THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1962

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 29th January, 1963

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 2.30 p.m. o'clock today.

PRESENT

His Honour Mr. E. L. CARMICHAEL, J.P., *(Deputy Speaker);* Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, *(Minister of Development, Trade, Industry, Labour and Tourism);* Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS; Mr. F. E. MILLER; Mr. E. St.A. HOLDER, J.P.; Hon. C. E. TALMA, *(Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries);* Mr. J. W. CORBIN; Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, *(Minister of Communications, Works and Housing);* Mr. R. St.C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE and Mr. G. V. BATSON, *(Chairman of Committees).*

Prayers were read.

ABSENCE OF MR. SPEAKER

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am requested by His Honour the Speaker to inform the House that he will be unavoidably absent during the early part of today's meeting and has asked me to deputize until he arrives.

MINUTES

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the last meeting have not been circulated, and so are not yet ready for confirmation.

Mr. Lynch, Mr. Sealey and Mr. Boxill entered the House and took their seats.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am commanded to lay: The Customs Duties (Raw Materials for the manufacture of Mattresses, Pillows and Divans) Order, 1963.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Social Services, I am commanded to lay: Report to the Government of Barbados on a proposed Social Security Scheme.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Government Notices were given as follows:—

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Resolution to place the sum of $29,653 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates 1962-63, Part I — Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1962-63, No. 33 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition of certain land at Kent, Christ Church.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 30/1962, asked by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas on 13th March, 1962, is now ready.

Also, Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 81/1962, asked by the hon. senior member for St. Joseph on 23rd October, 1962, is now ready.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next meeting to deal with the Money Resolution of which notice was given today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am asking for leave to suspend Standing Orders Nos. 5, 14 and 18, later in today's sitting.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' NOTICES

Mr. BOXILL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution:

WHEREAS the parish of St. Thomas has been without a dispensary for a very long time;

AND WHEREAS such a dispensary would be of great benefit to the said parish;

BE IT RESOLVED that this Government make representation to the Northern District Council to find out the feasibility of erecting such a service to the community.

Mr. BOXILL: Also,

WHEREAS the Government is called upon to subsidise the tourist industry to the sum of $500,000 for the benefit of the island;

AND WHEREAS the proposed entry of Britain into the European Common Market will have some effect on the economy of the Island;

BE IT RESOLVED that this Government make representation to the American and Canadian Government with a view to asking them to allow more of their Naval ships to visit this Island in order that the many crews may spend their shore leave in the Island.

2.40 p.m.

QUESTIONS

The following Notices of Questions for oral answer were given:—

Mr. BATSON: To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

Is Government aware that at the bend at Edghill via Shop Hill, St. Thomas, there have been quite a few fatal accidents in the past?

2. Will Government therefore construct a guard wall and put up danger signs in order to check such disastrous accidents from occuring in the future?

Mr. BATSON: To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

Is it the Government's intention that all primary schools throughout this island should have kitchen gardens?

2. If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, will Government issue a Memorandum to the effect that the produce from the said gardens be used by the schools which have already been selected in the pilot scheme for hot meals?

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS, NOS. 5, 14 AND 18

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the House is asking leave to move for the suspension of Standing Orders Nos. 5, 14 and 18 for the remainder of the day's sitting. If there is no objection, leave will be granted the Hon. Leader of the House. *(After a pause).* There being no objection, leave is granted the Hon. Leader of the House to make the motion.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Standing Orders Nos 5, 14 and 18 be suspended for the remainder of the day's sitting.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Question Time be now taken.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

DISSATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES AT HOUSING AUTHORITY AND TRANSPORT BOARD

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The first Reply ready to be dealt with is the Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 30/1962 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas on the 13th March, 1962.

Mr. BATSON: Mr. Deputy Speaker: To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:-

Is the Government aware of the dissatisfaction of employees at (a) the Housing Authority; (b) Transport Board; owing to their conditions of service and the treatment meted out to them by their employers?

2. Will Government cause an investigation to be carried out into the workings of the said Boards with special reference to the matters above referred to?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Reply to Question No. 30/1962 asked by the hon. member is as follows:-

"No complaints from the employees of the Housing Authority or from the Transport Board with regard to the general conditions of service have been received.

The only complaints received have been from some painters of the Housing Authority in respect of their weekly emoluments and from some workers of the Transport Board in relation to delay in payment of arrears of wages.

Both these matters have been amicably settled."

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS OF HORTON ROAD

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next Reply ready to be dealt with is the Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 81/1962 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Joseph on the 23rd October, 1962.

Mr. COWARD: To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:-

Is Government aware of the unsatisfactory condition of the road known as Horton Road in the parish of St. Joseph?

2. If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government seek to make the necessary repairs with as little delay as possible?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 81/1962 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Joseph is as follows:-

"1. Yes.
2. Horton Road in the parish of St. Joseph is a private road and cannot qualify for repairs under the Government Road Works Programme."

Mr. COWARD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as a supplementary question I would like to ask the Hon. Minister if the Highways Department has put up road signs pointing to private roads.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the information of the hon. member I should like to say that, to the best of my knowledge, it is the duty of the Highways Department to distinguish the roads, whether they be private or public. That is to the best of my knowledge.

RAISING OF AGE LIMIT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next Reply ready to be dealt with is the Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 47/1962 asked by the hon. junior member for St. Peter on the 29th May, 1962.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, To enquire of the Minister of Education:

Will the Minister consider raising the age limit of pupils attending Modern Secondary Schools to the age of 18 years?

2. If the answer to No. (1) is in the negative, will the Minister state why?

Mr. TUDOR: The Reply to the hon. member's question is as follows:-

"I am considering the question of raising the age limit of pupils attending Secondary Modern Schools in order that pupils who show ability to profit from advanced courses of tuition may continue beyond the age of sixteen years now prescribed for such pupils by the 1957 Regulations."

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as a supplementary question, I should like to ask this. Will the Minister say whether or not he is of the opinion that, according to the new definition of Modern Secondary Education, as a matter of course, in view of the fact that Secondary Grammar Education proceeds to the age of 18 years, Modern Secondary Education should not extend to a similar age?
2.50 p.m.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I may tell the hon. member this: my own personal opinion is not really relevant to this issue. I have answered his question, but I am considering the problem.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Sir, I think it was a matter of politeness that I framed it in the manner I did: namely, whether

or not Government's policy is, according to the new definition of Modern Secodary Education, that the age limit of secondary modern schools should as a matter of course extend to eighteen years. I am not asking a personal question now; this is policy.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I told the hon. member, the Government is reviewing the same problem which the hon. member has raised, but beyond that I cannot go at the moment. We are considering it.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Minister answered the question and stated specific reasons why the Government was pursuing it. I am not asking the Minister for any of these special reasons he gave, but for general reasons whether or not it is Government's policy to extend the age of pupils attending secondary modern schools to 18 years as a general policy and not under specific circumstances.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not know why the hon. member finds it difficult to understand. The matter which he has raised both in the main question and in the supplementaries is under consideration, but he must understand that the age limit of pupils in secondary modern schools is at the moment governed by law, and therefore I told him we are considering the question.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as a supplementary, is the Minister of Education aware that as a result of a recent survey carried out by the University of the West Indies, it was discovered that graduates of the secondary modern schools in Barbados had gone into exactly the same type of employment as their parents, and therefore there was no social mobility.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I must tell the hon. member that I am not aware of it, but I should like to see proof of it.

Mr. LYNCH: I have the proof in my hands which I will hand to the Hon. Minister.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 1 under Government Business be the next Order of the Day.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

HOUSE RESUMES DEBATE ON REPORT OF EAST CARIBBEAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1962

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order No. 1 stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Education: to resume debate on a Resolution relative to the Report of the East Caribbean Federation Conference, 1962.

Notice of this Resolution was given on 12th June, 1962. On 9th October last year the hon. senior member for St. Michael spoke. The Hon. Premier and the hon. senior member for St. Peter spoke on the motion for postponement which was moved by the hon. junior member for St. George who is in his place and is now entitled to speak.

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, with your permission we have now entered what I regard as the second chapter of the Federation of the West Indies. As far back from records as I have been able to check from time to time — and this is now some seven years — it would appear as though Federation of the West Indies was discussed some 70 or 80 years ago, and in the last 25 years with greater intensity than even 50 years ago. It is unfortunate that I should refer to this as the second chapter of the Federation of the West Indies, and in truth and in fact it is lamentable to have to record that the first attempt at this Federation of the West Indies came to an untimely end.

I believe, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that you are familiar with most of this. I think that you are aware of all that I would probably say today; and what is more — a note on the history of all this — the last Federation, as you will remember, came into being in 1958 by Order-in-Council under the British Caribbean Act, 1956. A number of things have happened, and I believe I am correct in thinking that a number of the souls existing on the Islands and territories of the West Indies today still lament, even to some extent with grief and maybe tears, what happened in the last two years. You will remember, Sir, that it was in May, 1960 that Jamaica by referendum decided to leave the Federation. I have been in trouble to understand, if with the vast oceans of water between Jamaica and the other territories and more so Barbados particularly, whether it was reasonable to hope that we could hold hands across this big pond and still make a success of the Federation. I never had any special qualms of conscience other than the manner in which Jamaica took its leave from the last Federation, and what happened subsequently. You will remember the discussion of almost 3 million souls in the West Indies looking forward to a Federation. When it was known by referendum that Jamaica would leave the Federation, the idea was: "Where would we go, the little Nine?" and you will remember, Mr. Deputy Speaker, all that was thought of the possibilities of continuing this organisation, this fellowship, this brotherhood and what have you with Trinidad. It was to our dismay and sad dissappointment that we learned that it was not even necessary for Trinidad to come out of the Federation with a referendum. A number of unfortunate things happened, and I think you will remember, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that it was on 14th January, 1962, when by special convention of the Party, the Premier, Dr. Williams, decided to bring Trinidad out of the Federation.

