has its own association and they serve their interest by various mediums, but I think everyone will agree that rather than have these various bodies advertising on their own and more or less dissecting the finance and the efforts which they are making, it is best to bring them together through a Board such as this to make a more concentrated drive in the industry to attract capital and tourists by advertising abroad and by other means. If we had a single agency such as a Tourist Board, we could concentrate a drive to a better effect. We therefore feel that it is far better to have one body such as a statutory Tourist Board which will be responsible for attracting tourists to this island and doing everything to foster the Tourist Industry.

As members will see, the Board will consist of not less than eight members to be appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee, and all the interests will be represented on it - the taxi interest, hotel interest, shipping lines and the airplane line. Members will also see that the duties of the Board are wide; they include development of all aspects of the industry, advertising and publicity, securing improvement in communications, shipping and so on, and the encouragement to develop all amenities in the island.

I think the hon. junior member for Christ Church will agree that there are a variety of tourists who demand a variety of amenities; one type of tourist may like night life, but another type may prefer the sheltered, placid life offered by the Marine Hotel or such hotels. I think the hon. member will agree that we should have more amenities here in order to attract tourists, the research and collection of information, the fostering of understanding within the island leading towards the improvement of the industry, and provision of training facilities for

hotel staff. We hope to operate a scheme such as is operated at Puerto Rico where there are proper training facilities for hotel staff. Like the Industrial Development Board, this Board will appoint its own staff, but of course, over a certain amount, the Governor-in-Executive Committee must be informed of any appointment.

7.55 p.m.

Although, Sir, the Board will be operating more or less as a free agent and not hampered, so far as is possible, by direction of the Government, yet the Act still provides the safeguard that the Executive Committee will have power to issue general directions to the Board. That is a proper and necessary safeguard since this Board is spending Government funds; so that in the final analysis and with the constitutional type of Government which we have, we must have a clause to act as a liaison between the Government and the Board. We therefore maintain the principle that the Government will be free to issue directions from time to time to the Board.

Members of the Board will receive such remuneration and allowances as the Governor-in-Executive Committee may seem fit. Now, Sir, as to the financing of the Board, hon. members will see that it is proposed that the Board will receive from the Government an annual minimum grant of \$150,000 and the Board will be encouraged to get further sums from the industry itself. As an incentive, the Government intends to give an extra \$50,000 on a dollar for dollar basis, that is to say, for every dollar collected from the industry by the Board, it will be matched with another dollar from the Government. We expect that the Board will show initiative and will encourage the industry to exert every means on its own behalf to collect funds. As I have said, we will match another \$50,000 with \$50,000 collected by the Board.

It has been said from time to time and pointed out what amounts Jamaica and the Bahamas give to their tourist board. We feel that we are fair and equitable in starting off on this basis. This is a very sizeable amount over the publicity which they are enjoying at the present; it is almost double what they are at present enjoying; in fact, it is about double. We feel that this sum is fair and equitable and we will wait and see how the Board functions and how it performs in the first year or so and then, probably, we will see what we can do further.

Mr. Speaker, I have set out the main parts of the Bill and I do not think hon. members will want me at this stage to give them any more information. If there is anything I have left out I will be only too pleased to tell hon. members. I may say that unfortunately the Hon. Minister who deals with this matter is not here and he is probably more *au fait* with this Bill than I am.

I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Hon. F. E. MILLER: I beg to second that.

Mr. GODDARD: I now begin to feel that Government is really in earnest about the tourist industry of this island. We have been talking about it for a number of years and Government has brought down here a lot of Bill and other minor things from time to time, but the fact remains that it always seems inadequate. Today, with the passing of this Bill we can look forward to something bigger and better. And with the assistance and effort of Government behind the industry, then I see it will be the only other salvation for unemployment - and not only for unemployment but for our standard of living. I am not saying that this will relieve entirely our unemployment problem because that would really be going too far and there are so many thousands of unemployed which we have. However, when we look around the Caribbean and see what the other places are doing for the tourist industry and what they are doing with their natural resources - and we know that our natural resources are very limited indeed but that we are blessed with good seabathing, nice white beaches, and a very equitable climate - we know that unless we are going to put them to use, we are really throwing away the opportunity which God has given us.

This has been preached for very long but with the passing of this Bill, you can say that we are going to do something about it.

The establishment of a Tourist Board as it is envisaged in this Bill will bring under one cover those agencies which now exist in a similar way but who are doing an overlapping job. We have the Publicity Committee which is primarily engaged in advertising and publicising Barbados and the facilities available here to the tourist overseas. In other words, the advertising which this Committee does is overseas and it is necessary because every hotel industry must have it. Then, we have a local and entirely voluntary effort by the Tourist Development Board which was started some three or four years ago. That is subscribed to by hotels, merchants and well wishers. That is entirely private money and I may say that that Board is doing a wonderful job and it has not attempted to take away from the Publicity Committee their functions because that Board is concentrating at home. That Board is trying to sell to the people of Barbados the value of a Tourist Industry and it has at long last sold to the Government the idea of a Tourist Industry for the island. Then we have the Hotel Association which comprises of members actively engaged in the Hotel Industry. That Association is quite active and it will continue to act and function on its own because the work it does is of a domestic nature.

Under this Tourist Board, appointments should be made to that Board from these three bodies, that is to say, the people who are directly engaged in the industry: because they know what they want and they have a greater knowledge of the requirements of a visitor spending his money here than anyone else.
8.05 p.m.

You cannot leave it to him alone; you have the businessman in town who is selling his merchandise and he should have a say in the matter. Then there are others who are willing to invest in and promote and further the Tourist Industry. Then we have our taxi men who play a very important part in this matter; they meet in a great measure the visitors, they drive around and it is in their company that the visitors see the Island. The taximan knows what the visitors are looking for and he is told by these visitors what they can get in other countries; therefore, the taxi man has a knowledge of what we should be offering to the visitors. I am going one further, and I am asking the Government not to leave out the matter of agriculture. On that Board, at least, you should have one member from the Sugar Industry. That industry is our major industry and the Government should be concerned about other industries which are coming in. The Agricultural industry will eventually be selling the items which they are producing; they will be selling milk, poultry, vegetables and the numerous other things which they are producing.

I think that a member of the Sugar Industry should have a seat on the Tourist Board, and when the Government says that this Board should comprise no less than eight members, I would like to be of a size of about fifteen members. I know that most business people will say that Committees which are too large do not function properly, but for fear of leaving out any one of these important departments, I would rather see a Committee or a Board of fifteen members and have them all included rather than exclude any of them. The funds which the Government proposes to put at the disposal of this Board is \$150,000 and matching dollar for dollar up to \$50,000 which may be subscribed not only by the Tourist Industry - because most of that money would have to be subscribed - not only by the Tourist Industry, but by the merchants in Bridgetown. The merchants have given generously all along and we expect that they will continue to give, because the Hotel Industry in its own right spends quite a lot of money in entertaining important personages who are coming here. There is the question of bedroom adjustments and that is an expense to the Hotel Industry; They have never been expected to find large sums of money to be subscribed for advertising the Island. I hope that this money will be forthcoming from the whole com-

munity, thinking of those who will benefit indirectly. It is the merchants in Bridgetown who stand to gain as much, if not more, than the hotel owners themselves.

As to the functions of this Board, the Board will take over the advertising overseas from the Publicity Committee. In doing so, they have to balance their budget from the North American Continent and the Latin American area. At the present moment, the winter season is quite good and it comprises mostly visitors from Canada and the United States of America. We have to spend money so as to continue to get these visitors here, but what we suffer from, more than anything else, is the off season. Canadians and Americans have not got the idea that it can be as cool in Barbados as it is in America. It will take millions of dollars and propaganda to be able to convince these North Americans that that is possible in Barbados. For that reason, I would suggest that money be earmarked to try and bring to Barbados in the summer months, Venezuelans, Columbians, North Americans and people from those States around there. There are members of camps like the bauxite and oil camps in Venezuela, British Guiana and Surinam where people get their long holiday annually. They would willingly come here, if they thought that the facilities available in Barbados are adequate and reasonable and that the cost of the aeroplane flights to and from Barbados is within their means. They will come here and bring their children and it is that type of person to whom we have to look for summer trade, if we want to get it. Two people are in the Marine Hotel now, and in the Windsor Hotel there may be three or four. Those Hotels which are on the sea coast, are even a little more fortunate; those who come here in the summer want to leave their bed-rooms in their bath suits and go to the sea. We are told that swimming pools will have to be installed in our hotels so as to attract the summer tourists; that may be so or it may not be so. All of these things are being investigated but they will cost a lot of money. However, as to the existing hotels, they have to bring up their standard to the efficiency and the facilities which people expect of them, and they will have to be given assistance and encouragement from the Government in order to do these things. At the present moment, I know that very shortly a Hotel Aids Amendment Bill will be coming down to this House and that is primarily concerned with the encouragement of new capital into the area for the Hotel Industry. I am strongly suggesting that the existing hotels should have certain amenities made available to them; when our existing hotels have to import items for the improvement of those hotels - I refer to refrigeration and so on - they have to pay duty on these items, but the new hotels will be given these things duty free, because they have added on a few more rooms.
8.15 p.m.

We must bring the standard of our existing hotels up to the required standard, and you can only do that with the help and encouragement of Government. I feel that it is their wish, but it is only for them to be told. I am telling them now about these things which I am sure will be returned in profits four-fold in a few years. We all have to pay Income Tax but the profits to be derived by Government from the hotels during the summer will be big ones; it will be money spent on the hotels today which will come back not only in the matter of wages, but in future years in revenue to Government.

I am going to end as I started. I feel that Government at this stage by introducing this Bill has accepted our proposals, and once they have accepted and are putting down \$150,000 or may be \$200,000, they will continue to sustain the Hotel Industry and to realise that it is the one secondary industry that holds out any hope for the strengthening of our economy. We know how dangerous it is to continue to expect more than what we are getting from the sugar industry; we have had a sample of it this year. When the Governor delivered his Speech at the beginning of the year, he told us that the Budget was based on 190,000 tons of sugar; we have just ended the crop last week and it is 152,000 tons or in other words 48,000 tons short of last year's crop. We are going to

feel that next year. The Income Tax Commissioner, I am sure, realises we will have a good year this year, but in the returns which they will send to the Governor-in-Executive Committee in preparing the Estimates for next year, there is going to be a great shock if they do not know it already. Any intelligent representative even apart from Government, therefore, should realise that we should at this stage do everything possible to put on a sound foundation the efforts behind the hotel and tourist industry.

Now, I want to give another warning; too many Barbadians of all walks of life believe that we only have to hold up a pamphlet and tell the North American that Barbados is the best place in the world to come and spend his holiday, but you should remember that there are thousands of other places doing that too, and doing it better than we are. They are spending much more money than we can afford to spend. Barbadians are very proud of their little home; I am one, but there are other places in the West Indies - I would not go any further - that are holding out greater attractions to the visitor from overseas. Do not think that we are the only pebble on the beach; we have been travelled and have seen what the other people have to offer, realise that with a little effort and kindness and welcome to the visitor, he will come here; and Barbados is still a cheap place to come and live. It is also a warning to everyone in Barbados not to try to get the cost of living up too much to the visitor. He is willing to part with some of his dollars for something in return, but he is not prepared to come down here and spend every dollar to say we have nice clean, white beaches, a beautiful sea and nothing else. He is coming to these areas on a holiday and he wants his riding, fishing, club life and a good comfortable hotel with good food. He wishes to see a city that is clean, a good range of goods well presented, and intelligent and smiling sales ladies behind the counters.

A couple of weeks ago, we passed a Resolution in here to bring in an expert to make a survey. They can come and tell us what we have probably been neglecting. All that will be handed over to the Tourist Board for them to get ahead.

Now to come to the last and most important thing. It might not be for Government to make the appointments although they may have to approve of them, but in making the appointments to the Board, you should remember that you are putting a great responsibility on them and should appoint people who are interested in the industry and young people with foresight, people who are willing to travel and learn. You want at the head of the Tourist Board a manager who will be well paid and who will have to be given a good expense account, because you do not want him sitting here in an office only; he must go to America and Canada and try to ferret out possible investors that would come here and invest in Barbados. We wish more hotels and capital brought in and it is going to take a very good man, a good salesman and someone who is interested. He is to be an Executive Director, but he has to be a spearhead and have a knowledge of what he is going for. There is a good one in Jamaica, a Mr. Barker Benfield, who came here and gave us a talk. They have developed along the right lines; but we need someone and it is going to cost money. He will have to have a good expense account for travelling and entertaining, because that will have to be done. After that, you can pick up a few of the local young people in the hotel industry who can go overseas and see what the other people are offering and how ours compare with theirs.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to know that this has come to us today. I am sure it is going to have the blessing of the entire House. Those of us who have been talking about tourist development for so long know that this is essential. This is the beginning and from here we will go places.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, so far as can be gathered from the speech of the Minister who introduced this Bill, the annual cost of this Board will be in the vi-

cinity of \$200,000 a year. The Government anticipates financing the Board to the tune originally of \$150,000 a year, and then dollar for dollar to a ceiling of another \$50,000. Now the Tourist Industry is estimated to be worth this country roughly \$10 million a year, and at first blush its proposed expenditure of 2% annually to keep the volume of the industry at that figure and possibly to expand it does not appear to be extravagant, because as been rightly pointed out by the hon. junior member for Christ Church, the economic advantages of the industry permeate into several strata of the community. 8.25 p.m.

On the other hand, I suppose the big hotel interests would argue that they themselves could not be expected to finance this Publicity Campaign when they alone do not reap all the benefits and I imagine when they spend \$200,000 to get tourists in here, that is not bad business; but judging from the remarks of the hon. junior member for Christ Church who himself is completely conversant with the affairs in the hotel industry and tourist business, he envisages that a large proportion of this money will be spent on the travelling expenses of the staff and what not because if he wants this highly efficient management -

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I said that you must have an adequate expense account, I did not say an unlimited one.

Mr. CRAWFORD: That is my impression of what he regards as adequate. The hon. member also knows from his own experience that if the Board of management is to start travelling with adequate expenses, the expense account will account for a lot of this annual vote.

I note, Sir, that Clause 8 sets out the functions of the Board which are intended to be as wide as possible and to include every possible measure for the development of the tourist industry with the exception of the provision of finance for individual projects. In other words, the Board will concern itself with publicity abroad, with advertising the industry and what it has to offer, our amenities and what not; in other words, it has to do a good job in trying to sell the island outside. Well now, it seems to me that somewhere along the line this Board will cut across the activities of the Development Board. Clause 7 is to the effect that the Tourist Board will not be in a position to finance anything in the tourist industry, but for anything like that they will have to go to the Development Board. It therefore appears to me that it is not beyond the realms of probability that two Boards might operate jointly with a consequent saving in expenditure. The Development Board last year had expenses amounting to \$58,000 and presumably, since the Development Board can do little or nothing to advertise Barbados as a possible centre of attraction for industrialists because at the moment you have no pioneer industry legislation of the type to attract industrialists to the country, so presumably the \$50,000 spent last year by the Development Board has been expended almost entirely on staff. I doubt whether the Board spent \$1,000 on publicity of Barbados as a sort of centre for manufacturers to come and invest money as is done in Trinidad and Jamaica. The Jamaica Development Board maintains an office in New York and another one in London for potential investors in those countries to know of the potentialities for manufacturers to set up businesses in Jamaica and Trinidad. The Barbados Development Board, so far as I know, is unable to do anything along those lines and its activities are confined perhaps to making suggestions to the Government. But it cost us last year \$58,000 and we can see from the speech by the hon. junior member for Christ Church that this new Board - the Tourist Board - will also cost a lot of money to run; therefore, we may find ourselves spending another \$100,000 mainly for operating the Tourist Development Board.

Well now, in any case, the Government itself intends that the hotel and the tourist interests must refer to the Development Board when they want finance. That is according to Section 8 of this Bill. If you want to borrow \$10,000 to build a new hotel or to extend an existing hotel, you will have to go to the Development Board. As a matter

of fact, you, Mr. Sneaker, may have heard yourself that reports are to the effect that the Development Board is concerning itself more with hotel development than in-

dustrial development, and I should be heartened to hear that is not true; because in my opinion the sort of development which we envisage when we established the Industrial Development Board had nothing at all to do with tourism or very little to do with it. The capital given to the Industrial Development Board is for the purpose of industrial development; yet we see the greater portion of its capital is to be spent on hotel development by way of loans to hoteliers for construction of new hotels or expanding existing ones. I repeat, I hope that is not so. Although I appreciate the value of tourism to the country, the number of people who can be employed in the hotel industry, even if you were to double the present capacity, will account for a little of the unemployment problem in Barbados.

8.35 p.m.

Well, now, Sir, it does seem to me that the Government would do well to consider the joint operations of these two Boards, for staff and for Hotel and industrial development. To have two Boards, each costing an enormous annual capital for maintenance and staff and eventually pension rights and what not - in a small island like this with these two separate heads, according to the hon. junior member for Christ Church men with good salaries, will eventually mean that of the \$200,000 which we spend annually on the Tourist Development Board, almost one-half of that would go in operational costs leaving very little for outside publicity; and then we have had the spectacle of the Industrial Development Board spending about one-tenth of its capital for one year merely in the cost of running the Board itself.

There is one further point which I would like to make and it is this: the hon. junior member for Christ Church has said that tourists will come here during the summer months in larger numbers, provided that they can get certain things; and he has stated the fact that you can almost play football or baseball in many of the lounges of the bigger hotels now. He has said that as regards the two hotels today of which he has personal experience, one of them has a guest list of four persons and the other has a guest list of a smaller number of persons. I should like the hon. member to understand that there are many other islands in other parts of the world which have tremendous tourist potentialities which they are exploiting to the full, and many of them have just the same conditions as we have; but their rates are more economical than ours. It is one thing to talk about the summer trade, but it is quite another thing to compete with the summer trade offered by other countries. The Hotel Industry will have to see to it that some attempt is made to lower the summer rates and generally ----

Mr. GODDARD: On a point of order. I should like to say that the summer rates are always low; the rates in the summer here are very substantially lowered.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I could not be so naive as not to realise that the summer rates should be lower than the winter rates; I am suggesting that the summer rates should be lower than the existing summer rates. In general, I would say this the cost of living in Barbados is frightening people away from the country. The general cost of food and clothing - the cost of everything is frightening people away from the country. In the early part of this year, the hotel interests were highly alarmed at the paucity of tourists coming into the country; it was only in March, that things began to pick up. The main cause for that state of affairs was that in the New York Times, - most likely the most widely read publication in America in November last year, there was an article on Barbados, pointing out the high cost of living in this island, and that scared people from coming here. That is the one effect which that article had on people coming to this island. The hotel agents in America have admitted this, so that when I say that the summer rates in the hotels should be lower, without lowering the standards, of course, I should also like to go further and say

that if we are going to spend this money to any advantage and we really want an increase in the flow of tourists, there must be an over all investigation into the entire cost of living as it applies to the Hotel rates and other things in Barbados. The percentage of extremely wealthy tourists leaving New York and coming here is very small and the summer tourists would be confined to working-class and middle class people - not the millionaires. These people can go to Puerto Rico, for instance, at very moderate rates; they may not be able to patronise the exorbitant resorts in the Bahamas, but the same rum punch you can have at the Marine, you can have in the Bahamas and in St. Croix. You also have to bear in mind the cost of getting there; there are airlines carrying tourists from New York to Puerto Rico for \$90 (American) round trip, and the Pan-American Airways Company have had to lower their rates in order to compete with them. You can compare that rate with at least \$240 (American) round trip from New York to Barbados - it is almost three times the amount.

8.45 p.m.

The hotel interests therefore must realise that if they want to attract a bigger slice of the summer trade, bearing in mind all these factors, they really have to offer an attractive bait, and the only bait that will work in this instance would be the lowest possible rates, even although it has been admitted that the rates are lower than many in the industry. They must try, Sir, to cater to larger numbers by making the rates more attractive.

Now I do feel, Sir, that we cannot afford in this country to envisage an expenditure of \$200,000 a year on any matter with the possibility of its going higher than that with equanimity. Let me put it this way; we have built up the Tourist Trade to a point at which it now is without this expenditure. It is a well-known fact that the Government has only belatedly accepted the view that tourism has something to contribute to the economy of the country. If they had accepted the view earlier, the value of the Tourist trade might now be at a figure which approximates more to that of Jamaica, because I think the annual value of tourism in Jamaica today is about \$35 million or roughly the entire value of our sugar industry. In 1944, 1945 and 1946 when we were trying to impress upon the Government the importance of taking steps in the Tourist Industry which Puerto Rico and Jamaica were then taking, the contribution by tourism to the annual income of the country would by now have reached infinitely larger proportions, and it is not enough to say as in so many instances that it is better late than never, because what we have lost, we have lost beyond recall. We now have to begin, so to speak, from a point which has already been passed by so many of our competitors. Be that as it may, Sir, I do feel that consideration should be given to the views which I sought to establish with special reference to saving the cost of administration of these Boards since both are primarily concerned with the view of selling Barbados outside, both are concerned with the point of development, and even although these developments may pursue different channels, on the one hand tourism, and on the other industrial development, in the final analysis they are both development and it may be advantageous to the country to have them operated jointly.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Sitting be now suspended for three quarters of an hour.

Hon. F. E. MILLER: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER suspended the Sitting accordingly.

8.55 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER: On the Suspension the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was about to speak.

Mr. STRAUGHN: Mr. Speaker, I do not hope to go into an extensive and probably elongated analogy as has been gone into by the hon. senior member for St. Philip in operating the Tourist Board, but I think there are two points which I should like to emphasise, and I should like that to be my contribution to this debate.

I would say first of all, that I listened to the discourse by the hon. junior member for Christ Church and admired with what warmth and enthusiasm he went for his subject. Evidently he must have given it quite a lot of thought, but I concur in this particular instance: I should like to know that this Tourist Development Board does pay some attention and make some concerted effort to intensify the advertising of Barbados overseas. I think there was quite a lot in that, Mr. Speaker, and I want to associate myself with it very closely. There is a point which I should like to ask the Minister who is in charge of that portfolio if he were here at the time, but I will make it my business to question him on it when he returns to the island, and it is that I noticed that the hon. member for Christ Church in his speech mentioned the number of various sections of industries in Barbados that should be represented on that Board and I was concerned to note that he seemed to have omitted a very important factor in this tourist trade which to me is that factor of inside communications, and in that, I refer particularly to the taxi drivers of Barbados. I should like to think that just as the hotel association would probably be given some representation on this Board, some consideration should be given to the Barbados taxi drivers...

Mr. GODDARD: I was at pains to mention that the taxi drivers should be represented because of their knowledge of the industry and their close contact with the visitors to the island.

Mr. STRAUGHN: In that case, Mr. Speaker, I certainly would like to corroborate the remarks of the hon. junior member for Christ Church, and I hope that he will use his influence as far as he can with certain of his colleagues in this industry. I know there are certain elements in the Hotel Association who seem to cast aspersions on our local Taxi Drivers Association which I deprecate quite a lot. I should like to see things which the hon. junior member for Christ Church would do to these other persons who make derogatory remarks on the taxi drivers who are doing a remarkable job in promoting the Tourist Industry. With those two points, I should like that to be my contribution to the debate.

Mr. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I do welcome the introduction of this Bill and must have a word of praise to make on behalf of the Government. Now the establishment of this Board by Government on the lines established in Jamaica is certainly a move in the right direction, more especially when you consider the value or the growth of the national income, and the great amount of money which the establishment of this Tourist Board and the development of the industry would entail. This Statutory Board will take the place of the Publicity Committee on a small scale, and it is hoped that with the amount of money Government proposes to spend on the establishment of this Board - the amount will be in the vicinity of \$200,000 as compared with \$58,000 which is spent by the Publicity Committee - it would be spent to better advantage and the island will receive the publicity which it demands. It is only by publicising the island on a big scale and on a proper basis that we will be able to entice tourists to come to these shores and to build up our industry. To many of them the island of Barbados is still unknown, and it is a welcome thing to find that a Tourist Board will be set up along the lines established in Jamaica, and on a statutory basis.

9.55 p.m.

It is only one danger and one danger alone. In the setting up of this Tourist Board, we see that the Board will be comprised of not less than eight members and the members of that Board will be appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The Board is vested in the Government who are members of the Governor-in-Executive Committee; in other words, the Board is vested in the appropriate Minister - the Minister of Trade - in whom those powers have been delegated to make proper appointments

to the Board; so when the hon. junior member for St. Joseph made the point that he is hoping that the remarks of the hon. junior member for Christ Church will be followed, I just want to remind him that the power to appoint members to this Board has been delegated by the Governor-in-Executive Committee in the hands of the Hon. Minister of Trade and I am hoping that the Hon. Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour will see to it that all phases of the industry are properly represented and that big hotel owners have proper representation, as they will always have, and continue to have, as they are the ones who have the capital, and that he will also see that the small guest house keepers have a representative on that Board. I refer to the hundreds of guest houses scattered all over the island.

We can well understand that the large taxi-owners will be represented, as they always have been represented in the past, but we hope that there will be no monopoly as is happening up to now but that there will be fair and equitable distribution of the work of the taxi industry and that the Government has in mind the small taxi owners. That is left to the Hon. Minister of Trade; therefore, let it be put squarely on his shoulders to see that a representative of the small taxi owners is put on this Board to protect the interests of the small taxi owners. It is wrong to suggest or to attempt to suggest as has been done recently by implication that small taxi owners are all "pirates" and irresponsible people and none of them are fit to be placed in a proper position of trust.

We are hoping that the Hon. Minister of Trade will see to it that the small taxi owners are duly represented on that Board and if they are not represented, it is not a question of any member of the Opposition not stating it here and now. This Board is vested in the Hon. Minister of Trade, and it is left to him to see that small taxi owners are represented even by at least one capable taxi owner or a member of the small Taxi Owners Association. It is not good enough to say by default that none is suitable or that none can make a contribution. That is not good enough. We say that they should be represented so that they would have the opportunity of putting forward the point of view of their trade, and will see to it that no monopoly exists so far as the taxi trade is concerned. It is only by so doing that the money coming in from the industry will be disseminated and reach the pockets of all engaged in it. Small taxi owners have to pay taxes and maintain a family and they expect a reasonable good standard of living. There is no reason why they should be penalised and forgotten, now that the Government has taken over and established a Board of this kind.

I feel also that the airlines should have some representative to work in connection with this Board so that the Tourist Board would be more au fait in connection with the running of airlines. When the Hon. Minister make these appointments to the Board, it would be a good thing for him to bear in mind some of the remarks of the Opposition. It is by so doing that the public at large will feel more satisfied and know that progress is made and that fair treatment is given to all.

This tourist industry which is the second industry of the colony may well become the prime industry in the course of time. In so far as the Publicity Committee is concerned, a grant of \$58,000 is made to it and there are certain people employed by the Publicity Committee who have been there for the last seven, eight or nine years, some as long as the Publicity Committee have been functioning; therefore, it is only reasonable to expect that the servants, agents, or employees of this Committee will now be taken over by the Tourist Board and will be re-engaged in a work of similar nature. What I am suggesting is that the work of the Publicity Committee will continue under the aegis of this Tourist Board; so you will realise that the employees of the Publicity Committee may well feel that their tenure of office is coming to an end and that they have no security and because of that they must have been on their tenderhooks to know what is going to be their fate; but with a Labour Government in office it should see to it that justice is meted out to all the employees of the Publicity Committee and see to it that they are made regular Government employees enjoying full pension rights and gratuities, as the case may be, and that their term of office

in the past be taken into full consideration.

Sir, I wish this Tourist Board everything that is fit and proper and I feel certain that the Government has taken a very wise step in moving towards the establishment of a Tourist Board adapted along similar lines to the Tourist Boards that are functioning at present in Jamaica and Trinidad.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Sir, it is only to be expected that I should be one of the very strong supporters of this Bill. You live and learn; you live and see. I thought I would have heard a speech from the other side which would have given me every reason to believe that at least some of the hon. members on that side had become Christians and realised that open confession is good for the soul.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER took the Chair.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I was saying, I thought that I would have heard a speech from the other side which would have caused me to feel that some of the members of the Government had become Christians and realised that open confession is good for the soul.

Now, Sir, twelve years is a long time in any man's life, in any Government's life, or in any set of people's lives. That has been my time in here and before I came in here one of the planks in our platform was a question of the establishment or encouraging or development of the Tourist Industry. I must mention that because you have this generation of young people today who might believe that this Government voluntarily brought about a Bill to establish a Tourist Board - not realising the harm this Government did this country in stubbornly refusing to do anything to develop the tourist industry purely because, by their own views expressed, they would be putting money in the pockets of the Goddards and other people.
10.05 p.m.