We know a number of things have taken place in the meantime and what has happened with the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Reginald Maudling, one of the old Colonial type that existed some 300 years ago when the West Indies were expected to accept and to like serfdom, the type of feudal system that existed in the United Kingdom some 200 years ago. It was unfortunate for a number of reasons that we were saddled with this honourable gentleman, and it is, I believe, obvious, Sir, that for that very good reason the Prime Minister of Great Britain felt the need to remove this Right Honourable Gentleman, a member of the British Parliament from the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

3.00 p.m.

What has happened since? What could have been wrong? There is a good deal of speculation in the larger islands, particularly in Jamaica which up to today is still sorry that Jamaica has found it necessary by direction of its political leader to separate from the Federation of the West Indies; and even more recently, what has taken place, by burning example, is that Trinidad has decided to leave its poorer brothers with the hope of a unitary state where we sink our dignity and sovereign rights which I think any aspiring people would continue to strive for.

What was operating in his mind? Did he expect the Commonwealth of Nations and foreign countries to think good of what took place in Trinidad when Trinidad decided to leave the "Little Nine"? Was it because we were poor and dejected and unable like Trinidad to bolster its budget on oil and the other many heavy products of that country? Was it because Dr. Williams did not want to share with us the loaf to more than half a million souls that he elected to take with him Grenada and not the other countries?

It is not the business of this Parliament to have it appear as if we are aggrieved by their action, but we have to think of the Prime Minister of Trinidad and what has happened.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, what do you think the people all over the world are thinking of Trinidad and the result of all this? Could not Trinidad have waited with us and shared the celebrations of Independence of the "Nine" which would have accrued? Would it not be something with greater meaning? Now that the Independence celebrations in Trinidad have died down, what is the world thinking of Trinidad and will continue to think of Trinidad? How are they expected to be regarded, not only by the foreign nations and foreign powers, but by the British Commonwealth of Nations? There are many other things to think of. It is

not always the possibility of the millions that accrue to the Treasury or to the Government that matters, as much as what is expected of the struggling people who come together to form a nation; that has been our ideal and lofty ideal distilled from a life of struggle.

I take it, Sir, that you share our feelings, and I have no doubt that you think of the period broken by past resolutions and the discussions which led to nothing else but failure. Are we to continue in this fight and this dream for this lofty ideal which means something to us? What does citizenship mean? Believe me, Mr. Deputy Speaker, a matter like this leaves one thinking of a number of things. We are sometimes tempted to wonder if the struggle should continue, but I believe you were with us in the early decades of this century. I am thinking of 1937 and what happened throughout the entire area of the West Indies. I am thinking of the Royal Commission which was sent to the West Indies after the upheaval and the indication of what was expected of the people, and what has happened all through the centuries. May be we can have a quick glance at 2,000 years ago when the Governor of an Asian territory watched the Carpenter's Son who was sent to perish on the hillock. Is it an aspiration that makes kings great or rich? These are the things which we must expect after 1937 and the Report of the Royal Commission. I was 27 years old then, and full of all this: and that is why I remember it so vividly. It was felt, and it was obvious then, that all of the souls of the West Indian colonies including Jamaica should come together and they all came together enthusiastically in the work, in the struggle, of building a nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, do you remember the political parties, everything else, the Trade Unions that came into being quite suddenly after that, as if by a benediction from some authority on high? Do you remember the number of social organisations and voluntary organisations, the mass of people, all willing to work towards self-government? The very idea of a nation in its making!

Sir, following this, not less than a decade ago, you had a change in the franchise — greater social justice and a measure to all; and apart from that, look at what happened to culture and the arts! Here it is: there is a race in the West Indies. We are budding and Sir, I think of you gloating with the satisfaction which you enjoyed to make one feel that you are becoming a citizen and a citizen of the world and all that goes with it. Look at all those things created in less than 25 years and the themes and various modes of expression, folk lore, poetry, and the other things which go to express the feelings of a nation, to say nothing of the arts. This was because for the first time, that to nearly three million souls, dejected and unwanted, flotsam and jetsam, tied as it were to the land, it meant more than within the feudal authority.

All that went in the expression and in the making of a people; but today there is this question of where are we going and that is because we have founded a federation already on the first occasion to which I have referred as Chapter One.

Now, Sir, the early decades must mean something to us as a growing people. I speak with all the humility that one is capable of and with the responsibility of my Party for probably more than 60,000 adult souls of this island. As a member of the Opposition block, I am not going to let it appear that we oppose the elected Government on this matter. We are in full agreement with the Government's attitude on this matter of Federation, although there are a number of things which we are not quite happy about but which I think can be straightened out at a London Conference; and that is as regards where you probably should develop a stronger union — and when we say a stronger union, we are thinking of the need of the diminishing of the various governmental authorities in the seven units, because we must think of an indissoluble Federation which nothing on earth would set asunder again.

Sir, you will forgive me sometimes, urged and forced as we are, to think in the circumstances and what has happened. We are a poor community, and with no time to study the statistics of the West Indies, we think only of the poverty — and that has been our position for 300 years or more. Therefore, Sir, it is for us to decide whether or not we should accept this as a condition of life or a way of life which should go on forever. The very reverse should be thought of at the moment. The lips of prophecy tell us that we can come together and make a success of the venture. These seven territories can be an example to the world that is hungry for the type of thought that we have in the seven federating units.

With this in mind, I am happy to say, Sir, that the Hon. Premier has done a good deal of work in the hope of bringing the seven territories together: but we are aware that the anti-federationists are still at work and will go on to try to wreck it as long as night follows day.

Sir, there is an amendment which smacks of fury; the very dagger, despair. I believe I am correct in saying that this amendment by the Official Opposition would probably die a natural death, and as it is we expect it to endure the contempt which it deserves.

3.10 p.m.

I need say no more on this, other than that it is the type of national egotism which leads danger to the heart of the nation, and that is where we must strengthen our crusade in the fight for the essential liberties and freedoms which will bring and make a nation such as ours grow. Mr. Deputy Speaker, as a citizen of the world it is not only a question of wealth and that has been the prevailing question as to whether we can afford to federate; whether there is enough money in the territories has never been important. When the United States of America wrenched herself free from the British Empire, long before that we had an elected Parliament. It is reasonable to believe that the United Kingdom would want to take pleasure in the development of that country, and the answer is contrary to what we are expected to say. It is the aspirations that live and find habitat in the souls of men that want to enjoy freedom. It is not the money; liberty and citizenship are never tied up with the land or even the products. Citizenship is what the individual would continue to expect as a minimum requirement of the elementary freedoms.

Again, Sir, in the souls of men, but never in the coffers of Government nor in the vault we sometimes think of, do we find freedom. It is not whether the seven territories will be able to pay their way for the next ten years. What is wrong with the seven units? And we know the contributions which we will have to make to this world, to the United States of America and Canada, to say nothing of the Mother of Parliaments, the Treasury of the United Kingdom. All that is not important. Give us enough time where we can reach into all of these little country areas such as the other seven territories with the skill and knowhow of the territories, where we can cut out a place in the sun, and the question will remain how grand is the value of the two million souls who venture to come together. I am sorry that the Hon. Premier is not in his place today because this is a very important matter. To ask the United Kingdom to continue with five million or fifty million in the form of a bribe to the West Indies must fail. The only answer will be that even two hundred million will not be enough. We want to reach the essential goal of nationhood. The people of Barbados are in isolation, and the others of the West Indies should address their minds to this matter of Federation for the next two yers. In another 25 years from now, which is a short span in the life of the country although it is one-half of the life-time of a man — in another 25 years we are expected to double our population where our population numbers will be half a million. What does that mean to a little territory like Barbados if we were held out of the Federation because of economic viability? All of the other things will mean nothing. Even if we have to give up some of our comfort in order that the nation may be made, one-third of our productive land will have to go out of production and you will have to double and probably treble the number. Think of the land which would be required for playing-fields and housing; you will probably have to double the number of houses and industrial undertakings. Think of what is expected to happen, one third of the country's productive land

would have to be taken out of production. What are we expected to do with these? How do we expect to support a population of half a million on a little territory like this unless we should continue to be grant aided and in the vulgar sense enjoy charity with all its meaning?

In the West Indian territories I must say that all sorts of terms were used. Look at Antiguans, St. Lucians and Kittishians grant-aided by the British taxpayer. You have the Welfare grant; Colonial Development and Welfare and all of these things were given, and can we expect to be just like the other territories? But we want to remember this. Even apart from our sugar, we are grant-aided by the man in the street in the United Kingdom. We do not want to continue like this; we want to be given a fighting chance and opportunity to work; we want to be given an opportunity to return thanks to the people for the help when we were so badly in need of their earnings. Can we go this alone? It would be a folly even to imagine that we could go this alone. We have been able to see in the last few months the trend in Trinidad's thinking of the Government's financial institutions and what is taking place there. How are they ever able to carry the matters which are so vital and important in the other territories? What is going to happen? What does independence mean to people. What is it going to mean to Trinidad? Are you furnished with some social security and moderate relief? What structure would obtain if the leaders in Trinidad were willing to wait until the time when we could federate probably with the "Nine"? It is important that West Indian statesmanship is no longer a simple matter; it is a question of bringing seven economies and the financial institutions of the seven territories into one financial unit, and that must be achieved quite easily if we are to succeed. I have no doubt that an economy of seven would be helped from the outside and not be dictated to. The West Indies will continue; we will continue to fight and to strive for what we want, and we want to be sure that we would always reject the institutions of the Middle Ages. I am thinking of the fedual and antefeudal question of what happens to all who were born before the State and the Church. I believe that the Hon. Premier of this country is aware of what we want; we know what it will continue to mean. We know what we should continue to expect, and we are satisfied from recent discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies that we will have Federation, I believe, within this year. Even if the early foundations are laid within the the year 1963, I believe we will continue to fight and to strive for something that we will continue to have forever.
3.20 p.m.

A study of poverty in the West Indies, emergence from colonial status, all these things we want to be satisfied about, and what we want is a stronger policy for industrial development. We want to be sure about these things, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and it is a question of whether or not we could widen our trade markets. This would probably be regarded as idle speculation if we should come together as the seven into one little nation, with a little Customs Union and with a larger export and re-export trade for the West Indies, and even more so particularly in the smaller territories, because it is going to be important to survival in itself, and the internal free trade and tariff protection against those on the outside who would continue to bring this to an end. And remember: we should also continue this fight, and against the tyranny of a people emerging in the sun. Mr. Deputy Speaker, the bondage of men who will continue to endure when you look on all that has happened in, maybe, the last 60 years of the West Indies, and a quick glance at Barbados can be rather revealing, thinking of what has happened in our peasantry and the middle section from all the West Indies and particularly from Barbados, and it even feeds into the University of the West Indies, that Barbadians have been moving up and onwards. I have no doubt that we will continue in the fierce wake of progress if we are given an even chance, and I believe, Sir, that we will continue to satisfy in full the aspirations of 80 years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, maybe at this moment something is happening in Trinidad. When we think of Cipriani, we want to ask a couple of questions. What about Critchlow from British Guiana and the earlier Federalists of the area, and the grand old man of Federation, Marryshow? What is happening and what will continue to happen to set the path ablaze and then bring it to a sudden halt does not bring a quick end to the imaginations and aspirations of people. I need say very little, Mr. Deputy Speaker, about what we should expect, because it is too much to anticipate. It is a question of how much will be made available to us in the forming of the independence of the seven territories. I think you would agree with me, Sir, that we have had almost 300 years of Parliaments in these areas which have confirmed by practice as well as by evidence the early problem of a Federation by a group of men anxious to come together and bring their countries together and make a success of it as a nation; yet we want to understand and to appreciate the independence of thought that would probably throw us on dark days for the first ten years or more. This is not nearly as important as bringing us together, because it is a question of what is expected to take place when we should have reached that stage. Although celebration of independence is vital for the importance of history and for the psychological effect it is expected to have on its people, we are reaching the stage for stock-taking and analysis of all this; we want to be sure of our strength and our weaknesses and where they are located, and then a clear definition of our goals, where we want to go and how, and the question of priorities.

With these things in mind, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think we should hasten the decision for an early conference. I believe the majority of speakers in this Assembly have had a lot to say on this matter of the White Paper which is not altogether all that we would desire, but I do not know that it is important at this stage, because it should certainly be subject to change at the Conference in London. If we are permitted as a people, like all of the other nations which have come together to form the Commonwealth of Nations from time to time, then I believe, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the turn is now right, as I said, for the second Chapter of Federation, a nation emerging into a world community; and I believe, Sir, that you will agree with me that we should now follow the royal path of national rectitude and honour. With these things in mind, I have no doubt that some day we will want to congratulate each other on the formation, success and development of a nation of the West Indies. I thank you, Sir.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not think that at this particular time I am able to do justice to this debate. So many things have transpired recently that have been associated with the formation of a newly proposed federation of the 'Eight' or 'Seven' or possibly less, that I must confess at the beginning that I cannot work myself up to any pitch, showing any great enthusiasm on an occasion like this. Much has been said lamenting the break-up of the former Federation, and there is still the old adage to which I will yet adhere, that there is no use crying over spilt milk. If Jamaica and Trinidad in their wisdom, in their selfishness or in their eagerness to aspire to their own nationhood have found it convenient to secede, it is a matter for them. Whether history will prove that they are right, we leave that to history; but I am not very sure that this Federation or this newly proposed one will succeed unless there is that viability — which everybody talks about and has been talking about for a long time — to be found in the new Federation. It is a natural thing, I suppose, for people to want to form their own nation. It shows that the people are prouder than all other people and would like to show that distinction in the Councils of Nations of the world, and that is a noble aspiration.
3.30 p.m.

But what really will matter in the long run is whether or not these small islands in the West Indies that have already gone very far in preparing to form and develop a federation can manage to hold together and, of course, to obtain for the peoples what those same peoples desire. It is bound to be a very expensive business when you go forward on the threshold of nationhood, when you go there and mean to stay there. You have to go there as a nation and, of course, you are meeting great nations of the world and you share their conferences and at the same time you have the responsibilities of nationhood.

Sir, so much preparation, so much headway, has been made that one is liable to think, speaking on an occasion

like this, that Federation is almost about to be established; and here we are today and, I think, in another colony of the West Indies today debating the substance of the White Paper and we have not yet reached any conclusion.

What we would have liked to have before us to guide us is a Report of the Fiscal Survey of the seven or eight territories that intend to form themselves into a Federation; but we do not have it. The Council of Ministers has had several meetings in Barbados and I understand that the Council is soon to have a meeting in London which would be early this year. That would be the case if everything is set for participation in a federation.

Sir, I should not like to be singled out as a West Indian who has no pride in Federation — not at all; but I am not in that sanguine mood to abet the idea of federating as I would have liked. These islands are poor; these islands, most of them, are one-crop with an agricultural economy; and as I envisage a nation taking part among the Council of Nations today, I can foresee that we are going to have to undergo a very, very serious financial strain. Already, many are saying that Jamaica and Trinidad will soon discover that they are not able to go it alone. If that is true, I do not think that Barbados and the other islands of the "Little Seven" are in any better position economically than either Trinidad or Jamaica; and if what we hear about them is true we have got to walk very warily indeed.

I repeat, Sir, it is not the kind of speech which I would like to make on an occasion like this. I would not like to be singled out as a West Indian who has no spirit or pride. That is very far removed from my way of thinking; but as the others have to face facts, we are going to have facts to face and we live in a very hard world today, a very difficult world, a world of sinister reality.

It may be said that some of the nations which we call great and powerful and rich are not viable themselves and that a lot of them depend on credit. That may be so; but it just depends on what your assets add up to when it comes to your getting credit. I do not think our assets are great. We have a lot of things to get; we have a lot of hard work to perform and a lot of people to educate. We have a lot of raw material which is really very raw indeed, and ours is not going to be a very easy task.

Sir, I wish I could deliver a speech of a different nature. I wish I could be urged to make the kind of speech which I would like to make on the eve or possible eve of the Federation of the Eight: but I am not able to do so. I would be a hypocrite if I spoke in another vein. Many hon. members earlier in this debate welcomed the setting up of a fiscal survey, but I do not know if the report has been received by Government members of the House or not. I feel that today we should see all these things because we have got to think of providing services — and make no mistake about it, we will always have to be federated in a sense. We are a group of islands in the Caribbean, and there are certain common services which we all have to support such as a West Indian University and certain forms of inter-communication between the islands. They will always have to go on and in that sense we will always be federated. But political federation is in doubt.

I suppose it is better for a man, and may be for a nation, to be master of his own house; but if we are federating just because we want to be masters of our own house, I do not think that is all that there should be in it. There should be very much more than that.

I do not propose to make a historical survey of political conditions in the West Indies or the use or misuse of metropolitan countries of their powers in the West Indies. I do not think this is an occasion for that. That is not what we require today. We require more than that. We require a knowledge of what is necessary, a knowledge of what these islands need and the spirit and the enterprise to fulfil these needs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was not in the mood to make any research in preparation of a debate like this. I wanted to make a small contribution as a realist, and as I see things, and as I hear things by people who are more knowledgeable than I am of the economic potentialities of these islands. I think, Sir, the most I can think under these circumstances is that we may not be able to do anything else but federate: but of course, that is not the type of support which I would like to give to federation.

3.40 p.m.

We have the lesson of the break-up of the Federation of the 'Ten'. I believe that some day there will be a big federation of islands in the West Indies again. That is more than a hope; it was not just distances of salt water that made for the breaking up of the last Federation; not at all. To try to explain it that way is to try to explain it away. I think there still are retained, even among those who, on the face of it, say they want to federate, some of the germs of bitterness, selfishness, insularity and jealousy that broke up the last Federation. There is no doubt about it that if you are not ready for a thing you are just not ready for it. It may be quite an honourable thing, but fitness means a lot. If we were fit to hold ourselves together, this makes me remember the motto of the last Federation: "United we stand". We did not stand then; God help us to stand now.