It was in 1946, twelve years ago, when the idea of the Blue Waters Hotel was developed in this country, and I would say that the Government of Barbados, still headed by the Ex-premier and Prime Minister of the West Indies, could not see its way to allow the Blue Waters Hotel, \$1 1/2 million hotel, to get bath fittings, although England could not supply them for the next five or six years. You must remind the Government of the harm which they did to this country. Now they have brought down this Bill. I remember that even Sir Alfred Savage, Ex-Governor of this colony, was converted; he was a man of considerable ability and foresight to see what the economic development of Barbados was like. And now, today, I am actually inclined to say that they have actually missed the bus. What was the position in 1946 when we were asking for the development of the Tourist Industry? You had a lot of small-minded people over there, including the Ministers, who said that in developing the Tourist Industry, you would be putting money into the hands of Goddards. In one year after the cessation of hostilities, wide-awake people in Barbados realised that they had made some money and they should develop a hotel. Blue Waters was bought, the stuff was dropped - indeed all the material was bought for the erection of this \$1,000,000 (American) hotel. What would have been the position in Barbados if we had had that \$1 million hotel?

The hon. senior member for St. Philip spoke about reducing the hotel rates in the off season; you have nothing like that in Barbados. I would like to know who has convinced the Government now that there is the need for a Bill of this sort. Every time we raised this question on platforms and in here, you had small-minded people talking about putting money into Goddards' pockets. You talk about soaking the rich; well, you have not soaked the rich and you still have the poor. Even at the risk of people saying that I was paid money - they would not say that outside the House. Of course, they have not even got decent clothes, far more anything else. Pan American Airways made four trips here recently. When I was fighting for bringing Pan American Airways here, they said that I was not being loyal. I said that my loyalty as a British citizen is to this country first, to the people of the West Indies next and to the British

Government after. Those of us who are not selfish enough to read not only the English paper, but also the North American paper - if you look into the mirror, you will see the reflection of some of them. It is surprising to see that you have people who are so selfish. If you look at a North American paper today or in some of the periodicals, you would find what Pan American was doing to develop Barbados. A few weeks ago, they were lending one of their experts to Barbados to discuss with the Tourist Association what could be done here. We are asking for this Tourist Development before Jamaica had it. The old planters and everybody in this country tried in this matter. The Sugar Industry was the only thing which could stand up to the uncertainties of the weather, and those who studied the economic condition of the country realised that the only other industry which we had to offer was the tourist industry. We have fine weather and fine beaches. We have always found that, in Barbados, there were a pleasant lot of people. In 1953, I was discussing with some people the whole question of Pan American Airways coming here and the first thing that was said was that our servants are courteous. One man said that you could drive in a car in the country districts and you would see somebody stopping you at a corner and then giving you the signal to go ahead.

I repeat, that twelve years ago, we asked for something to be done to promote the Tourist Industry in this country; "No," they said: "We do not want to put money into any one man's pocket." They forget that you cannot put money into one man's pocket without putting it into other people's pockets as well. They say that we are capitalists, but I would like to see the people over there who are not capitalists.
10.15 p.m.

The Government has only to sit down, be a silent partner and draw one-third of the profits for the country. Twelve years ago the Blue Waters Hotel Limited asked to build a three-hundred room hotel out of which forty percent of the profits Government would collect by way of Income Tax. I thought I would have heard today a speech telling us what the industry is worth. If we in the Opposition were not supporting this Bill, the first thing which Government would have to tell us would be what this is worth to the country. The hon. senior member for St. Philip said it was worth \$10 million, and certainly you must know what it is worth in American dollars to this country. \$7 million or \$8 million could not remain in the Marine Hotel or the St. Lawrence Hotel, but must pass on to the maids, grocers, launderers and other people. That is why we must say that we hope you have not missed all the buses, because now with Federation, if Barbados had that three-hundred room hotel, it would be of great help to the industry.

You are establishing a Board to deal with advertising Barbados, and I have heard about the people who will be represented on the Board. I think the taxi drivers should be represented on the Board and the hotel people should also be represented, but there is a feeling by hon. members of the Government that because you are a politician, you should not be on a Board. I am not asking for any work. You know, of course, that people who worked on these Boards get nothing, but Government is saying today that you must be paid \$10 a meeting so that they can pick their friends to get \$10 a meeting. I should like to say that the industries such as the airlines, shipping, hotels and transport should be represented on this Board; and I am not going to be too modest to say that the hon. junior member for Christ Church should be on the Board. It is just fortunate that he should be in that position, and I always believe that control of capital carries responsibility. I feel it does not make much difference because he is a member of this Chamber and has an interest in the hotel industry; but Government might say that he is in the hotel industry and is a member of the House, and decide to take up somebody who knows absolutely nothing about this and put him on the Board to get \$10 a meeting, a person who will sit down on the Board and merely contribute an "aye". I am on all the Boards which by Law I must be on, but I am no parrot for Government or anybody else. Government will only look for parrots to put on Boards to draw money, but I hope we will not find that with the creation of this Board.

I agree with the principle of saying you should have all

the industries represented, but the Tourist Board must go further. Even at the risk of letting my detractors and the people whose minds are foul - some are members of Government though not necessarily members of this House - say that I have land for sale, I am going to put up this suggestion. You are going to invite tourists here. Besides beaches which you have in Barbados and which must be kept clean - and it is surprising that some of the greatest offenders are those who live on the beaches and throw debris and filth on the beaches, not necessarily the small people - the Board must provide something to offer tourists. You do not want to give the tourists who come from the North American continent chicken every day; you must be concerned with developing local dishes. If I came from the North American continent to the West Indies, I would not want tinned fruit and frozen stock; you want to develop some of the old dishes which your grandmother used - breadfruit and dolphin-head and shad and what not; and so the Board must be concerned with developing local dishes. How often have I had it represented to me that we offer the same things which the visitors get in the United States all their lives. (Hon. D. D. GARNER: Cou-cou and herring.) That is good food and the hon. junior member for St. Philip knows about it well; I too, as a matter of fact. I am throwing out my suggestion because it will be recorded in Hansard, even if it is not reported in the Advocate. I throw out the suggestion even at the risk of having it reported in the Beacon that I have land for sale.

There is not one open spot where tourists can go free and unmolested with the exception of Rockley Beach in Christ Church. That is not good enough. I am suggesting that the beach along Sandy Lane Woods should be bought. I remember that you on one occasion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, suggested that it was all manchineel; that shows your limited knowledge of the beaches because you are getting old. But to be a bit more serious, I am still advocating that one of the finest things which your Tourist Board could do would be to acquire the area of land taking up the entire portion of Sandy Lane Woods on the seaside and the entire grass-piece on the other side and develop that area. Tourists who have reached the age of forty-five and fifty do not want to go to a hotel and dance at night, and I advocate doing something more for them. Why should we sit by and allow every foot of our beach land to be sold? Do you realise that if local people or religious and other organisations want to go to any spot in this island on an excursion, they must go hat in hand to the plantation owner and ask for permission to pass over his land to get to the beach? I have been fortunate to own a spot of land on the beach, but I could be in the position of having to ask for permission to pass over other people's land. I want my children to say when I pass from here to the Great Beyond that at least I have contributed something and was not selfish like some people in the Government.

10.25 p.m.

I feel that this land should be bought and that you should preserve your trees and that you should have that entire beach reserved not for tourists alone, but for the use of, if I may use a local parlance, Sam Cow and Duppy, Nepsha and Kiah and whosoever will. Do not make any mistake about it. I know that some silly Press headed by some members of the Government disagreed to the view of having beaches for tourists. I would like to see a beach preserved, with a lovely bandstand on it. I see the Hon. Minister of Social Services looking at me and I guess how the idea is working in him of how he can work it out. Let us take over the entire beach down there. Let us have a coast guard, let us have boats and everything like that so that people bathing there would not drown, and then let us have a bandstand put down there so that the people can get beautiful music. This is not only the duty of hotel owners and private organisations. It is your duty to provide these people with attractions. That is beyond the resources of private enterprise and I do not think private enterprise should be allowed to do it.

Sir, do you realise around the St. James coast that certain sections of the community are being asked to get out? Do you realise that certain people, no matter what they have, they cannot buy land there? Do you realise that they practise Jim Crowism there? Do you realise that you are taking little sets of land and keeping them for only certain

sets of people?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not allowing any set of people - I do not care whom they are - talking of building up any little white section in our community; therefore, I say that that Tourist Board must also see to it that they preach that we must live together. Sir, I am going to live here. If you go down St. James, you will see a sign "for sale" and certain people cannot buy that land at all. I repeat, this Government should acquire that land. May be, Sir, I am making a statement on the floor of the House which possibly may make for me enemies, but I must stress that the Government should acquire that land opposite that little fish market which it bought at Reid's Bay. Everybody must work together for peace. As I have said, I imagine your having a nice bandstand, a nice recreation centre and even a dance hall there. I can imagine seeing an open theatre on that spot and five or six thousand tourists driving there and watching a picture in the open. I am just throwing out suggestions.

Sir, I welcome this Bill but I hope Government has not missed the bus. A lot of what we are doing now should have been done before. However, on the other hand, now that this Bill has come down, I hope all hon. members will support it. I hope the Hon. Minister will put on that Board the right type of people. He is the person who is responsible for making the recommendations. As you know, Sir, they forget and pick people merely because of their political persuasions; but I say if you are running Government, even though someone may be opposed to you, if that person has something to contribute, you should put him on a Board. (A VOICE: To sabotage it?) Who is going to sabotage anything?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, by that aside you can see the attitude of some hon. members over there. You can imagine what they say when sitting around a table. They will say that they do not want Mr. Goddard because he belongs to another Party; "Let us go down Speightstown and pick somebody who belongs to our Party." He may be the biggest fool without any originality, any suggestion or anything to offer. Of course, they would go and look for Chase and say: "you see, we have a white man on that Board." As I have said earlier today, if Mr. Chase dies tonight, you cannot have elections tomorrow. As I have said, the Minister of Trade is responsible for making recommendations to that Board. I am not asking you to put me on any Board. As I have often said in this Chamber, I would feel out of place if you remove me from the Opposition. Finally, I say that you should select persons on that Board who have original ideas, who have imagination and who would be willing to serve. An hon. member over on that side talked about sabotage. Who would want to sabotage the Tourist Board which would be looking after the interest of an industry which would bring money into the country? As a matter of fact, I doubt even up to now that there are not Ministers who would not sabotage this Board. Honestly I feel so owing to the fact that they have been fighting against it so long. Some of them said: "What tourist industry do we want?" I have heard many of them on platforms. They often repeated the phrase: "Why should you put money in the Taylors' and the Goddards' pockets?" You have the Goddards at the Crane, the Goddards at the Windsor and the Taylors at the Royal." When you have a tourist industry operating you are bound to hire people. I say, let Government take the income tax from the people who own the hotels and let the Union demand and see to it that the employees get proper wages. That is how I see life here. They say to soak the rich for the poor and they tried to soak the rich to such an extent that they made the poor poorer. That is what they have been doing.

Sir, I support the Bill and I hope members of the Government will erase from their minds all grudge, and they will in truth and in fact give it their support. I would have liked really to have been behind the scenes to find out who was responsible for bringing down this Bill. However, now it is before us, we strongly support it.

Mr. T. W. MILLER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I did not exactly intend speaking on this Bill but the hon. senior member for the City has made a very bold statement in this House tonight and I believe he made it with a sense of responsibility knowing him as well as I do. He said that Jim

Crowism is being practised along the St. James' coastline, and knowing him as well as I do, I think that it is time that this Government take heed to see if it is a fact.
10.35 p.m.

We are all well aware of what is existing today at Little Rock, Arkansas, and I repeat that the hon. senior member for the City, who is a representative of the people in this House, has made a bold statement. I may also add that his line of business is that of a Real Estate Broker, and he would certainly know what he is saying. I have seen a notice posted up along the St. James coastline that this land is for sale and I know as a fact that the price is \$1 per square foot. It is most pathetic to hear that certain classes of people who would be willing to purchase that land even at a higher price, out of the mere desire to have a beach spot, have been denied. I share the same view as the hon. senior member for the City, my colleague, when he says that he would like to see the Government purchase that entire area, not only in the interest of tourism, but also in the interest of the inhabitants of this island. I repeat that if that bold statement is made in this House, and the Government allows it to go unchallenged - I am not casting any aspersions against the Government, I happen to be one of their members; but I say that it would be a sin if the Government, after hearing that statement repeated in here more than once or twice, did not take any heed of it. It is time that they take notice of it.

I am going to make it my duty to go into that matter, and in the same spirit that I raised a similar matter, which was the "Adie" affair, I will raise this matter too. I shall sit in a most peaceful way. I have been to the United States of America two or three times; I know that "Jim Crowism" is practised there and I would hate, for the life of me, to know that "Jim Crowism" is practised on the St. James coastline. A part of that coastline is known as the "Gold Coast" and it is the coast which is the most corrupt part of the island. Time was when the Hon. Mr. Keith Walcott was the Attorney General of this island and I believe it was his will and desire to have that type of corruption from the St. James coast.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is going further than that. "Jim Crowism" is being added to it. While I am on my feet I am actually willing to raise the matter, but I think it is better to allow it to wait for a while. However, it is my intention, even although the Government cannot do much about it, to come here on the floor of the House and raise it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I can only once again appeal to my Government to see the hon. senior member for the City in person and get the facts of what he has said. I repeat, that he is a Real Estate Broker, and he knows what he is saying. I hope that the Government will see its way to purchase that whole area - I think not only in terms of tourism, but I know what it is for our people to see a beach and cannot go to it; and what is worse, is that there is the feeling of "Jim Crowism"!

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, from the speeches which we have heard from all sides of the House, there has been a note of encouragement and anxiety - encouragement, because all hon. members feel that this Bill is long overdue, and anxiety, because they equally feel that not enough is being done to make this industry what it should be. Most hon. members, particularly those on this side of the House having given their warmest support to the measure, nevertheless have some reservations as to what is the best policy for the Government to pursue in setting up a Tourist Development Board. I notice that both the hon. junior member for Christ Church and the hon. senior member for the City have laid great stress on the fact that the powers now rest with the Minister of this Bill which is setting up a Tourist Development Board; I quite agree with that, but I should like to draw the attention of the House to a consideration which I feel is valuable and if it is taken into account, will save the Minister of Trade a lot of embarrassment and it might do the Tourist Industry a lot of good. While it is true that the Governor-in-Executive Committee has power to appoint the Board, yet at the same time it cannot be in the interest either of the Governor-in-Executive Committee or of the Minister acting on their behalf himself to intervene and handpick the members of the Board.

The best thing for him to do would be to invite all the known reputable organisations, which go to make up the Tourist Industry, to nominate to the Governor-in-Executive Committee certain persons who are members of these organisations, and who might then be appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to the Board. If the Hotel Owners' Association or the Taxi Owners' Association or any other Body were to be asked to nominate representatives of their Governor-in-Executive Committee would be free of any charge of partisanship or of handpicking their own supporters, and the organisations themselves would be represented on the Tourist Development Board by persons in whom they have implicit confidence.
10.45 p.m.