Federation is the most compelling thing. A peculiar thing about it is that it has been in the West Indian air or ether for so long, it has been coming back so persistently that I do believe some day it will have come to stay. I will welcome that day. I do not believe it has come, not in the immediate future. In Europe we see the nations there coming together, for reasons of benefiting by trade, into federation. We see a mighty country, or what we once regarded as a mighty country, as Great Britain knocking very earnestly at the door of the European Common Market. Of course, there are benefits in federation. Some day there may be a political United States of Europe. It was the dream of more than one politician in the past. Some day the West Indies will be a big Federation. A little Federation does not mean very much in the world today, but I am not here to lament that the Federation of the 'Ten' has gone. I can only say, not very hopefully, I confess, that we can do nothing else. It seems to me and it seems to the man in the street that we are committed to Federation. If it were that Barbados comes in to play its part, which I hope will be a very prominent part — I am behind a successful Federation. I do not think I would take second place to any man as far as being capable of feeling pride in nationhood is concerned. I want to repeat and to hammer that; as I look on the West Indian scene now, the way is not very bright; it is not bright at all as I see it, but nothing else might be done in this Chamber. We can only hope that there will be no more fissions in the business. Grenada is anxious to become part of a Unitary State with Trinidad and Tobago and that reduces the 'Eight' to 'Seven'. There have been rumours of mistrust among some of the other islands and I do hope that these crevices will not get any wider. Looking at the economics of the 'Little Eight', with Barbados going in as a partner or even as the senior partner, I think that Barbados deserves a lot of credit. However, it is so at any rate, that we are mindful of the responsible part which we will have to play in the proposed Federation of the Eight or of the Seven and it shows that Barbados once again in the history of these islands is not afraid to lead.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have only a few general remarks to make on this Report because my colleague has spoken at great length and he has represented our Party. Sir, we are going forward to Federation and that is the only way in which we will be able to do something in these parts for our people. It is of no use our staying away and not trying to come together; but, Sir, a Federation of this sort depends wholly and solely upon the leaders of the territories and the politicians concerned. I am sure that if the leaders and the politicians will take their duties more seriously we will be able to federate.

3.50 p.m.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, up to now, as far as I know, the leaders have not taken it upon themselves to educate the masses and let them know the meaning of Federation. I feel that this Federation especially was hanging fire long enough,

and from the time the first Federation ceased, the leaders should have taken it upon themselves to educate the masses by holding mass meetings, letting them know what they would have to face and what to expect. Merely talking about Federation is not good enough, because it will entail a lot of expenditure, it is going to take more money; and as soon as you are going to spend more money, it means more taxation, and the people should be told, because it is not everyone who understands it. The politicians should not wait until Federal Elections are on to try then to tell people something about Federation. Now the leaders should take it more seriously and must be more tolerant. We will have to be firmer and we must be more sympathetic one to the other, and not try to grab at all for one territory or for ourselves; otherwise we are going to fail again. I believe that was responsible for the breaking up of the last Federation, and we stand to lose a lot by it. Who is responsible for the breaking up of the Federation, with all these years' work, planning and spending? I would say one man is responsible for it, regardless of who the man may be, because one would have to approach another to come to a decision for the breaking up. One man alone could not stay at his home or at his desk and break up a Federation; he would have to approach another one so as to come to a decision, which in my opinion is what happened with Trinidad and Jamaica. The leaders would have to come to a decision to stage a walk-out, but, Sir, two men should not be responsible. The people gave them the power by voting them into office, but they forgot the people on the whole and only thought about themselves, and up to now they are still thinking about themselves, and I wish them luck.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would not like to see this happen with this Federation, because after all, Sir, we are all men and are subject to mistakes. We will think petty sometimes, and we can be a little bit spiteful, vindictive and things of that sort; but we must always remember the people who put us in this position and not take it upon ourselves to think selfishly. We should at all times remember the people that put us in these positions and respect the position, and do all that lies in our power to make everything work smoothly. Now, Sir, as you may have read or heard, even some of the territories with whom we are going to federate called Barbados all sorts of things so as to prevent the Federal capital from being here. Now I may be wrong, but some of them may still be in that same frame of mind and not want the capital in Barbados or they may not want Barbados to be at the forefront. I feel, Sir, that the leaders, whoever they are, should think out and iron out all these things among themselves before they go into a Federation, so that when we throw the machine into gear, it will work smoothly.

I know, Sir, that there are some people who cannot tolerate much, but to be a leading politician, you must be full of tolerance. Sometimes if you see that by agreeing or giving up some of your rights it will save the situation and help the people to win, you may do so; but because you may be right, and strong and powerful, if you do not give in, in the long run you may still lose out. We must take all of that into consideration and deal with the people as we think fit. When we are going to throw ourselves up together as one, we must forget all pettiness, all hate and all vindictiveness, and exchange them for two things — unity and love; and we must go forward always bearing in mind what has happened with Jamaica and Trinidad and not allow ourselves to fall into the same trap. If we do that, I am sure we will succeed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is one thing that is worrying me, and I may now be termed as being selfish, but I must speak my mind regardless of the consequences.
4.00 p.m.

We are coming together as one nation, just as one father's children. We are coming together as one: but still, Sir, this is the point. When it comes to the question of freedom of movement, we must be free to go all over the premises. In other words, you cannot expect me to be your sister or brother and you only allow me to come to your gap or to your gallery and you do not allow me to come into your drawing room, bedroom and even in your kitchen. I feel with this big unemployment which we have all around us, if there is employment in St. Lucia, St. Vincent or wherever it may be, that you must expect Barbadians would come in search of it and if the employment is in Barbados, we must expect the people of the other islands to come to us in search of it. The problem is there; the work is not sufficient for our own people. But we cannot get away from it; we cannot expect people from the other islands not to come in search of work if there is employment here.

That is the one thing which you must be prepared to face and the one thing which the people should be told. You know that whenever a particular country, let us say St. Lucia, has its own problems and its own people, should a big stroke of work come about there, and Barbadians go there in search of it and some Barbadians get work and some St. Lucians do not get any, you know what would happen. If the people are told that they must expect these things to happen, then it would be a question for them to decide for whom they should vote at the Federal Elections. All of these things must be told to the people.

Now, Sir, it is also a question of finance; it is a question of cost. If you feel instead of so many Governors in each territory that one Governor-General can do the job for the whole lot of territories, let us think about it and let us see if that can work. If we feel that a few more Parliamentary Secretaries can work in the place of ministers, then let us think about that too. Let us think of everything. I am counselling you to let us think about those things because it is not in my power to decide them. We must think of the cost: and if you are bringing Federation into being and you are having a Governor-General and a Governor at the same time, surely all of that is money being spent. As I have said, if we feel that you can reduce the Ministers, let us do so. Let us do everything that lies in our power to cut the cost down and do not let the cost of administration of the Federation be too top heavy.

Sir, as regards taxation we are very heavily taxed already. Sir, you know it. All around, we are taxed. The cry all around is that we are too heavily taxed; therefore let us think of means to relieve the people. But now, we are thinking of ways to increase it if you are thinking in terms of Federation; so we must try and do everything possible to reduce it.

For my part, Sir, after you have started your Federation and you have gained independence, I think that we can do with a few less Governors. As regards having all of these big Governors' houses and their upkeep and things of that sort, we will have to do something to get expenses cut down because with all the Federation which we are talking about, money must come first. We must get money to carry it on and, as I have said already, it is not because we are going into a Feferation that we are going to get more money from outside. The taxpayers will have still to pay for it in some way or the other: and even if after we have achieved independence and we start the ball rolling, money was going to come in from somewhere else, that would be all right; but we still have to look in the same direction for the help and that is in the direction of our taxpayers.

Every man is thinking about himself. Other leaders may get into the frame of mind of thinking about their own country and that is where we are liable to make a mistake again. The idea of thinking for yourself alone is where we are liable to make a mistake again. As I have said just now, selfishness, hate, vindictiveness and all that sort of thing should go and be replaced by two things only — unity and love — so that when we come together as one, the wheel would work more smoothly and we will not have anything to fear. We will not have to wonder what St. Lucia would do, what St. [illegible]ent would do, and what Dominica would not do; we would come together as one. It is not good enough for one leader to throw a spanner into the wheel and smash the whole thing up. A leader is responsible to the people. It is the people who voted him into power; therefore he should always think about the people; and whenever he is going to make a speech which he feels is a doubtful one, as the old people say, he should take further counsel. Therefore, do not think because you are in power, you should go forward tomorrow and do something which the whole country is liable to suffer from. If you were in any of the big countries, those places where the possibility is

that you might lose your head or a limb for any rash mistake, it would be all right because you would pay the penalty; but we in this part of the world are more Christianlike and quite prepared to forgive quickly.
4.10 p.m.

There are some people in other places who are not prepared to forgive so easily. They are liable to take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but we will take everything for granted. That is why the leaders in this part of the world can be said to face their mistakes so regularly. I am appealing now – I am sorry that the Hon. Premier is not now in his seat because he will be responsible for Barbados going into Federation; he will be responsible for moulding the Federation; and if he were here I would appeal to him to be more tolerant and calm and to go into this matter and do not rush madly in this case so that when he finds himself in the Federation he will be able to stay in it. The contrary things were responsible for the breaking up of the last Federation. Although we have been burnt, we are still willing to go again. There is an old saying that the burnt child dreads the fire and when he sees it he will keep far from it. We are now going into a Federation; we are now entering Federation in the hope that what has happened in the case of the old Federation will not happen with this one. We feel that Federation is the only way out.

There is a calypso entitled "Smart Bajan" and the song says the Smart Bajan said: "All is mine". Do not let us go into Federation in the hope that 'all is mine'. Although the smart Bajan said "All is mine" when the calypso ended up, it ended up in the way: "Not this time". I would like that when we come into Federation all will be ours; that is to say all will be for the Eight, Nine, Ten or Seven. All will be for ourselves and not all will be mine.

As I have said, I do not have to say much about Federation, because my colleague made a very able speech on this matter and my remarks on it will be only in general. The matter has been hanging fire for so long that whenever one goes to bed he thinks of Federation and whenever he wakes up he thinks of Federation. But we will have to think more and hope that faith and love will remain in the territories.

Mr. LOWE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, speaking on this White Paper, I feel that plenty of water has flowed under the bridge since this Resolution was hanging fire; but when we think in terms of Federation, we should think of ourselves with a number of unfortunate brothers hanging behind us. If we were to take the attitude to decide that we are nothing to do with our brothers, that our brothers must suffer in the long run, we must also suffer. Barbados is not superior to any other particular colony within the 'Seven' or the 'Eight'. If you can realise, you will see that all of us depend on subsidies and grants-in-aid. I realise that, with the Mother Country at the verge of entering into the European Common Market, the only solution for the territories within the Caribbean would be to bind themselves together into one body with one purpose. When it comes to the point of political leaders, if we had to look back over the ages in the defunct Federation, we will realise there and then that it was only a matter of graft and greed which has caused such a sad catastrophe to take place in the West Indies; but if you look at the present White Paper, you will see that the leaders unanimously came together, and decided on a common purpose; they decided on two things – freedom of movement and Customs Union. Do not let us fool ourselves any longer that we are superior to St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Dominica or anybody else. We are the same poor people, speaking in the same poor way. That is why Federation must come about. Barbados is not financially strong enough to go it alone; not even Trinidad or Jamaica can go it by themselves. I say that without fear of contradiction. That is the point whereby, if the onus has been thrust on us, being more developed industrially and politically, it is an honour which we should accept and prove to our brothers that we are willing to cement their friendship into one with one common purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, when we have to consider the financial aspect, it is written that God helps those who help themselves. When we are able to get our programme and have our houses put in order, then we will be able, as a united body, to tell the Mother Country "Well now, you do not want us: but we have welded ourselves together and we must expect from you the necessary commitments whereby we can function on our own." If we must start a Federation first by begging and beseeching one person and another for gifts, I can never see how a Federation would last. We must realise that with the running of our houses we must look out and see about the financial upkeep.
4.20 p.m.

When you have set out your plans relative to the financial side of it, it is there that you can present a case to any individual person, proving beyond any reasonable doubt that you are capable and efficient in every possible respect to carry out your business; but if you have nothing and decide to beg and beg from morning until night for whatsoever you want, no person can respect you; and that is one of the first things that the Islands will have to realise within themselves. Taxation is essential in every possible aspect, and every man in a community can look up with honour and dignity with the realisation that he is paying his contribution towards the destitute and unfortunate. If we are prepared to enter a Federation to see after our own personal aggrandisement, Federation will never come about.

On reading the White Paper and the different aspects relative to Federation, I see a blooming success, because in the former Federation there was always a squabble with regard to the Capital, freedom of movement and Customs Union. In this particular White Paper, you will see that it has been unanimously agreed by all the leaders of the territories that Barbados should be the Capital. There has also been unanimous agreement on freedom of movement. It is most surprising to hear hon. members speaking about employment. Employment in Barbados is no different from employment in St. Lucia, Dominica or any of the other territories, but this is one of the things that the leaders must first see to. Do not let us decide that Barbados should be the capital and should have everything. We should in the Federation look after the most needy places for development and assist them in developing their Island in order that they will be able to bear their share of the burden and lessen the burden on the other territories. When the United States of America first started to federate, they could not federate the 48 States at once. What they did was this: after three or four of the States had come together, they pooled their wealth and were then able to develop the fifth State. They did not say that they would not develop that State because they would get nothing from it. They went forward and developed it, and automatically that State was able to bear its share of the financial burden, and together they were able to bring in another state or two. If we in Barbados and in the other West Indian islands had decided a long time ago with respect to this Resolution, we would be a far way with the establishment of this Federation. It is true that the financial aspects in all Federations might look to the natural eye very enormous, but if you understand the implications and the different services which will be rendered through the Federation to the Unit Governments, it is there that we should have no fear in going forward with a new eagerness whereby we as West Indians will be proud at some future date to say "Well done! thou good and faithful servants."

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to second the amendment suggested by my colleague, the hon. senior member for Bridgetown, which reads as follows:-

RESOLVED that this House approve in principle the Report of the East Caribbean Federation Conference 1962 held at Marlborough House, London from 9th May, 1962 to 24th May, 1962.

Provided that this House reserve the right to reconsider the position of Barbados in a Federation of the Eastern Caribbean if the Fiscal Commission reveals that the cost of such a Federation will involve further financial burdens on the island of Barbados to the detriment of the present standards of living of the inhabitants of this island.

Provided further that steps are taken to ensure that Britain's entry into the European Common Market will be

in no way affect the guarantees of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement thereby endangering the economic position of Barbados and undermining the financial capabilities of Barbados to contribute to such an Eastern Caribbean Federation.

Provided further that Paragraph 13 of Chapter 4 of the Report is amended to provide for dual membership of the Legislatures of a Unit and of the Federation on condition that only one Ministry be held up by any one representative and only one salary paid to each representative.

I would like, Sir, to suggest a further amendment to read as follows:-

Provided further that paragraph 15 (b) of Chapter 4 of the Report is amended to provide for the unit of population to be 30,000."

My reasons for that amendment are as follows. Many people have expressed to me the fear that Barbados would be swamped in the Federal Legislature if the unit of population were to remain at 50,000. We have a great deal to lose and a great deal to surrender and it must be safeguarded by this Hon. House.
4.30 p.m.

Now, Sir, as it stands, Barbados would have five seats in the Legislature of eighteen, that is to say, we would probably have the first Prime Minister and another four seats. Now, however compelling and cogent are the remarks of the hon. member, the time will come when our five seats will be swamped by the other thirteen. By then, we will be entering into a Federation jettisoning a lot of our pet plans just to be out voted when the time comes.

Over the amendment which we have adopted, it will mean that Antigua with a population of 54,000 would have two seats, Dominica with a population of 59,000, three, Montserrat with a population of 12,000, one; St. Kitts, Nevis Anguilla, with 56,000 people, two; St. Lucia three with a population of 86,000, and St. Vincent with a population of 80,000, three, while Barbados with its population of 241,000 would have nine. The agregate of the other constituent members of the Federation will be fourteen and we, ourselves, would have nine. It will therefore mean if we can get anyone of the set of units to agree with us, well, the vote of the others will only add to eleven. I am not ~~spurning~~ subscribing the votes of any particular territory, but we must safeguard ourselves.

Sir, it must be borne in mind that our thinking on this most important subject depends upon the results of the economic survey. We have heard nothing as to whether Mrs. Ursula Hicks has handed in her Report and I am wondering if I am permitted to ask the Hon. Minister responsible whether that Report from Mrs. Hicks has been received; otherwise, we would be arguing here just in a vacuum.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister has hinted to me that it has not been received yet.

Mr. LYNCH: Thank you very much. I understand from you that it has not yet come to hand. However, upon the fiscal survey, the Report which we await, depends our decision in this most important matter.

Now, Sir, it has been pointed out by no less a person than Professor Arthur Lewis in his Report to the Prime Minister of the West Indies of that day that one chief stumbling block against federation was the administrative cost and it would pay us in Barbados to consider well how these costs can best be reduced before we commit ourselves irrevocably to any Federation. I quote, Sir, from Professor Lewis' Report on the Eastern Caribbean Federation. He says: "I do not propose abolition of the Ministerial system in the smaller islands. However, I think that two full-time Ministers are adequate for an island of less than 100,000 people, especially as, as proposed, a large group of services is now transferred from unit to federal control."

Any thinking member of the community would be forced to agree with the Professor on that, when it is considered that a city like Liverpool with a population of 750,000 is administered in the same way, the city of Manchester with 660,000 is administered in the same way, Sheffield, is administered in the same way and when it is considered that in London with a population of three and a half million, there are no expensive Ministers; it is run by a Mayor and Corporation. Why then should we invest the West Indies with this full panoply of Ministers at the expense of the electorate? That is a matter to which we should give some thought before we sign on any dotted line.

Professor Lewis continues in his Report showing that two Ministers of the right calibre are hard to find in a population of 50,000 and says: " "A great many of our Ministers do not impart drive to their departments; on the contrary, they stand in the way of sensible decisions. Moreover, knowing the weakness of his colleagues, the Chief Minister tends to insist on their bringing to the Cabinet matters which should be decided at lower levels; so, Cabinets are overloaded and hold up decisions. Some West Indian Cabinets have more matters referred to them for decision every month than are discussed by the British Cabinet!"

That is the type of Federation which is being discussed to us, a federation which has a plentitude of Ministers in small territories which can be administered by one man and an economic planner, a federation in which the administrative costs are greater *pro ratio* than in the United States, Canada or in Europe or Asia.

Our administrative cost in Barbados has been estimated at one per cent. In the neighbouring Island of St. Vincent the administrative cost that is to say, the salaries paid to Ministers, the Chief Executive and the Permanent Secretary have been estimated to 3.5%. That is a very serious consideration. Professor Lewis worked out that if we were to cut out a number of unnecessary Ministers and have only the two which he himself suggested, there would be an annual saving in the Windward and Leeward Islands of $410,000, and that, Sir, to our economy is a large sum of money.

We come next to the Civil Service. Professor Lewis has something to say about that too. He says in paragraph 40 of his Report:

"The main reason why West Indian Governments cost too much in absolute terms is that Civil Servants are inadequately trained and are excessive in number for the tasks they perform."

That is a very grave consideration because it has been estimated that as regards the Civil Servants' rates of pay, the ratio is higher in the West Indies than almost anywhere else on the civilised earth. Even little Montserrat with 12,000 people is torn with a heavy super-structure. Talk has been made about a common Civil Service for the proposed Federation, but there again the question of rates of pay raises its ugly head because if senior Civil Servants are paid the same thing throughout the territory, we would have the situation that those Civil Servants who happen to live in Montserrat would be expecting the same rates of pay as in Barbados.