When the hon. senior member for the City was questioning whether it would be possible for members of the Legislature themselves to be members of this Board, I think that doubt could have been set to rest by Clause 23 which expressly says that "Membership of the Board shall not of itself be deemed to be an office of profit or emolument under the Crown for the purposes of the Representation of the People Act, 1957." That means that any member of this Assembly, at any rate, can be a member of the Development Board, and I mean no offence when I say that I think in drafting the Bill it must have been taken into account that at least one of the members of this Chamber, the hon. junior member for Christ Church, being himself a member of the Board of Directors of the hotels, might be deemed by his Association to be a fit and proper person to be on the Tourist Development Board, and therefore Clause 23 allows him to be, because the emoluments which he may draw as a member of that Board will not be thought to be an office of profit under the Crown. So I think that point is well covered, but I do not think that the Governor-in-Executive Committee should exercise the right which it undoubtedly has in the letter of the Law, but rather should invite all the organisations which take part in the Tourist Industry to select one or two of their own people and submit their names to the Governor-in-Executive Committee. I think if that were done, both the Government and the Tourist Industry would be well satisfied.

Now while I am on this point, I want to strengthen the plea made for the inclusion of the small taxi owners; but here again if the point I have already made is taken, there will be no need to plea with the Governor-in-Executive Committee to put a representative of the Taxi Owners Association on it, for if it is a fact that you are going to invite the hotel owners to submit names of one or two of their own members for inclusion on the Board, the same right will be extended to the taxi owners both large and small, and the same right should be and ought to be extended to the airlines and steamship companies; so that there is no need to make a special plea in that sense as if Government would want to deny them any part of the representation, but just to make the plea that Government should accept the principle that it is better to ask the organisations themselves to submit names of their own members for membership on the Board.

At this point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think I ought to make a plea for yet another aspect of the Tourist Industry which tends to be overlooked and which so far as I know has not been mentioned by any of the hon. members who have so far spoken. One easily sees that a case can be made out for hotel owners; we do not so easily see a case which can be made out for the small hotel owners or small boarding house owners, but I think the reason for that lies largely in the fact that whereas the large hotel owners are well organised, the small hotel owners and boarding house owners are not so well organised, and need to come to get together and present their case on a collective basis rather than on an individual basis. Since they have the right to be represented like anybody else on this Tourist Development Board, it would be as well if the boarding house owners and small hoteliers generally were to come together as quickly as possible and have an Association of their own, so that by speaking with a united voice they may command attention to their problems and also exercise their right of being represented on the Tourist Development Board.

So too with the souvenir and handicraft people. One

wonders why the handicraft industry, so far as tourism is concerned, is being made the Cinderella of the whole show. We have something here which is very valuable, but which we do not yet appreciate, and we allow the whole industry to be confined narrowly to a few women standing up in some part of the Baggage Warehouse shyly and shame-facedly displaying their wares. The things they make and produce are of such exquisite beauty that it is a pity we do not do more to organise and advertise that industry. Encouragement therefore should be given to these women and men who make and produce souvenirs and handicrafts generally for the Tourist Trade, to organise themselves and make their voice heard with equal weight as the other component parts of the Tourist Industry. On that Board you should have not eight people, but perhaps eighteen persons; the small hotel owners, the large hotel owners, the handicraft and souvenir people, the large taxi companies, the merchants, the shopkeepers.

There is something else too which can be taken into account. Tourism is largely, though not entirely, a question of providing entertainment for persons when they are here, especially in the early months of the year, January, February - in February we have the Festival of Arts - and March when it is so necessary to provide the right kind of entertainment for the persons who come to our shores at that particular time. There ought also, if not permanently, at any rate at some time during the life of the Board to be, representation given to those persons who exhibit in some form or other the art and culture of the island. I do not know whether they would need permanent representation on the Tourist Development Board, but since the Board has power under the Act to set up any Sub-committees, perhaps their contribution can be taken care of in that fashion. I think it is a point which is well worth taking into consideration.

Another thing too that we should think about is this. A lot of people think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that tourists are invariably millionaires; that is not so. The average tourist, if he or she comes from the North American continent, is usually a teacher, or some sort of Government servant, small business executive, small business employee or working class person generally; they are the sort of people who, if they can, get away from Canada or the United States for not longer than twenty-one days in any year, the period of their annual holiday. They are members of the working middle-class in their respective countries.

This is a convenient point, therefore, to send out an appeal to all the airlines who have to do the traffic between Canada and the United States on the one hand and the West Indies and Barbados on the other, to bring about a comparable reduction of all the airline fares. This would apply to all companies, not only Pan American, but B.W.I.A., T.C.A., B.O.A.C., to reduce and bring their scale of fares more in line with the means of the persons to whom they are catering. After all, it is a common complaint against the hotel owners here that they are a bit stiff in making the necessary reduction. I do not know what I should say on that, but I leave it to the hon. junior member for Christ Church to take up this particular brief, although I think it can be made by anyone. If therefore appeals are made to the hotel owners to reduce their charges to bring them more in line with the pockets of the numerous class of working people who come in from North America, I think an appeal could equally be made to the airline companies to reduce their fares.

10.55 p.m.

Now, of course, it is true that they did to some extent have it in the summer season, but we do not want them opened in the summer season only. The development of the tourist industry would depend largely upon larger and larger numbers of people coming into the island at all times of the year. If the tourist industry is properly developed, there would not be a tourist season and off season; there would be a tourist season the year round.

This brings me to my third point. I do not know if the Government realises this, but the terms of this Bill as set out here and the wide powers that you give to the Tourist Board under this Act would require an enormous amount of

money. These are the powers of the Board:

- (a) to develop all aspects of the tourist industry and to promote the efficiency of the industry.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Sir, I was pointing out the powers of the Board as are set out in the Bill. I will go on.

- (b) to adopt all such measures as it may deem fit to advertise and publicise the Island as a tourist resort throughout the year.
- (c) to promote and secure such increased shipping and airline facilities as will tend to increase tourist traffic to the Island;
- (d) to secure the most favourable arrangements for the entry of tourists into Barbados;
- (e) to encourage by such measures as it may deem fit the development of such amenities in the Island as may be calculated to enhance the attractiveness of the Island to tourists;
- (f) to undertake such research, experiments and operations as may appear to it to be necessary to improve the basis of the tourist industry and to control and eliminate any undesirable factors that may effect the industry;
- (g) to foster an understanding within the Island of the importance and economic benefit of the tourist industry;
- (h) to provide training facilities for hotel staff;
- (i) to classify hotels according to the standard of amenities provided;
- (j) to make all such enquiries and to collect all such information as it may think necessary for the purpose of carrying out its duty under this section;
- (k) generally to take all such other lawful measures as it may consider likely to assist it in carrying out most effectively the purposes of this Act."

Well, I do not want to startle this House, but I want to say that if the Government is serious and if it is intended by them that the tourist industry should in the course of time become not only the second industry of the island but that the figure of the revenue which it brings in should be the closest to the figures in the sugar industry, not less than one million dollars is necessary for the setting up of this Board, if the Board is to carry out the operations which are implied in this Bill. The development, the research, and the publicity themselves are items which would call for large expenditures. It would be necessary for this Board to maintain contacts in the Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries of Central and South America because it wants to attract not only North American trade but those other countries' trade as well. It would therefore have to train a whole crowd of interpreters in these languages and the training of hotel staff would, I think, also include the training of butlers, bar tenders and such persons in at least a working knowledge of foreign languages. All that has to be done. This country itself would have to be advertised in each of these other countries throughout the year. Mr. Speaker, to do all that, you cannot starve this Board of money.

Sir, one of these days, sugar would not be any longer king in this island, and it may well be when the sugar industry goes out of existence that the tourist industry will have to take over; therefore, proper planning and foresight now would make all the difference between success and failure. It is a big thing that they are doing. Some of us feel that the Government is very late; but if it is true that they are

late now, then the bolder and the more adventurous they are, the better it would be.

I should also like to say that the attention of the House has been drawn by the hon. senior member for the City and his colleague about the necessity of the people of this island to be able to use the beaches which properly should belong to them. We do not want to belabour this point very much because we drew the attention of the Government to our anxiety about it when we discussed the Beach Protection Bill. It is sufficient to say this. While we welcome the tourist industry, we should like to make it quite clear that we do not welcome the tourist industry at the expense of the local privileges of the people of this island. We hope on the whole in developing the tourist industry that visitors in coming to the island and paying their money will be able to enjoy the same facilities which Barbadians themselves enjoy and are only too willing to share with them. If that principle is accepted, the question of Jim Crowism and racial prejudice will only be shared with visitors whom we have already over here.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I think the speeches by hon. members on this Bill were generally constructive and there are just one or two points to which I think I should reply. The hon. senior member for St. Philip referred to the proposed Tourist Board in this Bill and the Development Board and felt that there would be some overlapping with the two. He said that he hoped that overlapping would be avoided by, in some respects, linking the two Boards in one. I may point out to him that I do not know if he is anticipating something, but at present, the Development Board under the Act cannot promote tourism at all. Under the Act it is limited to development of industries and new agricultural projects. Even if he may be anticipating something, even if there is a change, I think he will find that there will be absolutely no duplication and that there will be distinct lines along which each Board would work; so I do not think there is any chance of their overlapping.

The hon. senior member for the City threw his arms about and was recriminating more than anybody else. When he begins to recriminate, I think there will be few things which he will forget. He should not recriminate too far in the past and he should adopt the technique of the hon. members sitting around him. I think they showed a lot of wisdom in not throwing accusations at this side of the House. Who challenged the hon. member that the Jim Crowism which he has been talking of tonight will be developed by tourists? I challenge him to get up and say that he would have made, a couple of years gone by, the kind of speech he made tonight. We did not ask them to practise that kind of thing; it used to go on. I can tell him that there is a certain club in this island to which we refused to extend a lease for any long period so that we could hold it over them because of their practice of Jim Crowism and racial prejudice. The hon. member knows that that sort of thing happened and that public opinion would be against the Government indulging in that sort of thing and extending the hotel industry when you had racial prejudice being openly practiced in hotels. Everybody knows that the hon. senior member for St. Philip came down here with a Bill for extending the tourist industry but he did not worry to go on with it. 11.05 p.m.

Mr. CRAWFORD: On a point of order. The hon. member must not deliver himself of these half truths. He knows that I did not go on with that Bill, but what he might not know is that the majority Party in the House was opposed to it.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I can assure the hon. member that I do not want to voice any half truths. I have simply said that the hon. member did not go on with the Bill; he would have been a bold man at that time to come down with Measures with which we are coming down today. When the hon. member talks about hindering the development of tourism, I should like to say that when he referred to the cost of living, not so long ago, the hotel interests were enquiring, just before the sitting of the Federal Capital, about land in this island for the establishment of a hotel, and the price which they were charged for the land ran them away. The tourists fled and Jamaica benefited though having a higher cost of living.....

Mr. CRAWFORD: On a point of order. I was referring to the cost of living, not to the cost of land, and I quoted the fact that the New York Times published an article in November setting out the cost of living in Barbados, which entirely disrupted the Tourist Industry here. Up to February, this year, you could play football in any of the hotels. I repeat that I was referring to the cost of living in Barbados - not to the cost of land.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I heard that the reason why people did not come here, was due to the fact that the hotels were too full last year.

(Mr. CRAWFORD: We are talking about this year.) It is the same thing this year as it was last year; the cost of living has not run the tourists from Jamaica.

Mr. CRAWFORD: On a point of order. The hon. member has heard me say that in 1956-57 the cost of living in Barbados was higher than it was in Jamaica. I have told him that officials from a semi-British Governmental Agency when they were here, were able to get a higher cost of living allowance for coming here, because the cost of living in this island was high.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Let the hon. member go to Jamaica and find out for himself. You ask anybody who went on the Standing Federation Committee Conference and he will tell you that the cost of living in Jamaica was higher than it was anywhere else. You cannot live on your cost of living allowance, having regard to the cost of food at the hotels, taxis, etc., and if you were to hear what the Secondary School fees were - well, the hon. member is indulging in a little bit of propaganda there.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I am quoting the facts in respect of 1956-57 and I am correct I do not know about last year and this year.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: There are just two other points which I would like to make. I agree with the hon. junior member for the City with regard to the comments of his colleague, the hon. senior member for the City, as to the practice of "Jim Crowism" in St. James. I can only say that this is the first I have heard of it; this the first I have heard that any hotels or clubs practise it.

Mr. MOTTLEY: On a point of order. I have not said that any hotels or clubs practise it.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is now out of order; he is quoting what his colleague has said.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I am talking about the acquisition of certain sites in St. James. They are practising "Jim Crowism" in the sale of these sites in St. James. I am no party to that. I am not interested in any clubs.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member need not elaborate on that point.

Mr. MOTTLEY: The hon. member talked about these clubs; I believe that people should run their clubs and turn back whom they do not want. Your club is your club.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I was only commenting on the fact that the hon. member should have corrected his colleague, because his colleague spoke as if there was "Jim Crowism" being practised in that part of the island. If the hon. member has softened it now, I will only say that we will bear in mind when "Jim Crowism" rears its ugly head and we will take steps to wipe it out. 11.15 p.m.

I may say, Sir, that the Hon. Premier quite recently gave a hint that we were going to take steps to see that access is provided in that area for members of the public; so we will not have to buy the area. There are other measures that can be adopted. There are measures being adopted in Jamaica today through a Bill they have passed; we can do the same. It is God's sea and the people must bathe in it; so we need not buy Sandy Lane Woods at some tremendous cost to this Government to protect the people.

I assure the hon. junior member for Christ Church who raised the point about protecting the present employees at the Publicity Committee that the matter is being considered by the Minister, and I feel steps will be taken to retain them on the new Board.

So far as the representation of taxi owners is concerned, as I hinted and as far as I can see, steps are being taken to see that all interests, including the small taxi owners, are taken into consideration. They now have an Association; I was impressed by the manner in which they put their case before me, and congratulate them on the fact that they came together. I feel sure that they will be represented on this Board, but I will bring all these points to the attention of the Minister on his return.

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

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

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

Clauses 1 to 25 inclusive were called and passed.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that you do now report the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill be now read a third time.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill do now pass.

Hon. D. D. GARNER: I beg to second that.

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

11.25 p.m.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, it appears as if that is the end of Government Business and I am going to move the adjournment of this House to discuss a matter of public importance.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, if Government's Business is concluded, may I remind you that neither my colleague nor the hon. senior member for St. Philip is prepared to go on with their business under Private Member's Business and it is my right to discuss the first notice which appears under the head of Private Members' Business.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, your notice comes first.

Mr. MOTTLEY: It is also my right to move the adjournment of the House for five minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motions for the adjournment of the House also apply to those notices for the adjournment appearing first.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I just want Your Honour's guidance. In the absence of Rules, I think it was a matter of courtesy my telling you of my desire to move the adjournment of the House for five minutes to discuss that matter which appears under my name. Of course I am not doing it now.

Mr. SPEAKER: There are still rules.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, if I adhere to the Rules which exist today, then it is my right to discuss any matter of public importance on the motion for the adjournment, but as I was saying, as a matter of courtesy, I drew to Your Honour's attention that it was my desire to discuss that matter on the motion for the adjournment and that is why it is here on the Order Paper. In such a case, I am going to reserve any notice of my desire so that it cannot be put on the Order Paper at all.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member must appreciate that your own courtesy in giving notice of his motion must take some right of precedence.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Anyhow, Sir, we will keep our secrets. I just want to say that I know my way about and even the Honourable Leader of the Opposition will not be able to put anything on me.

MR. BRANCKER DISCUSSES STATEMENT RE SIXTH FORMS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that the hon. member who has just sat down is not as quick and fast as we of the Official Opposition are, because he gave notice of his motion on the Order Paper three weeks after we had given notice of ours.

Mr. Speaker, I formally beg to move that the House do now adjourn for five minutes and it is in accordance with the notice which I gave some weeks ago to move the adjournment of this Chamber to discuss certain statements arising out of a statement made by the Hon. Premier about Sixth Forms in Secondary Schools in Barbados. The first thing that aroused our minds at that time about that statement was the opening sentence which reads as follows:-

"The Ministry of the Premier in consultation with the Department of Education is at present conducting a survey of the development of Sixth Forms in Secondary Schools." We want to know what was the reason for that curious phraseology "the Ministry of the Premier in consultation with the Department of Education." Do we or do we not have a Minister of Education in Barbados? That is the question which the public of Barbados is asking. That Department is set up and we know we have a Premier; but when it comes to what many of us regard as the most important feature of all in the life of the administration of this colony, I am not aware, as well as my colleague, whether we have a Minister of Education. Therefore we ask: if not, why not? We understand from the Speech from the Throne that there was to be a junior Minister of Education. Junior to whom or to what? So, Sir, when considering this statement, that is the first thing which strikes one and which makes one wonder at the remarkable phraseology.

Now, the purpose of this discussion is the result of a leading article which appeared in the bi-weekly newspaper as a result of which we were led to believe that the Hon. Premier made that statement. The subject matter of that article referred to the alleged intention of the Governing Body of the St. Michael's Girls' School to discontinue the teaching of the Sixth Form in that school and, Sir, I think you will not be surprised to learn that that proposal caused widespread consternation throughout the length and breadth of Barbados, because the middle class people who have been sending their children to the St. Michael's Girls' School and have had the privilege of a Sixth Form there at the fees which obtain at that school were told all too suddenly, without any increase in wages or salary, when they want to continue to be the fortunate recipients as they are entitled to, that they will have to send their children to a school which is very much more expensive if they wished them to continue furthering their studies.

I think the difference in fees between those two schools

is as much as the difference between \$12 and \$22.75. Those are the fees which I understand obtain at the St. Michael's Girls' and Queen's College. Not only that, Sir, but in order to obtain admission, those girls from the St. Michael's Girls' would have to pass an entrance examination to enter the First Grade School. It has been put this way in the statement by the Hon. Premier: "It is usual for girls at Queen's College who pass from Form V to Form VI to be demoted if they do not obtain five passes in the G.C.E. Ordinary Level. Inasmuch as it would be invidious and embarrassing to send back new comers to their respective schools if they fail to obtain the necessary passes. It has been decided to test the eligibility of all applicants for entry to the sixth form by means of a special examination."

As a result of that, it may well be that those girls who would normally go from the Fifth to the Sixth Form at St. Michael's may not succeed in obtaining admission to the Sixth Form at Queen's College, even if their parents were in a position to pay for them. It would be interesting to hear from the Hon. Premier whether it is intended, if those girls from St. Michael's are accepted, they would be required to pay the higher fees of Queen's College or whether the fees of the Sixth Form at St. Michael's would be maintained. I know it will be said that you cannot have people from St. Michael's paying one set of fees and people promoted from the Fifth Form at Queen's College to the Sixth paying another set of fees, but that can be offset two ways: either you have to subsidise the fees of those girls who come from St. Michael's or reduce the fees of those girls promoted from the Fifth Form of Queen's College so that they will be no more than the fees of the St. Michael's Girls' Sixth Form. You must face the realities of the situation.

11.35 p.m.

The parents of the girls who go to that School cannot afford to pay the amount of the Queen's College fee for their children. It is hard on these girls, having gone so far at St. Michael's, to be told that there is no Sixth Form there and they must go to Queen's College when they cannot afford to pay the fees there. The fees there are what we know they are. There was a paragraph on the first page of this Statement made by the Premier, which has caused me considerable concern. That is the paragraph which states this: "The Governing Body of Queen's College has received 20 applications for admission to its Sixth Form in September, 1958, from the following schools - St. Michael's Girls', Foundation Girls', Alexandra School and St. Winifred's School. Places will be available at Queen's College for all those who qualify for entry."

Mr. Speaker, I strongly deprecate the consideration of any application for admission to Queen's College, which is a Government-aided Secondary School. I strongly deprecate any application to Queen's College being received from St. Winifred's School which, as we all know, is a segregated school. If anybody is seeking admission for his child to go to Queen's College - I am not suggesting that a girl should not be accepted at Queen's College from St. Winifred's, but Queen's College should not accept any application for entry to its Sixth Form from St. Winifred's. We cannot justify, in the case of a Government-aided Secondary School, the receipt of any applications from any segregated school like St. Winifred's for any of its pupils to enter Queen's College. If any individual is eligible to enter Queen's College, she may be accepted there, but that individual must apply through her parent or guardian; there should be no correspondence on that score taking place between the segregated school and the School which is being run with the taxpayers' money. We should not have the name of that School appearing in any Government statement; this is no place for any Little Rock. I trust that the Governing Body of Queen's College will take these things to heart and ignore, except by a mere formal, polite acknowledgement, any application as such received from St. Winifred's School or its Governing Body, knowing the notorious character of that Institution.

Reference has been made to the principle which has been laid down in the Petter Report. If I may be permitted just to read a part of a passage from Paragraph 44 of that Report, that shows that it is upholding, in my humble submission, the need for Sixth Form facilities. If you do

not have laboratory facilities for the teaching of Science, that does not prevent you from having a Classical, Modern or Mathematical Sixth Form, even although you cannot cater to the teaching of science. That is only one subject for which you sit for the Barbados Scholarship. The appropriate paragraph in the Petter Report states this:

"There remains the question of specialisation and of the development of Sixth Forms. It is reasonable that boys and girls should devote a greater proportion of time to their best subjects after about the age of fifteen. A choice has at some stage to be made between Arts or Sciences, though it is unfortunate if one branch of study is allowed to crowd out the other. But specialisation should be regarded as a means to an end and not as an end in itself. The purpose underlying it is surely to develop intellectual processes, using the specialism as a medium. The development of specialist work beyond the Fifth Form stage (i.e. the stage where the General Certificate of Education is usually taken at Ordinary Level.), depends, as I have said earlier, on the qualifications of members of staff and on the ability of boys or girls. The existence of a Sixth Form adds prestige to a school. A Sixth Form contains the elite of the school and it is probably wise for a school catering for the full secondary school age range to have a group known as the "Sixth Form", even though the members of it are not necessarily potential candidates for the Advanced Level of the General Certificate Examination. The purpose of such a "General Sixth" is social and institutional rather than academic. But for a school to set out to provide an advanced Course is quite another matter, and the implementation of such a policy calls for much honesty of purpose. Harrison College, Queen's College and Lodge School have well established Sixth Forms. No other school in the island can claim to be in a position to offer advanced courses except in a very limited field.

Mr. Speaker, the sentence, "No other school in the island can claim to be in a position to offer advanced courses except in a very limited field," means that you cannot provide for the teaching of science in the secondary schools in the Sixth Forms as they exist. That does not preclude the teaching of Classics, Mathematics or Modern Science. The abolition of the Sixth Form at St. Michael's would be as retrograde a step as when Codrington College ceased to prepare candidates for the B.A. at Durham. It would be, as a matter of fact, pathetic if we were to sit down here and acquiesce in the abolition of the Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School. That would be a principle which, if it is established, would stand in the way of any Secondary School either commencing or continuing its Sixth Form. It would stand in the way of children of Secondary Schools who could not gain admission to Harrison College, Queen's College or Lodge School, or whose parents could not afford to send them to these Schools. Does Queen's College carry advanced courses in Science, or do they not have to share with Harrison College where this teaching is provided? Does Queen's College teach Geography up to the Higher Sixth Form standard? As far as this Entrance Examination from St. Michael's Girls' School to Queen's College is concerned, these papers, I understand, will be set by the Queen's College Staff and they will be marked by the Queen's College Staff. Out of eleven pupils who took the examination, I am told that only five have passed.

11.45 p.m.

After all, you know women take sides more fervently than men, and you will realise what is the attitude of the average Queen's College Mistress towards a St. Michael's Girls' School child as compared with a Queen's College girl. They are not going to look forward to them with any real fervour and enthusiasm. The ones they are going to look forward to in their Sixth Form are people in their own school, of that stratum of society, and whom they have seen growing up from the Prep to the Fifth Form and then go on to the Sixth Form of that school.

First there was an announcement in the Press, of which many of us had heard otherwise, that this teaching would be discontinued at St. Michael's Girls' School, which caused great concern and tremendous disquiet in circles who are interested in having Sixth Form teaching for their children in this Island and who cannot afford Queen's College fees.

It has caused the Press to take the matter up, and as representatives of the people, it is our duty to raise this matter, as we did raise it, at the earliest possible opportunity.

I will say, Sir, in moving the adjournment of this House for five minutes, that it is one of the matters of the gravest public importance in respect of which such a motion has been made in my time in this House, and it is a matter which members should regard as above Party and treat it as such, because it is a matter which affects the poor working-class and middle-class people in this community and the future and education of their children.

Sir, I make a formal motion that this House do now adjourn for five minutes in order that we might indicate what is the feeling of members of this Chamber about this very retrograde and backward educational move.

Mr. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I scarcely had greater pleasure in seconding any motion than I have in seconding this one. Although I cannot promise to be as restrained as my colleague has been, yet at the same time I would say he has put the case, though quietly, in as good a manner as it could be.

I want to strike a slightly different note, because what has happened in this case is not a matter about feeling; it is a matter that great harm has been done to the people. I am not basing my speech on the Premier's Statement, because I do not regard the Premier's Statement on the matter as being a well considered one, and I attach no blame to the Minister himself for it, because I happen to know that the Premier himself was not very conversant with the issues. Like most other things it was a left-over bit of policy from the person whom he succeeded. There was not all that time for him to make himself acquainted with all the aspects of the matter. If what rumour says is true, even on the Monday night before the Statement was issued, the Premier had no idea of what the thing was all about. I will go further to say that on the morning of the day on which the Statement was issued, he still had no idea of what it was about, and it was only after it was drawn to his attention that public criticism had been made on it that he contrived to get a Statement prepared for him to bring into the Assembly on the Tuesday and to read it. So while he must bear some part of the blame for the policy, he can be exempted from censure to some extent, because the Statement was hastily contrived.

Now the St. Michael's Girls' School bears some special relationship to education in this island. I want just to remind Your Honour - not that you need reminding, but for the sake of the records - why that school exists in this island. That school is the product of the vision of men like Mr. John Beckles and Mr. Murphy, Mr. Martineau and one or two others, neither of whom had the benefit of secondary education thirty years ago, but who felt that so great was the neglect of certain sections of the community of this island, that the very least they could do for the daughters of the very poor people of this parish and of other parishes was to fight to establish the school. Their idea was not taken immediately; it cost them the better part of two years' time and energy to put their idea across, and to cut a long story short, when Grassfield School was established, it was the crowning point of an idea held with faith by men who themselves did not have the benefit of the very thing they were willing to bring to the children of poor people. If I use language which is plain, I do it to emphasise what is at stake in this turn of events. It was for all the 'picky-head girl children' of the working-class people of this island that St. Michael's Girls' School was established, and if Your Honour remembers the situation in secondary education for girls thirty years ago, you will recall clearly that apart from Queen's College and St. Winifred's, the only other educational establishments for the daughters of black people at that time was the little private school which Miss Nella Taitt used to run; and the one I am reminded which Miss Bishop, the sister of Sir Grantley Adams, used to run. Apart from those two establishments - and Miss Taitt's was the more important one - there was nothing by the way of opportunities for the daughters of poor black people in that day, and Miss Taitt, along with Mr. Beckles and Mr. Murphy in a different way, can claim her full share of con-

tributing to the existence of that school, because when for patriotic reasons an appeal was made to her to persuade the parents of the children whom she taught to join this new venture, Miss Taitt willingly agreed to close her school and persuaded the parents of the children whom she taught to send their children to the new school and she herself made the great decision of her life to join that school as a member of the staff. That is in a nutshell the history of St. Michael's Girls' School. The very person from the teaching point of view who can claim to have established the school after many difficulties and many trials has lived to become Headmistress of the school, and is now at the point of retiring.

When Miss Taitt helped to form that school, she was already preparing girls with her private tuition for the School Certificate which was the hallmark of secondary education in this island, and now we see at the time Miss Taitt herself is about to retire after a long and very distinguished career in the teaching service of this island, all of which has been connected with that school in her public career, they want to carry the school back to the position from which it started. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. 11.55 p.m.

So, Sir, from a personal point of view they want the retiring Headmistress - who having started the school in a certain measure and who sought to maintain it and did maintain it to a certain standard - now at the point of her retirement, to take it back to the position from where it came.

Mr. SPEAKER: Does that have anything to do with the statement?

Mr. TUDOR: It does, but not to the extent of what I am saying. What I am saying is in reference to the other schools also. There is a personal history behind that. Now, you do not approach the question of Sixth Form teaching in secondary schools from the point of view of people not competent. You just cannot do it. If the School's curriculum is geared towards University need - and that has always been the case in this island, because at one period University entrance had as its standard the Cambridge School Certificate, and most of your schools aimed at that standard. That was the top limit which they aimed at; but now the whole thing has changed and the requirements for university entrance is the General Certificate of Education at Advanced Level in two subjects. If secondary schools are to maintain their standard, they must aim at that and, consequently, we find all secondary schools from time to time having to create and maintain Sixth Forms because the Sixth Form teaching was the standard of University entrance. That is the whole justification for the Sixth Form. There was a time at Harrison College when you could only find thirty children in the Sixth Form; now it is common to find one hundred. Just as in the case of Harrison College where the Sixth Form has grown from 25 pupils to 100 pupils, you find in the Second Grade schools, as they are called, that their Sixth Forms have grown so that even if you had none five years ago, you have it now. A couple of years ago, you had at the Foundation School - from which no one contemplated a Barbados Scholar, and it is on record that a high official of the Education Department did all that he could to dissuade the headmaster of that school from entering the boy for that scholarship, but the Headmaster's persistence was vindicated.