Now, Sir, the inefficiency of the Civil Service in some of the islands is an open secret. It is well known that in some of the islands proprietors of business houses are asked to deposit a certain amount of money with the Treasury and from that is subtracted as time goes on the sum which they have to pay for import duties, and when that sum of money is finished, they are asked to give some more. That is a situation which happily does not exist in Barbados and is not tolerated: and it is not only that but the standard which we expect is almost unseen in some of the smaller territories.

If we are to have a common Civil Service, we would have to consider that officers would be transferred from Barbados to some of the smaller territories, and on account of that they would have to be sojourning in that territory from time to time.
4.40 p.m.

That officer would have to decide in his mind whether he will leave his family here or if he will take them to that other colony where he will have little social amenities for his wife, and little or no education for his children. We are not saying that we are any better than anybody else; what we are saying is that our standard of living is higher than that of any of the other proposed constituents of the Federation. The *per capita* income of Barbados was $420 a year in 1961; the *per capita* income of the highest of any of the other territories was $338 a year; in Antigua, it was $265; in St. Lucia, $235; in St. Kitts-Nevis $277; and in Montserrat, $212; those were the latest figures available and they reveal at a glance that the standard of living in Barbados is much higher than in the other territories. Mr. Deputy Speaker, if I were going into partnership with another schoolmaster, my first requirement would be that he show me his books, the profits he makes, the losses sustained, the number of children on his roll, what his office management costs him and so on. I could not go blindly into partnership with him knowing that he was losing money and knowing that whatever losses he sustained I would have to divide my profits with him. Here we are asked to go into Federation with the people of the other islands and we are not told what financial help we will receive. Barbados receives no grant-in-aid or has no need for a grant-in-aid as is well known by every proud Barbadian. St. Lucia receives the sum of $1,450,000; St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla receives $57,992; Montserrat receives just over $1 million; we will not include Grenada, but Antigua receives $1 1/2 million, Dominica $1,673,000; and St. Vincent $1,285,000. When it comes to Barbados, ours is nil; that is to say that the people of this island do not receive any annual grant-in-aid from the long-suffering taxpayer in Great Britain. Therefore Civil Servants are not paid from that nor the people who run their other services. On the question of C.D. & W. Grants, Barbados is in receipt of a grant of just over $1 million. The C.D. & W. grants to the seven islands under consideration add up to $8,253,711 and the grant-in-aids, of which Barbados receives nothing, add up to $8,908,795 or nearly $9 million. That is to say, in order to make our economy viable with the year under review we would need roughly $17 million.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have been reliably told that we, in Barbados, will this year be short of $3 million or $4 million. It would take the sum of $20 million, therefore, an infusion of $20 million into the colony or into this island to make it viable for this year. We are informed that we will receive $20 million from the United Kingdom; we are informed that we will receive $200 million to give us a start for ten years. Now it would take a great deal more if we consider the population expansion which we are undergoing at the moment. Every year we will need more and more money: therefore our standard of productivity remains at the same rate and our population rate continues, where then is the money to come from to support the new population? Where is the money to come from to provide industries to give employment to the hundreds of children who leave our schools every year? Where is the money to come from for the many social services which we need? Where is the money to come from to provide for housing which is so badly needed in this island? Are we to be expected to throw all our schemes for social improvement out of the window and take the taxpayers' money and feed it to people who cannot balance their budget? Mr. Speaker, this is no childish xenophobia. I am just trying to look at the matter as it stands. We must consider next what will be the effect in this area if Britain is admitted into the European Community; it must cause a great deal of difference to our economy when the decision is taken, if Mr. De.Gaulle decides to admit Great Britain. We out here would become, according to the Treaty of Rome, an associated overseas territory; that is to say, we will be able to send our products free of customs duty to any of the constituent nations which make up the European Community — that is to say, if we think wisely and we are able to establish industries and not scare them away by high taxation. If we are able to do that, we will be able to import our raw material, make the goods here and send them into the European Economic Community without paying customs duty, and that may well be our salvation. All our associated membership hinges upon Great Britain being admitted into the European Economic Community, and what is to happen as far as that is concerned no one can be sure. Is this an area able to stand the amalgamation of people of divers cultures such as we find in this West Indian area? Such an amalgamation faces two difficulties; the first is political and the other is economic. Can the economy of these seven territories stand for the large number of Ministers which it is now proposed we should have? Some of these people perhaps are thinking more of their own self-aggrandisement than of the future of the territory. Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are supposed to impute to people the best of motives, but even Professor Arthur Lewis was not too happy about that. He has something to say about the reduction in the number of Ministers. You will forgive me for quoting from Professor Lewis, but he was commissioned by the Prime Minister of the territory to make a survey of the Eastern Caribbean Federation and to offer suggestions. This is what he says:-

"A reduction in the number of Ministers would automatically reduce the number of Permanent Secretaries. In any case, my third proposal is that Permanent Secretaries be abolished, and that the technical Head of each department assume the duties of Permanent Secretary for that Department. In the old days the Administrator dealt directly with heads of departments. Now we have interposed not only a Minister, but also a Permanent Secretary, who, of course, carries with him an establishment of under-secretaries, typists and messengers. This, in addition to substantially increasing the cost of government, has also led to much friction between the 'technical' and the 'administrative' Head and, by removing technical people still further from the centres of policy-making, it has reduced rather than increased efficiency....."

4.50 p.m.

"The solution recommended here has been adopted in Ghana after several years of experience of the waste and friction occasioned by interposing a staff of people between the Minister and his technical people. The solution is welcome to technical people, but is always resisted by people reared in the British tradition that 'administration' is understood only by men who have taken an Arts degree."

That is warning from a world famous economist that we are spending or rather propose to spend too much money on administration. If we persist in this policy, the proposed Federation will carry within itself the seeds of its own distruction.

It has been suggested, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we should make an effort to align ourselves in so far as is possible with the Dominion of Canada. There are many arguments to be made in favour of such a policy. It is true that in the West Indies we have the creeping paralysis of socialism and that in Canada Socialist M.P.'s are as scarce as ice-cream cones in a hot place. I think that in a Parliament of 265 there are 30 socialist members only. The doctrine of socialism cannot be said to be popular either in the great United States of America. Indeed the military satraps who were placed in defeated countries after World War II, General MacArthur in Japan and General Lucius clay in Germany, made no bones about the fact that they did not care for public ownership, which is one of the tenets of modern socialism. As to whether Canada would be particularly interested in an area where a large number of Socialists batten on the poor electorate is a matter indeed for conjecture. Canada, Sir, depends also in large measure on its foreign policy, and that is one of the fears which Mr. Diefenbaker had, because Canada and the United States have a common policy of defense. They have a common radar defence, and many United States investors have their money invested in Canada and can control a great deal of the thinking there. You must therefore bear in mind that as time goes by, United States influence will probably become greater and greater in the Dominion of Canada, and if we ally ourselves to that Dominion, which is the earnest hope of some of us, we will have to think as our benefactors do.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, those who prate about the beneficence of a Labour Government, as one member did in

here when we were debating this subject on the last occasion, conveniently forget that it was a Labour Government which banished Seretse Khama from Bechuanaland after he married an English girl. However, the position might well be examined as to whether we should make a very strong effort to ally ourselves with the Dominion of Canada, which incidentally is run by a Conservative Government. You will note, Sir, that most of the great countries of the earth upon whom the future of the Western world depends have Conservatives Governments — United States of America, Canada and England; that, of course, is just by the way for my Socialist friends opposite who sometimes tend to forget, but there are certain difficulties even in our coming together. Although the new and modern trend is for an association of States, it is feared by some that in the European scene we might be having, as the States come together, bigger and better wars; but we out here in the West Indies must bear in mind, however, that we are forced together, because it is most difficult for us to exist except we do so in a federated union.

As one famous statesman remarked on another occasion: "we must hang together or hang separately." It might be much better therefore for us to hang together. The free flow of peoples and of goods, and the exchange of ideas will in time give us no doubt a better sense of perspective. There are many of us who believe that we should not rush into a political Federation, some of us who believe in what is sometimes called the inevitability of gradualness, but it does seem, Mr. Deputy Speaker, since Mr. Sandys' visit, to be made abundantly clear that we must federate. The terms under which we are prepared to federate, however, are a different matter. We are the only viable unit economically of the Islands which propose to federate, and we must be protected by having a greater number of seats in the Federal Legislature than is at present proposed. That is the only way in which we can protect our future and the future of the next generation.

I do not know, Sir, how public thinking will accept the idea of dual membership and whether a man should receive two salaries, one in the Federal Assembly and another in the Central Government of Barbados. That has been suggested, but as far as I am aware, Sir, the man in the street has little sympathy for the idea of politicians drawing two comfortable salaries. It smells too much of following in the footsteps of some of those who wrecked the last Federation. It is true that if the salaries offered in the Federal Legislature are not attractive enough, we might find people remaining in the Unit Legislature and leaving the Federal Legislature to be peopled by those who are unable to get into the Unit Legislature as happened in some cases with the last Federation. You would then have the spectacle of our Federal Legislature being a Second Eleven playing away. All of these things have to be given great thought, because the future of this territory is of the highest importance, and there are certain problems which would appear at primary view to be almost insoluble — the question of unemployment in Barbados now that emigration has been cut off for us and the question of education in St. Lucia. Are we going to have more and better education in Barbados when there is hardly any education at all in certain of the other territories? These are considerations which must give us pause.

5.00 p.m.