Of the girls that sat the qualifying examination for Queen's College, we know that eleven or twelve girls sat from St. Michael's Girls' and of that number five of them have satisfied the examiners of Queen's College. Do you realise what can happen to the other seven places? Suppose all of the other seven girls who have not satisfied the examiners did well in the General Certificate examination, what are you going to do with them? They cannot get admission in Queen's College and they have burnt their paths at St. Michael's. But that is one side of the picture. The second is this: suppose the five that have gained admittance at Queen's College are the very five who have not done well in the General Certificate of Education? Are you going to take them and put them in the Sixth Form at Queen's College when they do not deserve to be there purely on their Examination performance? The Hon. Premier should take this to heart. Do you realise that these girls sat a history

test in a period of which they were not familiar? When you examine a person in a subject of history, you can only examine them on something which they have read and studied. If a person is reading a period of Modern History, you cannot examine them on a period of Ancient History. You just cannot do it; and if you did that, it means that you are determined not to admit the majority of those pupils and you are working a trick on them. I am wondering if the parents of these children have a case for action against the Government. You took them in good faith; and so long as they have not reached the age limit, and their ability and conduct are what you require of them, you have a right to keep them until they become of age. You have not done that; therefore, you limit their opportunities; and what is worse yet, even those who have been admitted to Queen's College who have been fortunate enough to get there, you have not taken into consideration what you have done to their parents. From the paying of \$12 a term or whatever it is, you have suddenly called upon them to meet the added financial burden of having to pay \$22 or \$23 a term for the next two years; then they will have to provide new uniforms and of course text books. Of course, they would have to provide text books in any case. At the St. Michael's Girls' School, the Governing Body has evolved a very good scheme which is designed to help the parents of these children. They are renting the books to them; therefore, they will not have to buy them. They have the opportunity of renting and using these books so long as they take good care of them. So far as I have been able to understand, no such scheme exists at Queen's College. Another thing is that any girl or boy who has passed an Exhibition gets \$60 or \$70 in text books; so you can see that this is a financial hardship and I do not see how you can justify it.

Our policy is that wherever a school exists and wherever there is the human material for the maintenance or the creation of a Sixth Form, let the Sixth Form be there. It is a duty which we owe to the people of this country; therefore, if it is a matter of employing staff at St. Michael's let the staff be employed; and if such be the case at all the secondary schools, let staff be employed at all. As it stands, parents have sent their children there and you should provide the best for the human material that is there, and no alternative will ever be acceptable if it creates a hardship on the various people whom it is designed to help.

Mr. T. W. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, speaking on this adjournment, I regard the education of the inhabitants of this colony in the same light as I regard the health of any community, that is, it cannot be measured in the terms of pounds, shillings and pence.

12.05 a.m.

When I heard of the abandonment or the closing of the Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School, I was not convinced then, and up to now, I am not convinced that that was right. As I understand it, there are but a few girls in the Sixth Form and it is uneconomical to carry a staff merely to teach three or four girls. That is why I said that education cannot be measured in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. About thirty-one years ago, three or four members of the St. Michael's Vestry - a Body of which I have had the good fortune of being a member for the past twelve years - in the persons of the late Mr. Washington Harper, the late Mr. J. H. Murphy, the late Mr. Laurie Yearwood and Mr. John Beckles, conceived the idea of having this School. If I remember well, it was on the initiative and foresight of these members of the Vestry of St. Michael that the Grassfield School better known as the St. Michael's Girls' School was provided. Incidentally, I may say that that School has cost the taxpayers of St. Michael an amount to the tune of £28,000.

Mr. Speaker, for any secondary Government-aided school it is legal and lawful that that school should have a Sixth Form and, in my opinion, it is illegal and unlawful to abandon or to close the Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School on the flimsy and wicked ground - the question of economics. I have heard of that by way of a rumour; then the Premier and Leader of my Party came to this House and made the Statement which he has made. The

matter was not dealt with in the form of a Bill or a Resolution and I really do not know the form in which it should be dealt with. If I were a member of the Governing Body of St. Michael's Girls' School, they would have to fight me like Hades to convince me as to the correctness of abandoning that form.

Mr. Speaker, I do not pose to be any expert on education or to have any academic qualifications; but I know my people and I love my country. At one time, it was only the School-Leaving Certificate which was necessary, and two subjects at Advanced Level which would make one eligible to enter the University; and when the Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School is closed, I quite agree with the hon. junior member for St. Lucy that it would be a retrograde step. What do you find? They are saying that it is uneconomical to have the Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School on the ground that there are only a few girls there and they should go to Queen's College and get their qualifications; but look at the snag which goes with it! You have increased fees which are already overburdening the parents who can hardly see their way to pay the school fees at St. Michael's Girls' School. It is a fact that many of them have to go to the Board of Guardians of which I happen to be the Senior Guardian, and ask us to help with the books and the uniform; and we gave them the uniform. The closing down of the Sixth Form of this School really carries with it two snags; in the first place, there is the question of increased fees and secondly, you must satisfy the examiners before you can get into the Sixth Form at Queen's College; you have to satisfy the examiners before you are permitted to enter the Sixth Form at Queen's College and at increased fees! I feel that the qualifications which make these girls eligible for going from the Fifth Form to the Sixth Form in the respective Schools should be the same.

I quite agree with the sentiments which have been expressed by the hon. senior member for St. Lucy. Human nature is such that if you have eight girls from St. Michael's Girls' School, and four from Queen's College - you are teaching them from the Preparatory form to the Fifth Form - the tendency is to help your own pupils at Queen's College rather than those from St. Michael's Girls'. Quite a lot of money is being spent on education and quite a lot is being talked about education. The four members of the St. Michael's Vestry to whom I made reference earlier in my speech, would turn in their graves if they were to know of the closing down of the Sixth Form at the St. Michael's Girls' School. I know that there is a lot of sentimental value attached to these schools; I remember when I was at Combermere School, that School was separated, merely by a wall, from Queen's College. I should like to say that St. Michael's Girls' School, unlike Queen's College, has produced some of the best teachers and nurses at the General Hospital.

12.15 a.m.

Mr. Speaker, I am beginning to run out of words and cannot find words appropriate enough to express myself at any further length on this matter, but unlike anything else I am not demanding of my Party, but I hope they will go into this matter fully before coming to any decision.

At one time an educational expert pushed down the throats of the Government that a £5 bond should be put on people sending their children to school in order to acquire some education. At one time my Party was in agreement with it, and at another time they were not. I am asking them now not to wait until something happens to try and repeal what it is possible to do now. I say that with the greatest respect to the Party. What I say here tonight is not a criticism of the Party, because I have already said it is only a Statement made to this House. I do not know whether it is intended to carry it out. I know some attempt was made at Combermere School, and one of the members of the Governing Body of that school who like myself was taught at that school - and I refer to Mr. Clifton White - fought like Hades to stop what is being done to St. Michael's School from happening there.

There was a time when Harrison College only had

fifteen or twenty boys in the Sixth Form; today they have over 120. It is a question of time that the Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School would so develop that the argument of being uneconomic would not arise.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, I believe I have some contribution to make to this. I am not going to keep you long and I am going to be very calm in this matter. I want the Premier to listen carefully to me.

One of the Boards which I have the opportunity of serving on is the Harrison College Board, and that is because the present Law says I am to serve on it; you have served there with me. You can have all the degrees from any University in the world, but I was born here and you have to hear me on any Board. Tonight my contribution to this is such because I am on my last lap, so to speak, and it cannot affect me. At present my own child is Head-girl at St. Michael's Girls' School and is taking the School Certificate. I may say that I have passed the stage where people can accuse me for children. My sons are taking the Higher Certificate and therefore I can fold my hands and ask what difference it makes to me, but I must look at it this way.

A few months ago a letter came to the Harrison College Board purporting to come from the Ministry of Education, and in that letter - which was sent to all first grade schools, Harrison College, Queen's College and Lodge School - it was stated that no one was to be admitted to the Sixth Form of that school from any secondary school, Government-aided or otherwise, except with the permission of the Ministry of Education. You could imagine how I felt that education should be brought down to that, that a man could decide he did not like you or you did not support his Party - I am not saying it is that - and therefore penalise you. I would turn over the table if an attempt was made to carry it on. Fortunately for me and for the people of this country, that was scotched. It was said then by the now Prime Minister of the West Indies that it was absolutely untrue, and he succeeded in saying that he knew nothing about it. The letter was withdrawn and I succeeded then in getting a boy who had attended the Modern High School and who had two subjects in the Higher Certificate, but who could go no further at Mr. Lynch's school, into the school. He was a boy from St. Philip who had the ability and wanted an opportunity. I may say in passing that his parents could not easily pay his fees.

That question of the letter was raised here; it was withdrawn and we heard no more about it; so the boy entered the school. There is an argument to be produced on either side and I want the Premier to listen very carefully. I had another experience and I speak of ex-cathedra on it; As Churchwarden I am considered to be the father of many children, not literally. Let me say this; there is no teacher in this island, nay in the world, who can presume or take upon himself to say that such a child cannot pass an examination. I said that on the Harrison College Board and I proved it. One day when the Board met, certain names were put up and among them was the name of a boy who was superannuated. The Master of the Form said he could serve no useful purpose in going on to the Sixth Form and Scholarship level. You know I have two sons at Harrison College and they have to be friendly with people; I make it clear to them that they must not try to reach up to certain people and be snobbish, but they must make friends with the people that matter.

12.25 a.m.

This boy was superannuated and I looked at the matter casually. When I got home one of my sons said that a young chap was outside to see me. I went to him and asked him what he came to see me about. He said that he wanted to see me. He told me his name and then said that he got instructions that he was not to come back to school. He further said that he was told that I am the one man with power and guts and one who does not have to mind what members of the Barbados Labour Party have to say. Of course, that is true. I then asked him what he wanted me to do. He said that he was told he

could not go back to Harrison College to take the Examination for the Barbados Scholarship. I then told him that if he had wasted his time at school he must make room for somebody else. He said: "no Sir, give me a chance." I asked him his age and he said that he was nineteen years of age. I turned away from him and went inside and asked one of my sons who knew him what was the matter with that boy. My son told me that he thought this boy should be given a chance. I then asked him why was this boy asked to go away from school. "I am not bringing any secrets out of school," my boy told me, but he suggested that I should help this boy to get back to school by giving him a chance. I used my efforts in this direction and the result was that this boy won the Barbados Scholarship. He is Bayley from Black Rock.

I will give you another instance. I was sitting at a meeting of the St. Michael's Vestry and we were dealing with a scholarship which was taken away from a boy at Harrison College. It took me an hour to convince the members that I was not accepting the Report. I think Mr. Medford was the Acting Headmaster at the time. In the Report, it was stated that they took the scholarship away because the boy had no chance of gaining the Higher Certificate and it was further stated that they doubt whether he could get a School Certificate. I succeeded first in getting the Hon. Mr. V. C. Gale to agree with me. Do you know the shock I had? The Education Department said when I called them up over the matter that their hands were tied. They decided to send the matter off to a Committee. A couple mornings after - and this is the shock I had - I took up the Advocate about 8.30 o'clock and saw in it that the boy who had taken ten subjects in the G.C.E. had got nine passes.

I will give you another instance, and this is with reference to a girl from St. Michael's Girls' who went over to Queen's College. She was a girl of sixteen years of age and had gained her School Certificate from St. Michael's Girls'. She walked into my office and asked me to ask Mr. Goddard to give her a job. I wondered why this bold faced girl should decide to come to my office about that. She had her School Certificate with her and she handed it to me. I asked her to whom did they belong and she said that they belonged to her. As soon as I saw the name on the Certificate, I remembered it because I heard my daughter saying that this girl had beaten her in every instance at the school. When I examined her certificate more closely I found out that she had eight passes. She told me further that she had applied for a job at the Library, but they told her that she was too young. I may say that she had passes in Mathematics, English and Geography. I phoned Mrs. Burton who was the Headmistress at the time and then I phoned the Education Department. They told me that she had qualifications which could enter her at Queen's College. She had a Vestry Scholarship. I then turned to the girl and asked her why doesn't she go on to Queen's College and she said that she could not afford it. She told me that she was one of thirteen. It took me a long time to convince the Headmistress of Queen's College to take her at that School. Of course this girl was out of school for a term and a half. I got vexed and I phoned the Headmistress and told her that I give her twenty-four hours to take this girl at the school. I persuaded the Vestry to give her a Scholarship and this they did and she was accepted at Queen's College. She went to school. When she was there for one term I got a Report which blasted her out of existence. I felt so hurt about it that I put the Report back. I did not show the Vestry. I got a second Report at the end of the second term and again she was practically blasted out of existence and I put it down again. The third Report I got they decided that we should take away the scholarship from her. As I have said, she was one out of a family of thirteen. She came to me and told me that they had taken away the Scholarship from her and that she was leaving school. I was moved when she said this. She also went on to say that she believed she could get a Higher Certificate and after she said that, I refused to take the last Report to the Board. I telephoned Queen's College and said that I wanted an appointment with Mrs. Randall. Do you know what they said in the Report: They said that no useful purpose could be

served; this girl was out of her depths. I should have told you that this girl had no personality at all. She told me after talking with her that she would have loved to do Maths. at Queen's College but they forced her into doing French. I made an appointment with Mrs. Randall and I may say that I was frightfully rude to her.

12.35 a.m.

Some of the same people who have signed this Report have not even got eight subjects in a Certificate; some of those who are teaching have not got eight subjects in a Certificate either. They drew to my attention a Rule which said that in the opinion of the Education Board they cannot provide what had been asked for and they took away a scholarship. I went up there as an upstart; my little girl was just seventeen years and they went all around in a circle; they had her put down as nineteen plus, but I had her Certificate in my pocket. When we were finished, they apologised and said: "We have made a mistake with the age," but I thought that they had made other mistakes too. They had put up four girls for the examination and whom do you think got through - one girl. I am serious in this matter. This girl has gone out of the teaching service, and the Governing Body has said to me that they have lost a great asset in the teaching service. That is as far as St. Michael's is considered.

I feel that there is something in what they are doing, but it is being done in the wrong way. They have taken this step too early; it cannot be done in this way. A Petition was drawn up by the senior girls of St. Michael's Girls' School, to be sent up to me, because the feeling is that there is a man on the St. Michael's Vestry who really cares for children of this type. I heard them ask "What is your father's name?" "What do you do?" "Do you go to the Standpipe for water?" But is it their business what the children do? Their foreparents did the same thing. I have every belief that this present Minister of Education will go all out to help the people; if I thought otherwise, I would turn on the heat now. Let us not argue the question about expenses. I have spoken to the Director of Education and, in fact, I am now holding a meeting of parents and children. There is an employee of this House who suffers as a result of the closing down of this Sixth Form at St. Michael's; he has a child at this school. I do hope that among these girls in the Sixth Form will be four Vestry Scholars. There is a man who has a child who is fourteen plus in the Fifth Form and who is taking the School Certificate -- when the matter was brought to me, I was told that if this child wants to go to the Sixth Form she will have to go to Queen's College and pay different fees. The man told me that he had a Vestry Scholarship, he has twelve children and is working for \$15 a week. He told me that he would send his child to Queen's College, and I asked him how he proposed to pay the difference in the fees. He replied that I would persuade the Vestry to pay the difference, and in case that did not happen, the child would go to Queen's College anyhow.

Then, there is the case of those who are not Vestry Scholars. I want to satisfy myself as to what the position is. Where you have a new departure like this, actually, I feel that with your educational set up, it would be infinitely better for the children if, when you make the change, you could give them the opportunity of taking their Sixth Form education at Queen's College. I am absolutely in favour of that.

Now, you have children entering Queen's College from St. Michael's and they have no business sitting any examination. I am in favour of giving girls the opportunity of getting the best education in the Sixth Form. I want the Premier to bear in mind that those who have scholarships have no fear, because the money will be paid; but for those who have no scholarships, now that you have started on this matter, you should make the necessary arrangements.

You have the children sitting the entrance examination and seven out of twelve failed. We would not want to

send back to St. Michael's Girls' School those who have failed; if you took all from St. Michael's and all failed, you do not slip them back down. Let us not make the mistake that a child cannot pass any examination; a tremendous number of children at the Coleridge-Parry, Combermere, and these other schools, can take the Barbados Scholarship, and it is not known that they can go to Harrison College.

12.45a.m.

I want the Premier to make a note of this, because it would be his best way of solving the problem. It is stated in the Petter Report that to any secondary school a Sixth Form is an asset. I do not like the adhoc way you are doing this. What are you going to do with the 15 plus and 16 plus girls at the school? I am not thinking only of the scholarship winners, but the girls who have got their School Certificates. Are you going to put them out of school and let them be fodder for the wolves, when the parents would be willing to pay for them in a Sixth Form? I cannot see you abandoning the Sixth Form. I agree in principle that those persons who are academically suited should go on to Queen's College, but not in the way you are doing it. If you have girls at the Alexandra School who have gained eight or nine subjects and have shown some brilliance, every opportunity should be given to them through scholarships; and this would apply to the Coleridge-Parry School, the Alexandra School, the Alleyne School and all the others. This can be put into operation now and it would redound to your credit.

We have not only got to take into consideration the Vestry Scholars; you have to think of the paying pupils whose parents will have to look for extra money and books. Two things must happen. If there are girls who want to specialise after reaching the Fifth Form and do Mathematics or Scientific subjects, the argument is whether they should remain at their respective schools or come to Queen's College. I should prefer to see you give scholarships on the basis of the results of the examinations of these potential scholarship boys and girls. For now you might have to give fifty more scholarships, but what would be fifty more scholarships? Let St. Michael's Girls' School go on to keep the Sixth Form for the 16+ girls who might want to do commercial subjects. If a girl has material that will lead to higher education, you should never stand in her way, and if the child is only 16+ and still in the Sixth Form you should not put her out. Your idea is to abandon the Sixth Form which I consider is wrong. I feel that the advice which Government has had is a bit premature in my opinion, and I hope the Minister will nip this in the bud. If you take an isolated case of a child coming from Alexandra School, it might be a question of the child's parents in St. Lucy having to look for the balance of fees and busfares. It is going to be very expensive, and if you are going to bring in this new system, you must bear some of the responsibility and expense.

I spoke with the Director of Education when I read from the Premier's Statement that the Headmistress of Queens College said that no girl would be admitted if she did not pass the Entrance Examination even though she had five subjects, but I want to say that I know that girls from other schools with less than five subjects were admitted, and I will shout loud and hard on that. You wonder how I know these things, but you cannot stop me from knowing. I am making an appeal to the Premier not to let this go on. If twelve girls took the examination and five got through, you are humiliating the other seven. You should either say this is a new system and you will offer scholarships on the results of the School Certificate, or allow the girls to go on and do Commercial work in the Sixth Form. The question of tuition fees and books will cost you a bagatelle and it certainly would not affect them the way this would. There are twelve girls who would normally go on to Sixth Form who would be taking English, French and History - those are the subjects for which you have competent mistresses - but there is some argument that there are some girls clever enough to do other subjects though you do not have people to teach them; but you must provide for that.

Instead of bringing in this now, why not let it go on as it has been at St. Michael, and on the result of the examination award your scholarships?
12.55 a.m.

I say this, Sir. This is no tribute to some of the headmasters or headmistresses. A youngster who got three subjects at the Combermere School now is taken into Barclays Bank. I know that some masters keep children to see whether they can get scholarships for them. They keep children if they are good for the prestige of the school. I am appealing to the Hon. Premier. Despite the statement which you have made, I am asking you to discuss what we are saying today with the Director of Education. We appreciate, and I believe the hon. member who has just spoken would appreciate the fact, that although they have expressed a view against the whole scheme, despite that, if a proper scheme was put up to them, they would see the wisdom of offering scholarships to such children who can go on to the First Grade School. I say that you should offer them scholarships and let them go on to Queen's College and let the others go on in the same school that they are now going to. As I was saying, there is one who is fourteen plus and another fifteen plus and the parent of the fifteen plus said that he could not afford to pay the fees for sending her to Queen's College. It is not only a question of fees but a question of books. The last lot of books which we got for a girl amounted to \$57.00. A number of pupils at St. Michael's Girls' can get books rented to them nowadays but that does not obtain at Queen's College. As I was saying, Mr. Speaker, these are suggestions which I am putting to the Hon. Premier; these are not strictly criticisms. I will ask him: what happens with these girls who have failed to get into Queen's College and who are still under age? Can they go back to St. Michael's? What happens if those girls get a pass in more than five subjects but were not taken into Queen's College? I am saying that you should not do it that way. Perhaps some of the parents of some of them had planned for them to go back to St. Michael's and had brought up fresh uniform for that school. Now that I am talking about uniform, I now know why I am not put as a member of these Governing Bodies. Do you think I would be a party to relegating those girls at St. Michael's Girls' to the uniform which they are now allowed to wear? It could never be as suitable, nor can the girls keep it as clean as when they were wearing the blue overall with the white blouse. When you wear that, you can get three blouses and you can wash them and always be clean; but when you have two green uniforms, you cannot be tidy. I think these people who advised these things just do them to relegate these children. The same thing happens with the girls of the Alexandra School. Those people do their best to make these girls look like servants; and so they take them and put them in green uniform.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that they have appointed a Headmistress to the St. Michael's Girls' and she is now in Singapore. I am one person who believe in your bringing in some of those experienced people: but one of the things which you should tell a Headmistress coming to the St. Michael's Girls' before she comes is that she is coming to a predominantly negro school. I know that you have had Mistresses there who just could not stand it.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will counsel the hon. member not to dwell on that.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Finally, I am asking the Hon. Minister of Education this. Although you have made the statement in the House as to what your policy would be relative to the Sixth Forms at the St. Michael's Girls' and all the Secondary Schools, I am suggesting to you for last time that what you should do is to call a conference as Minister of Education of all the heads of the various Secondary Schools. It is not good enough to say that the Governing Body has said so and so. Call a conference at your office and let them come and tell them come and tell you something. They are the people who come in contact with these children. They see the difficulty. Say to them: "I am Minister of Education; let me hear your views on this subject." Let them tell you what they think

is the best thing to do. Then when you come to us and tell us that the Heads of these schools have told you so and so, we will have to shut our mouths. We say again that we do not quite agree with the method in which this thing is done. We do not know if you have given it sufficient thought. What about the girl coming from St. Andrew? Suppose she is only fifteen years. What about the boy who comes from St. Lucy and goes to the Coleridge-Parry? Suppose they cannot find bus fare to come to Queen's College or Harrison College; how must they get there? You must take every possible angle into consideration. I am asking the Hon. Minister to withdraw this statement. Call in your headmasters and headmistresses and let them tell you of the difficulties they are having. I say the first thing for you to do is to award scholarships on the result of the School Certificate examination to the best results of all the schools. I will not say, let all these children stay at St. Michael's Girls' or at the Alexandra School. Send the best to Queen's College. Give those who can go the benefit: but as regards the others, if they are still under age, provide a Sixth Form for them at the school to which they were going and let them stay there. I am asking the Hon. Premier to withdraw that statement of policy or that system which he announced in that statement dealing with the Sixth Forms at secondary schools and do something about it along lines which have been suggested here.
1.05 a.m.

I am asking the Hon. Minister, having made that Statement in the House on advice and in good faith, to withdraw that Statement of policy and do something about it. If he cannot see his way to withdraw it, then it is incumbent upon him to see that all the girls who have reached the Fifth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School are allowed to enter Queen's College and as regards those who are holding Vestry and other Scholarships, let him take all the circumstances into consideration and make provision for them by way of legislation. Within the next two years, you will see what is happening. I hope the Hon. Minister will take what I have said into consideration and let something be done instead of what he is doing here.

Mr. THORNE: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that it is so late; as a matter of fact, it is early, because it is now Wednesday morning. This matter is a matter of grave public importance, and I endorse the last remarks of the hon. senior member for the City. I, too, feel very strongly on this matter and I shall voice my feeling in the strongest terms. The first thing which I think is fitting is that we should build up a background from which we can view this matter in its true perspective. I agree with the idea that a secondary school should seek to provide a liberal education for its pupils; by that I mean an education which can well be defined as knowing something about everything and knowing everything about something. I am quite willing to admit that even if that were narrowed down to a workable limit, no school would be able to achieve both of these aims. The idea is that the school should not lose sight of these aims. We know that home training will be possibly part of what I advocate, and in the case of the other things, they will have to be left until the children go to the Technical School. I want to make three submissions. The first one is that a secondary school should provide a wide variety of activities in order to effect what I would call a desire on the part of its pupils to develop that which is best in so far as their interest is concerned, and to give training to what I would call the most useful powers. The second submission is, that a secondary school should aim at making itself a place for getting mental discipline and fundamental knowledge which are necessary for any kind of, what I would call, skilled worker. The last submission is that a secondary school should provide opportunities where each pupil can fit himself and develop all that is best in his nature; not merely to fit himself for this or for that career, but for the wider needs of life. It is against that background that I want to examine this Statement which has been made by the Premier.

In the last paragraph of that Statement, the Premier

states this: "It is the present policy of the Ministry to encourage the concentration of sixth form teaching at Harrison College, Queen's College and the Lodge School where facilities exist for a wide variety of sixth form courses."

To my mind when that Statement was made, it was made in consideration of the survey which was carried out by G. V. S. Petter. The hon. junior member for St. Lucy quoted from Mr. Petter's report more or less to substantiate the need for a Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School. I do agree with the idea that we should have a Sixth Form at this School, but the Statement does not say that there will be no Sixth Form at the school. I do not see that in the Statement at all. From the Statement which has been made, I repeat, I do not see where it is stated that there will be no Sixth Form at this School. It is against that background which I have tried to build, but I can very well see that there is the necessity for giving pupils from the St. Michael's Girls' School, the opportunity of pursuing their studies. (The hon. senior member for the City has said that some girl came to him who wanted to do mathematics and who they wanted to do French. Well, that bears out the point which I am trying to make. The secondary schools should provide opportunities for a wide variety of subjects. It does not serve the best interest of any secondary school to have the pupils at that school doing advanced subjects without finding out what they want. It is in that regard that I agree with the idea of having children at these secondary First Grade Schools where they can pursue the studies of their liking. I also agree with the hon. senior member for the City that the way of doing these things is not as they are being done; however, I am at a loss to understand how hon. members got the idea that there will be no sixth form at this School. This is what the Statement says in the last paragraph:

"It is the present policy of the Ministry to encourage the concentration of sixth form teaching at Harrison College, Queen's College and the Lodge School where facilities exist for a wide variety of sixth form courses. It is expected that pressure for the establishment of new sixth forms will continue and probably increase. With this in view the Ministry and the Department are giving attention to the preparation of a workable transfer system. The future development of advanced courses at all secondary and grammar schools is also being studied in the light of the provision of adequate accommodation, equipment and staff."

That, to my mind, does not say that there will be no sixth form at St. Michael's Girls' School. It says that pupils who have a bent for certain subjects will be allowed to go to Queen's College where they can get advanced courses. Early in the Statement - as a matter of fact, before I go there, let me quote from Mr. Petter. The hon. junior member for St. Lucy quoted from Mr. Petter; he made mention of a particular section and quoted just the part which suited his purposes.

1.15 a.m.

The hon. member read to show that there should be a Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School, but he should have gone on a bit further and read "any tendency to sacrifice the middle forms for the sake of a handful of Sixth Formers would be lamentable." He did not touch on that at all and I was wondering why he did not go on there. I do feel that there must be some feeling; I do not know about the inside knowledge because what I am saying is off my own back. I have not been asked by Government to defend this, but it is my duty to say how I feel about it. Government must be of the opinion that the staffing of the St. Michael's Girls' School is not at the adequate standard and that the Lower and Middle Forms are likely to suffer if Sixth Form work is done, because Petter himself says that in running a Sixth Form, it should be honesty of purpose, and there is no point in catering to the few at the expense of the many. It is not good enough merely for a school to say it has produced a few Barbados Scholars if the majority is doing little or nothing; so I am saying that this suggestion coming from the Ministry can only be a palliative; it could not

be an effective corrective, because the only effective corrective is to staff all the secondary schools adequately. (*Cheers from Opposition*) It is a question of cutting the coat to suit the cloth under which Government may be forced to do this, but I am warning them that they cannot go on indefinitely with a policy like this. It must bring disaster sooner or later regardless of who recommended it. It will do for a little time, but it will be necessary to recruit suitable staff in secondary schools. I happen to be a member of the Governing Body of the Lodge School, and I can say that it gives us a headache to get suitable staff. We are at our wits end in trying to get staff up to the adequate strength, and I know from personal experience that Government will experience greater difficulties because there are about seven schools and neither of them is adequately staffed.

I am prepared to condone this for a little time in order to allow Government to recruit the necessary staff, but I would be dishonest to myself and to the people I represent if I got on the floor of the House and said I whole-heartedly agree with this. This cannot foot the bill; it is only a palliative; it is not an effective corrective.