We have depended in the past for a great deal on Great Britain, but it must now be clear to anyone who follows world politics that the image of Britain is diminishing. Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State in a speech at West Point a few days ago remarked that Britain had lost an empire and has not yet found a role. There is a great deal of significance in his remarks. We must bear in mind, however, that no great imperial power before Britain ever saw to it that its colonies were liberated, assisted and encouraged to come together as independent states with the minimum of bitterness or bloodshed. We have seen those nations who did not prepare their colonies for self-government and what was the fate of some of the colonial leaders. Hon. members all remember the fate of Mr. Lumumba.

There is a state in the development of any nation when it is not ready for independence. Anyone who has read or studied the history of the Congo must agree with that view: but through the statesmanship and foresight of Great Britain we have had many of the former colonies which have become independent states now working out their salvation with success.

It is true that we of the West Indies perhaps from the rulers under which we have come have diversified backgrounds and customs. There are different cultures and customs. Some still follow the code of Napoleon. The French language is still used in some of the other colonies. Our ethical standards are different. In the other colonies, what would be expected as a good standard of legislation is not expected here. Indeed, a Minister of this Government would perhaps hate to run for the country again if he did what was done in one of our neighbouring territories by a Minister not very long ago. You, therefore, can see that our morals and standards of conduct are different, and that is because Barbados was fortunate in having a standard of education given to us by certain persons who have gone down in history. I think of Bishop Coleridge, Bishop Mitchinson and men like that. The image of the Barbadians in the other colonies has always been respected. It is true that he has not always been liked because there are Barbadians who like to go to the other colonies and throw their weight about. He may not be liked, but he is respected because he was a pioneer in education. Even in the now independent state of Jamaica there was no secondary school or college which did not have a Barbadian on its staff. These things tend to add up to the respect and admiration which people in the other colonies of the periphery of the West Indies have for Barbados. However, that image is now changing.

We have Barbadians who go abroad and who are accused of malingering. There must be some truth in some of the accusations or allegations, and it shows that that pioneering spirit which we once held is gone to West Indians who go abroad now. If it is not dead, it is now moribund.

It is therefore necessary for us to work out our own salvation as heretobefore. It is suggested that what we need at present are work leaders, that is to say, men who would come in and can see not only to the know-how, but to show us how we can work harder because we do not work as hard as we might. Anyone who employs a Barbadian labourer would realise that the present generation does not put into his work what his forefathers put in. That industry which gave us our reputation in the Panama Canal, that reputation which caused the London Transport Authority to wish to have Barbadians to man the buses, all those things are no longer what they once were. It behoves us to bear these things in mind and for all of us to work as men, knowing that increased productivity is what we want. With a population as this one is, if our population doubles itself and we have half million people within the next few years we must become poorer and poorer — and not richer and richer — if we do not work harder. Our standard of living must go down. Therefore, increased productivity is the only answer.

One cannot see these things imposed by heads of Government. We all have to set to with a will in whatever we find ourselves to turn out more at the end of the day than what we have been doing. That was the salvation of the tiny island of Hong Kong which time and time again employs 44,000 people in footwear and 68,000 in textiles. Of course, some may say that their workers are underpaid and it is true that their standard of living is not as high as ours; but the incentive which they strive after is one which we may consider in this island.

The question of taxation also must be considered in that Barbados is one of the most highly taxed, not only in the West Indies, but even further afield. In the islands of St. Lucia and Dominica very little taxation is imposed and even less collected. It has been said in Dominica that some people are too far out to collect taxes from them. But in Barbados our taxes are imposed and they are collected. A businessman when he makes a profit of one dollar has to surrender fifty-one cents of it in taxation, and then the other forty-nine cents have to be converted to the improvement of his business and capitalising it. Ours is a high system of taxation. The same thing is not done in the other

colonies. Before we can think of joining wholeheartedly with them, we have to bring them up to our standards in fields of taxation, education, health and social services as well as in the efficiency of Civil Servants. In all of those things we must have some guarantee that there would be some set progress of improvement: otherwise we would find that we in Barbados would be taking on the role of the British taxpayer who was forced to suffer inefficiency and, in some cases, other iniquities which for the sake of good relations I do not propose to mention.
5.10 p.m.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is one of the most important questions which has come before this House since I have had the honour of being in here to represent my constituents. It must be remembered that those who are in public life in some of the proposed constituencies of the Federation have different standards of conduct from those who grace the benches opposite, even different standards of education. Now, Sir, among them you will find a few proprietors of broad acres of ignorance and prejudice, but they are the people's representatives and they cannot be eliminated immediately. The proposal has been made that a period of time of, say, twelve or fifteen years, should be given so that they may set their financial house in order, those who are not prepared to give up their hard-won political assets for the good of the new nation.

It is difficult to ask a man to eliminate himself for the good of his nation. Some of these people know only too well that if they had to go into private enterprise they could not make one quarter of the money which they are now making, and it is this superstructure of Ministers, this unnecessarily heavy administration which is going to cost the proposed Federation so much money. It must be greatly whittled down and streamlined to the barest essentials. These are the days when every world leader has recommended economy, but in the West Indies we find that we are recommending extravagance. When India first gained independence, they went so far in their programme of austerity that alcoholic drinks were not served at Government parties. In the neighbouring colony of Trinidad, Dr. Eric Williams has introduced a very unpopular policy of austerity also. Government's spending is cut down to the minimum and if we are to succeed, we will have to adopt a similar policy. The extravagance of unnecessary Ministers in tuppeny half-penny territories one quarter the size of the towns of Britain which have the administration of Mayor and Corporation will have to cease. However, that cannot be done immediately, human nature being what it is. Suppose we gave ourselves until 1980 to get rid of this unnecessary superstructure? After that there should be local government in every one of the small territories and a central administrator in the Capital – one Governor-General – and we would cut out the idea of Governors altogether as Dr. Lewis suggested, and if it were necessary for us to extend the bundle of pomp and power you could have a Lord-Lieutenant who is unpaid and who would undertake his duty just for the honour of it.

The question of administration in bankrupt territories must be one which we must resolve before we decide to go into this proposed Federation. Whether or not we should make overtures to the Dominion of Canada to accept us under their aegis, under their economic wing, is one which also ought to be gone into most carefully. Every year some two hundred thousand middle Europeans have been moving into Canada and why is it that a few thousand West Indians are not also allowed to move into that Dominion which is so much in need of manpower? Those are questions which we must ask ourselves. We, on this side of the table, feel that the future of the West Indian territories lies in enlightened self-interest being allowed to work its way, and to build up the nation as it is done in many mighty nations which exist today; we do hope that we will not be catapulted into this Federation without due thought being given to the points which I have raised.

Mr. BATSON: Mr. Speaker, it is rather a difficult task for one to speak, after having sat and listened to the number of speeches which have been made on this Report of the East Caribbean Federation Conference; but I feel I would be acting unwisely if I did not add my quota to this debate. This Federation which is about to commence, I feel, has started on the right foot. If we were briefly to compare the previous Federation with this Federation which is now in the making, one can quite clearly see that the pioneers of the last Federation were not sincere. If the pioneers of the last Federation were sincere, much of the controversy which existed would not have prevailed. I feel that the pioneers of the last Federation did not allow public opinion to play the important role which it does play in matters of such importance. I feel, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the present Government in Barbados is to be highly complimented in having allowed public opinion to share in matters of this nature. These speeches which are being made by hon. members of this Chamber will be relayed over Rediffusion and all the inhabitants of this island will have an opportunity to become more informed as to the pros and cons of Federation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we find in the streets today and even in the other territories outside Barbados that this subject is being discussed at many corners daily. That, in my opinion, augurs well for the future Federation. It is surprising to see that these eight territories which have signified their intention to establish a new Federation have been able to accomplish in a short period much more than the personnel of the last Federation was able to accomplish. You will pardon me, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if I at some time during the course of my short discourse, repeat anything which the previous speakers said, but this subject of freedom of movement is one of the important aspects of this Federation or of any Federation.
5.20 p.m.

This subject of freedom of movement is one of the important aspects of this Federation, and it is surprising to see that the last Federation did not find it possible to come to any agreement on freedom of movement. If I am not mistaken, I did hear that the present Prime Minister of Trinidad, when speaking at a public meeting, said when dealing with freedom of movement that he does not want Barbadians dumped in Trinidad. Barbados is an overpopulated island, and it would be stupid for Barbados to enter on any Federation without freedom of movement. We have people in this Island who are definitely concerned about their welfare; and if freedom of movement was agreed on in the last Federation, no one knows what would become of that Federation. I am however happy to see that freedom of movement was a simple matter dealt with by the delegates of this Conference at Marlborough House.

Customs Union was another point that had met with unanimous approval, and that, too, augurs well for the future. We find, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that Federation is a necessity for Barbados. We in Barbados are unable to go it alone, because of our limited resources and our vast population, and so Federation will do Barbados more good than evil. If the slogan "unity is strength" is correct, then Barbados will be correct in trying to establish a Federation. Public opinion was not so favourable to Federation during the last Federation, because, as I said just now, they were not sufficiently enlightened as to the true aspects of Federation. They were not sufficiently knowledgeable of the things that would have benefited them from federating, and so we find that the Federation died a natural death. We find Grenada in the last election changing the Government on a Unitary State platform with Trinidad; but most of us, Mr. Deputy Speaker, know that public opinion in Trinidad is very much against a Unitary State, and I would not be surprised if the Trinidad Government did not enter into a Unitary State with Grenada.