Now there were some points made by various speakers - the hon. junior member for St. Lucy, the hon. senior member for St. Lucy and the hon. senior member for the City. These three gentlemen seemed more or less to feel that it is out of place to have an examination for the pupils who are going from one school to another. My answer to that is this: if the pupils from St. Michael's Girls' School or any of our secondary grade schools were going to a University, they would have to sit an Entrance examination if they do not have certain certificates. These children have not got the Certificates, as far as I am made to understand, and will not get them until long after the Term has started. With respect to this matter of examinations. I know there are examinations and examination; but in an entrance examination I feel we should test for at least three things. We want to get an idea of ability, we want to get an idea of promise, and we want to get an idea of attainment. Those are the three things which any teacher would want to know of any pupil whom he or she has to teach. It is not merely a question of getting a certain amount of marks, and in the absence of any confidential report coming from the Heads of the schools, there is the necessity for doing some sort of testing.

I do not know anything about the snobbery complained about, and I am glad; therefore with me, it is a question that with the pure all things are pure. I have nothing against these schools from the point of view of snobbery, but I do feel that a test of some sort would be necessary in order to enable teachers to have some idea of the pupil's standard. If you do not want to have a test, a confidential report should be sent on each child.

The hon. senior member for the City made a healthy suggestion with respect to the method which might be followed in transferring these pupils after a time, but of course that is for the Minister to consider. I am not saying that I would follow it; I would have my way of doing it, but I am saying that you should give a man what is his. The principle which is being followed cannot be productive of the very best results if it is continued for too long a time. All of us are very deeply interested in education; each of us would like to see his or her charge get to the top of the ladder as far as education is concerned, but it is necessary for me to remark that not all the pupils who enter secondary schools are capable of doing the advanced courses. It is a question of I.Q.; that plays a very important part in this respect. Only about 20% of the pupils who enter these secondary schools might be able to take the advanced courses with any possible chance of reaching the top. So we must realise that there is a limit, and that though out of the fact that only 20% may reach the top, the other 80% should be thrown away. They should be given an opportunity and you can make it possible for them to develop what they are doing to the fullest.

1.25 a.m.

I do hope that this statement about the abandonment of

the Sixth Form at the St. Michael's Girls' is definitely incorrect because I cannot see how it could be for the good and welfare of this country. What are you going to do with the children who fail to gain entrance at Queen's College? Some of them would have reached the school age limit and it is but fair that they should be able to remain at the school and develop their interest to the fullest. If they have no bent for mathematics or classics, they should have a bent for something.

With respect to the matter of inconvenience in so far as the increase of fees is concerned, I think that is a simple matter which can be got over. I feel that the Government can do something to help in that respect. (A VOICE: If you feel so, say so.) I have said so. Sir, I am definitely sure that it is not the intention of the Government to work any difficulty on anybody or turn any student out of school. I am saying that this is an honest-to-goodness effort which this Government is making, as far as these people are concerned, in order to make it possible that each child who has the opportunity of developing the best in him or her should be able to do so; and until I see something to the contrary, I will continue to feel this way. It will not take me 100 years to find that out. I can see the honest-to-goodness effort made by this Government to provide children with the ability of developing their bent.

Now there is another point which I want to put forward. Someone may argue, what is the Government doing about this matter as regards this shortage of teachers? I will refer hon. members to the Report. I will only say that Government is doing all that it can at the moment to recruit teachers to augment the staff at these schools. (A VOICE: Which place?) It is stated in the Report of the Education Department. You can see in that Report what is being done and what scholarships are given.

Sir, I have every reason to believe in the effort which Government is making at the moment as regards this matter, but I am advising the Government to make haste. The point raised by the hon. senior member for the City is one with which I agree whole-heartedly. I have seen in the statement by the Hon. Premier that the Government Bodies had been consulted and the Education Department was consulted but nowhere in the statement I have seen that the teachers had been consulted. I want to say that the teachers are the architects and principal craftsmen in this business and, as a matter of fact, teachers do not ask to be pampered. I have never pampered them but we demand our rights. On a question of this sort, I do not see how it would be humanly possible to undertake to do a business like this without having some consultation with the teachers; so I agree with the hon. senior member for the City that the teachers should have been consulted on this matter. They know more of it than people who do not teach. I would say that they know all about it and, therefore, their opinion should have been sought.

Now, Sir, there is nothing wrong in the idea of sending children from St. Michael's Girls' over to Queen's College. I happen to know that it is the ambition of the average parent to get her child to Queen's College. They send them to sit the Entrance Examination at Queen's College and when they find out that they did not pass for the College, they say: "Oh, poor girl! She did not get into Queen's." I say again that it is nothing wrong at all in sending them over to Queen's College.

I do not want to tire you, Mr. Speaker, but this matter of education called for co-operation, and the idea of one school co-operating with the other in order to provide the very best for the children. It should not be the part of the teacher of a school to fight to hold certain pupils of his school in order to say that his school has turned out this scholar or that scholar. It should be a matter of providing the best for those who can achieve it. If you laid the foundation - and a good foundation - you have as great a position in the success of the child as the man who had put on the finishing touch on that child; therefore, there is nothing wrong in your sending your best girls over to Queen's College until the Government is able to

staff all the other secondary schools properly.

I have heard that the next headmistress of St. Michael's Girls' is a mathematician. I do not know from where she comes nor how soon is she coming here. I am wondering whether it would not have been better to wait until she comes and see whether she could not have provided for these girls at her school. Anyway, there is nothing wrong in using this means of sending them over to Queen's College as a palliative. I must repeat however that my view is that it is not the effective way of doing it.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, it is heartening to me to hear what the hon. senior member for St. John has said on this matter. There is only one mistake and that is when he said that teachers should have been consulted. I raised the issue about their being consulted and I was told that the Assistant Teachers were amongst the people who were consulted. The Petter Report has been considered by the following bodies:-(i) The Association of Heads of Secondary Schools; (ii) The Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools (iii) The Secondary Education Committee; and (iv) The Board of Education.

Mr. THORNE: What the Hon. Premier has read does not at all alter what I said. These Bodies have considered the Report but it does not mean to say that they have considered it with reference to the same idea which was put forward.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, I rose to make the same point. I said the same thing. The Hon. Premier might have heard the hon. senior member for St. John; he may not have heard me.
1.35 a.m.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: It is evident that the young hotheads only want to play to the gallery; they do not know anything about the matter, but they just want to make a splash of some sort. Anyhow, the last speaker has covered most of the points which I intended to make. The only point which should be brought up is this: according to the scheme of Government of these schools, it was agreed that these schools should not embark on Sixth Form teaching unless and until they had consulted the Director of Education. That is embodied in the scheme of Government. In the case of St. Michael's Girls' School, Miss Forder undertook to act on her own, apart from Combermere School which consulted the Director of Education.

I have here a note which I took from *The Manchester Guardian* in connection with a similar situation which arose in the United Kingdom. *The Manchester Guardian* had this point to make concerning that situation in the United Kingdom:

"It would clearly be impossible for the most generous education authority to staff a full range of advanced courses and provide specialised library books and laboratory equipment on five times the scale that is economically necessary."

That is the basis on which this decision is based; there is the difficulty of staff, and there is the difficulty of economics. I think that a very important point which has been made by one or two hon. members has already been covered by the hon. senior member for St. John, but for the sake of emphasis, I will repeat it. It is the question of examining these girls who were sent from St. Michael's Girls' School to Queen's College. These girls sat the G. C. E. at Ordinary Level. The reports were not available and, consequently Queen's College had to have some sort of entrance examination as obtains at all schools. (ASIDES) I am going on what I am told here; I am not at school to know what is what.

Mr. MOTTLEY: On a point of order. The hon. member has made the point that the School Certificate ---

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. If the hon. member wants to ask 500 questions, he can walk

around and ask the Premier *sotto voce* and quietly.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: The Reports of the G.C.E. examination are not to hand, and therefore, some sort of examination had to be set to find out whether the girls from St. Michael's School were up to standard for admission to Queen's College. My information is that the Headmistress of Queen's College quietly approached the Headmistress of St. Michael's Girls' School and asked her to report on these girls and she refused to do so. If that had been done, the question of having the examination might have been avoided; consequently, Queen's College had no other alternative. I do not want to reduplicate what the hon. senior member for St. John has said, since he has well covered the ground.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Speaker, before I ask leave to withdraw the motion and for the benefit of hon. members who happened not to have been in this Chamber as long as others have been here, we have to alternate our policy. If the motion is carried, we adjourn for five minutes; otherwise, we do not adjourn. If it is not necessary to press the matter to a division, we ask to leave to withdraw the motion after having had a frank discussion of the matter. However, before withdrawing the motion, in answer to the hon. senior member for St. John who asked whence we got the information which he saw implied in the remarks of all of us about the Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School having been abolished, I would say that apart from the fact that we have heard of the examination set for the Fifth Form girls at St. Michael's we would not have known. There is on the first page of the statement made by the Premier in the penultimate paragraph which puts it in this way.

"The Governing Body of St. Michael's decided to approach Queen's College to discover whether the girls about to undertake advanced courses in September, 1958, could be accommodated. A favourable reply was given and the parents of the St. Michael's Girls' students were notified that they could, if they wished, apply for entry to Queen's College. It is understood that all have expressed their intention to seek entrance."

Twelve of these girls sat this examination and seven of them passed. It is, therefore, clear that the Sixth Form at St. Michael's Girls' School will cease to exist even if it is in existence at the present moment of this July term.

One point was made by the Premier when he quoted from the *Manchester Guardian* that it is difficult to staff a full range of advanced courses.
1.45 a.m.

We are not submitting that you should be able at St. Michael's Girls' School to offer a full range of advanced courses. As I said before, we would be satisfied if you carried on with the Latin, French, History and English. That is enough for at least a Sixth Form Course in Modern Studies, and you can maintain your Sixth Form with these subjects even though you could not teach science as you have no Science Laboratory. That is what we want to impress upon Government. We are not suggesting that you should equip the Sixth Form at St. Michael's to take courses in the four subjects Mathematics, Science, Modern Studies and Classics, but to maintain teaching in those subjects you have been teaching until now.

If I may summarise, the position in this matter is either that you must continue to provide the same advanced teaching at secondary schools as you have been providing in their Sixth Forms, or you must make provision for accommodating those children who would normally ascend from the Fifth Form to the Sixth Form of Second Grade Schools without any other examination than the G.C.E. at Ordinary Level, and without any additional cost to the parents at Queen's College, Harrison College or Lodge School.

What is the attitude towards Combermere School? Is it that Combermere School might carry on, but St.

Michael's may not, simply because St. Michael's Girls' School did not consult the Department of Education while Combermere did? Is one to understand that Combermere School is to go on, having consulted the Education Department, and St. Michael's Girls' School may not because they did not consult the Department of Education, and was that failure to consult due to the present Headmistress or her predecessor?

Anyhow, the point of view of the Opposition has been summarised that there should be no increase in expanse for these children who can no longer as a result of this decision get Sixth Form teaching at secondary schools at which they have been educated up to now, and because they went to St. Michael's Girls' School as they could not go to Queen's College. No mention was made of my original point by subsequent speakers not even on the Government side, and three have spoken on Government side - the Hon. Premier, the hon. junior member for the City, and the hon. senior member for St. John, who is regarded by the public of this island as an expert on educational matters, and who is regarded also as speaking with weight and authority. No one has apparently referred to the point we made at the beginning about St. Winifred's. There should be no applications considered by the Governing Body of Queens College from any segregated school as such. They should be considered as individuals, if they are intelligent, and have qualified in spite of colour; but there should be no official communication as such between a segregated school such as St. Winifred's and the Governing Body of Secondary and First Grade Schools.

Without any more ado I think the matter has been threshed out yesterday as well as today, and I am asking leave to withdraw my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking leave to withdraw his motion and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted.

There being no objection leave, was granted.

ADJOURNMENT

The Order Paper having been fixed.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until next Tuesday, 15th July at 3.00 p.m.

Hon. F. E. MILLER: I beg to second that.

Mr. T. W. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, speaking on the adjournment, the Premier not long ago in his reply referred to some young hot-head playing to the Gallery. Now I take it that that was meant to me. (A VOICE: Do you want to quarrel?) You can talk all over the world about my wanting to quarrel; I have an independent spirit; I fear nothing.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the hon. member wants to be heard in Parliament, he will pay as little attention as possible to asides. The hon. member may have some other means of dealing with such asides, but in Parliament the hon. member will address the Chair.

Mr. T. W. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I was saying that at the time I believe I was the youngest member who spoke on that subject. Nevertheless, Sir, I take strong exception to the Hon. Premier, the Leader of my Party, so to speak, using any insulting terms to me (*Cheers from Opposition.*) Moreover, when I was expressing myself on this subject, I meant the best towards my Party by way of trying to avoid any embarrassment to the Party and any criticism from the general public. If at any time they attempt to throw stones at me, I am going to reply with bricks.

Incidentally, let me say now and I hope it will be for the last time; I believe the electors of the constituency which I have the good fortune to represent in this House have chiefly elected me on my work of merit as a member of the St. Michael's Vestry, and it seems to me as well as to the backbenchers of my Party that when they get up to speak in the best interests of their Party and with sincerity towards it, that they should not speak

unless they get that O.K. from the Party.

Mr. Speaker, for the past twelve years I have been a lone member of the St. Michael's Vestry: I had no member of my Party at any time either on my right or on my left to guide me or to dictate to me, and as long as there is breath in my body, I will not be dictated to. I do not know how many times it has happened, but it has happened so often that it is getting on my nerves. Even in an aside, and an aside is not meant for one's ears, you get some member trying to assume what I want to say. I want it to be clearly understood that I have nothing to fear and I place confidence in the people whom I represent.

Mr. SPEAKER: Does the hon. member want that to be understood by this House?

Mr. T. W. MILLER: I am saying that by the way. I want it to be understood by all because there is no other hon. member who spoke who was referred to as hot-headed, and speaking to the gallery. The hon. senior member for St. John was complimented for his speech and he complimented the hon. senior member for St.

Lucy. At one time he also agreed with the hon. senior member for the City. All that I have said was not in the form of any criticism of the Government or of my party.

Mr. STRAUGHN: Mr. Speaker, as far as my colleague is concerned, he is not an old man. (A VOICE: Sit down)

Mr. SPEAKER: Does the hon. member want to continue?

Mr. STRAUGHN: After all, he is not as old as he looks.

Hon. Dr. H. G. H. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker, I said what I said and I do not care. I am not saying whom I mean. If the cap fits the hon. junior member for the City, let him draw the string. It does not bother me. Thank you, Sir.

The question that this House do now adjourn until next Tuesday, 15th July, at 3 o'clock p.m. was put and resolved in the affirmative without division and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

2.10 a.m.