In a federation, Mr. Deputy Speaker, industries can be stabilized, and a common market can be provided for the commodities produced. That in itself would benefit the islands concerned considerably. If I am not mistaken, I think the Secretary of State did say that after the Federation has been established, it can start moulding itself for Independence. I was also very pleased to see in this White Paper the establishment of a Federal Commission of Enquiry. This will no doubt serve as a protection for the taxpayers in the various units. But what is in doubt with this Federation is the stand which the British Government is taking with re-

gard to their financial assistance. Britain has not stated what financial assistance she proposes to give this Federation, and that is very important. I feel that these islands by themselves are unable properly to establish a workable federation, a Federation that would be able to last any length of time.

On the question of dual membership, most people might be inclined not to agree; but when one scrutinises the personnel in the political arena who will be interested in contesting a seat in the Federal elections, one can safely see that dual membership will have to be a necessity, and by that I mean that the experienced politicians will have an opportunity to play their role not only in the unit territory but also in the Federation. The last Federation, in my opinion, failed in one respect because dual membership was not entertained. If dual membership had been entertained, I feel that the more experienced politicians would have been able to pool their vast resources and establish some common ground to make the Federation workable, and I am not very optimistic about this Federation if dual membership is not entertained. Where would we be able to find competent politicians with the knowledge for running a Federation? I feel that in order not to add insult to injury, we will have to agree that dual membership will have to be entertained. That, in my opinion, is an important matter.

We find, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that at this Conference at Marlborough House there were eight territories who had signified their intention of establishing a Federation; and since this Conference in 1962 two of the territories have seceded and one does not know if any more of the territories might do likewise. Whatever happens, I feel that Barbados should embark on some kind of a Federation. If the Federation boils down to four or five territories, Barbados should still pursue the idea of a Federation. We in Barbados, I feel, are unable to go it alone. It is true that we have people in Barbados with experience. The mercantile community is fairly well established, but I feel that the taxation which this island has got to bear is of such that it is impossible for Barbados to venture to go it alone, and that is why I say that the United Kingdom Government should be more specific in their assistance to this Federation.
5.30 p.m.

We find here also that the Federal Government would have power to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to investigate any money tending to undermine the financial stability of good government in any part of the federation. That, in my opinion, also augurs well for the future and the last Federation did not make provision for that.

I am also happy to see that the Conference has recognised the need for a unified Civil Service and that would foster interchangeability of staff. We, in Barbados, would benefit immensely from that because we, in Barbados, have an efficient Civil Service and I feel that if the Civil Services of the Federation become unified, Barbados will have also much to gain. I, therefore, am in wholehearted agreement with that decision of a united Civil Service.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as regards to the Federal Attorney General's appointment when the Federal Constitution is drafted, it will be decided in consultation with the Governments concerned whether that post should be a political one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think that it will be unnecessary at this point for me to go on much longer in that all of the previous speakers have covered all the ground which I had proposed to speak on, and so as not to burden you with a repetition of statements pertaining to this conference, I personally agree with the Report in principle and I have much pleasure in supporting this Report on the Eastern Caribbean Federation Conference, 1962.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that further consideration of the Report on the Eastern Caribbean Conference, 1962, be postponed.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I beg to second that.

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

CONVEYANCING AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS (AUTHORISATION) BILL

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I propose that Order No. 6 under Government Business be the next Order of the Day.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This Order stands in the name of the Hon. Premier: Second reading of a Bill to enable certain persons who are not barristers or duly admitted and enrolled solicitors to be authorised to draw and prepare in the Island for gain instruments relating to real or personal property or to any legal proceedings; and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as you are aware, this Bill stands in the name of the Hon. Premier who at the moment is out of the Island. I am therefore asking for leave to take charge of it in his absence.

There being no objection, leave was granted the Hon. Minister.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the subject matter of this Bill is, I am sure, aware of by most of the hon. members, if not all, sitting around this Chamber. Hon. members will recall that quite recently a Bill quite similar in nature was presented to the House and after discussing the matter it was postponed for further consideration. The present Bill seeks to authorise His Honour the Chief Justice to permit persons so authorised by him to draw and prepare in the Island for gain instruments relating to real or personal property or to any legal proceeding. These persons are also authorised under Section 2 of the Bill to register their name or to take out a certificate under the Solicitors Act of 1896. It also enables the same authorised persons to sue for or recover in a Court of Law their fees for drawing or preparing the said instruments.

Sir, if you look at Clause 4 you will see that the Chief Justice is also empowered to revoke any declaration whereby a person was declared to be an authorised person; that is to say, one who has been found guilty of improper conduct with regard to the handling of the powers conferred upon him by this Act.

Hon. members, I am sure, Mr. Deputy Speaker, will readily recall the circumstances which have led to the introduction of this Bill, and I am sure that they will feel quite satisfied in their minds that the passing of these powers into the hands of the Chief Justice of the Island will not likely lead to abuse.
5.40 p.m.

The Judge took steps, in further consideration of this matter, to set up a small Committee to collect evidence from persons who thought that they might be empowered under the provisions of this Bill to benefit from its provisions; and the Committee not only took evidence from them, but it also submitted a fairly detailed report as to the advisability of granting privileges to persons who had made application to the Committee for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not disclosing any information which is not readily available when I say that, in the opinion of the Committee whose Report was forwarded to the Government on the 4th August, 1961, there were only two persons in the island at the time to whom they thought these things should be entrusted, and only three persons made applications. One was unsuitable, and two were regarded as eminently fit and proper persons to be authorised by the Chief Justice to draw and prepare in the

island for gain instruments relating to real or personal property or to any legal proceedings and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think it is absolutely unnecessary for me to go into the background of this matter. All the facts are still fresh in our minds, and I think, and I feel sure, that hon. members of this House will readily endorse the findings of the Committee which have led to the production of this Bill in order to confer upon the two persons to whom reference has been made in their Report the powers which are available under the provisions of this Bill. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

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

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do not leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on this Bill.

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

The question that His Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

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

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive were called and passed.

On the motion of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, the CHAIRMAN reported to Mr. SPEAKER the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDER POSTPONED

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House:- To move the Third reading of a Bill further to amend the Bank Holiday's Act, 1905.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (TEACHERS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 4 be taken as the next Order of the Day.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day now stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the passing of a Resolution to approve the Order entitled 'The Civil Establishment (Teachers) (Amendment) Order, 1962.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I must, first of all, ask leave to take charge of this Order standing in the name of the Hon. Premier who is not now in his place.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister is asking leave to take charge of Order No. 4 standing in the name of the Hon. Premier who is not now in his place. Unless there be any objection, such leave will be granted. *(After a pause).* Hearing no objection, leave is granted. The Hon. Minister may proceed.
5.50 p.m.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, as hon. members will see, this Civil Establishment Order is very simple in essence. It does not attempt to change the basic salary structure of the teaching service, but it does arise out of certain anomalies which occured after the recent Salaries Revision. As hon. members are aware, there is always some minor, and in some cases, some major adjustment to be made after a Salaries Revision, because with the best skill in the world, neither the Salaries Commissioner nor the Government can provide against all the contingencies which can occur, and consequently in almost every case after a Salaries Revision, some adjustments have to be made. There has been an Anomalies Committee sitting for a considerable time after the last Salaries Revision, and various branches of the Public Service were invited -- as indeed was their right -- to make representations to the Anomalies Committee to have any anomalies adjusted. In the case of teachers, it involved adjustments in the scale relating, and in some cases, to the grade of the teacher to a particular salary which was more appropriate, and to delete in the original Establishment Order certain words, figures and symbols irrelevant to the particular grade of teachers, and to substitute the correct words, figures and symbols against the particular grade of teacher in so far as that teacher's schedule was concerned.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, no great point of principle is here involved. It is just that adjustments are being made in consequence of the findings of the Anomalies Committee, but there were so numerous, though not so far-reaching, that it was thought appropriate to bring in a Civil Establishment (Teachers) (Amendment) Order to take care of the anomalies and to set the whole matter on its proper ground.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I beg to second that.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR CLERK OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I am in receipt of a letter from our Clerk, wherein he states that he has been medically advised that he should take one month's rest in the interest of his health. Enclosed with this letter is a medical certificate from the Hon. Dr. A. Lionel Stuart, who, I can vouch, is a registered medical practitioner in this Island. The date of the document is 28th of this month in which he recommends one month's leave for the Clerk as from 1st February, 1963, and that is what the Clerk is requesting of this House. I will permit, if the Hon. Leader of the House is disposed to make a motion, such motion to be made, because as we know, we are not likely to meet again before the 1st February this year.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I am afraid you have given very short notice; but in view of the fact that the application for leave has been vouched for by what Your Honour terms a Medical Practitioner who is on the rolls, I am sure, Sir, that the House will readily accede to the request therein contained. In moving that the Clerk be given one month's leave of absence as from 1st February, 1963, I would like to express at the same time the hope of my colleagues and myself, and I am sure of the entire House, that this month's rest from his duties will enable him to return completely recovered and in perfect health once again.

I beg to move that the Clerk be given one month's leave of absence from his duties as from 1st February, 1963.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING CLERK

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I am also going to move that the Deputy Clerk be appointed to act in place of the Clerk as from the same date.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING DEPUTY CLERK

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, the question now arises as to the appointment of a Deputy Clerk, and I beg to move that Mr. M. E. S. Hewitt be appointed to act as Deputy Clerk in place of the Deputy Clerk for the period specified.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

6.00 p.m.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: That I hope, Mr. Speaker, brings Government Business and other business to an end today.

THE ADJOURNMENT

The Order Paper having been fixed,

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now stand adjourned until this day week, Tuesday, 5th February, 1963, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

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

6.02 p.m.