

THE House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION 1961 - 66

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 20th July, 1965

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

PRESENT

His Honour J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C. (Speaker); Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.:

Mr. F. E. MILLER; Hon. C. E. TALMA, (Minister of Communications and Works); Mr. J. W. CORBIN; Hon. C. C. FERGUSON, (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries); Mr. R. St.C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE; Mr. c. V. BATSON, (Chairman of Committees); Mr. N. W. BOXILL; Mr. J. B. YEARWOOD and Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, (Minister of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Development).

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER:

The Minutes of the Meetings of the 15th, 22nd and 29th June, have been printed and circulated, and unless there is any objection I will declare them confirmed.

There being no objection, I declare the Minutes of each of those three meetings duly to be confirmed.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following on behalf of the Hon. Premier and Minister of Finance-

The Civil Establishment (General {Amendment} (No. 4) Order, 1965.

The Public Officers Loan and Travelling Allowances (Scheduled Officers) (No, 2) Regulations, 1965.

The Boundaries Commission Order, 1965.

Mr. HUSBANDS, Mr. HOLDER, Mr. MOTTLEY and Mr. GODDARD entered the Chamber and took their seats.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following

Statement showing the sums advanced to the Postmaster General for the payment of Money Orders, the amounts repaid to the Accountant General and the amounts due by the various Post Offices to 31st March, 1965.

Statement showing the sums advanced to the Post-master General for the payment of Money Orders, the

amounts repaid to the Accountant General and the amounts due by the various Post Offices to 31st May, 1965.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier and Minister of Finance, I beg to give notice of the following-

Resolution to approve the Order entitled \"The Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1965.\"

Resolution to sanction the Regulations entitled \"The Warehousing of Rum in Bond (Amendment) Regulations, 1965\".

A Bill to amend the Public Officers Loan and Travelling Allowances Act, 1948.

Also on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Education, I beg to give notice of the following:-

Resolution to place the sum of \$7,200 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1965-66 Part I- Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1965-66, No. 12 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

I also beg to give notice that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No.52/1964 asked by the hon. junior member for St. Philip is ready.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 44 1964 asked by the hon. senior member for St. George is ready.

Also Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 48/1964 asked by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph is ready.

Also Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 54/1964 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas is ready.

QUESTIONS

Mr. BATSON:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following question-

To Enquire of the appropriate Minister.

Is Government aware of the danger the residents of the Shop Hill area in the parish of St. Thomas are exposed to, because of the lack of proper gutters constructed along the road?

Will Government explore the possibility of accommodating the said people by constructing gutters in the above mentioned district before the rainy season sets in?

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to amend the Public Officers Loan and Travelling Allowances Act, 1948 be now read a first time.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that.

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

STATEMENTS MADE BY HON. MINISTER OF TRADE AND LABOUR

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I should like at this stage to make two Statements. The first is in connection with the participation by Government in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in 1967. The Statement reads as follows

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT ON PARTICIPATION IN THE CANADIAN UNIVERSAL

AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1967

In October, 1963, the Secretary of State notified this Government by Circular despatch 475/63 of 25th September, 1963 that the Government of Canada had expressed the wish that a separate invitation should be addressed to this Government to participate in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada from 28th April, 1967 to 28th October, 1967. The following are two extracts from the circular :-

"The theme of this international exhibition is "Man and His World." This gives abundant opportunity to demonstrate the accomplishments of the human mind in all areas of the world, in all the varied activities of thought, economic affairs, technology, science, culture and religion to present an all-embracing view of present achievements, spiritual and material, together with the further aspiration of a rapidly changing world.

Montreal, the city selected for the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition, has in its metropolitan area a population of more than two million people. Within a radius of five hundred miles, there live 12,400,000 citizens of Canada and forty-eight million citizens of the United States."

"It is understood that the issue of individual invitations to the Governments of the Caribbean is intended as a mark of their long-standing trade and cultural links with Canada. Nevertheless constitutional changes in the course of the next three years may well, in a number of instances, render individual representation inappropriate. Despite these uncertainties your Government will doubtless be gratified to receive a separate invitation and after due consideration of the question of possible participation and its final implications, will indicate what reply they would wish to have conveyed to the Government of Canada."

2. In August, 1964, Mr. Kenneth Marshall, the Overseas Liaison Officer of the Canadian Corporation which is responsible for organising the Exhibition in Canada held a joint discussion with the Honourable Minister of Trade and Labour, representatives of the Development and Tourist Boards, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Commissioner of Police, a representative of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Campbell) and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Labour on the matter of participation in the Exhibition.

2.55 p.m.

3. The question of participation in the 1967 World Exhibition in Canada was discussed at the 2nd and 3rd Conference of the Caribbean Commonwealth Countries held in Jamaica in January, 1964 and British Guiana in March of this year respectively and the decision of the March Conference was that Jamaica and Trinidad would participate as separate countries, and Barbados and British Guiana would confer as to Joint participation.

4. The Chairman and the Regional Council of Ministers have been informed that this Government proposes to participate in the Exhibition and that it will make space in its pavilion available to other territories of the Eastern Caribbean if they desire such space. To date, the Government of Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and St. Lucia have signified their inability to participate. Replies are awaited from the Governments of Antigua, Grenada, and St. Vincent.

5.

6. Following the decision reached at the 3rd Caribbean Commonwealth, the Government of British Guiana has now indicated its willingness to participate, and details are being worked out for the joint participation of the two territories.

7.

8. A Committee comprising the Chairman and Managers of the Tourist and Development Boards and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Labour, has been appointed to prepare estimates of cost, the development of a theme or themes for the pavilion, recommendations for the appointment of architects and contractors, etc. and to submit definite proposals to the Government. Until the work of this Committee has been completed, it is not possible to give the Honourable House detailed estimates of the cost of participation in Expo'67, but on the basis of preliminary estimates obtained it appears that the cost of participation will be approximately \$300,000 (BWI). It is expected through participation with the Government of British Guiana and any other of the Governments of the Eastern Caribbean which may decide to participate and to share this cost on a basis to be agreed that the cost to this Island will be reduced.

9.

7. As soon as more detailed estimates of cost have been obtained, it is proposed, in due course, to submit a resolution for funds to meet the cost of this Government's participation."

The other Statement deals with the grant of a prospective licence.

Mr. SPEAKER:

May I just point out to the Hon. Leader of the House that if there are other Statements, the Standing Orders will have to be suspended as this is Question Time.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

I appreciate Your Honour's concern. I do not think it will be justified because the second Statement is not as long as the first. When I am finished I will make a motion for the suspension of Standing Orders.

Mr. SPEAKER:

Let the hon. member proceed with the second Statement.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

The second Statement is as follows-

STATEMENT RE GRANT OF A PROSPECTING LICENCE

In May, 1950, the Gulf Oil Company Limited was granted a licence to prospect for oil and natural gas in Barbados. This company explored with little success for almost nine years and in August, 1960 the licence' was transferred to an individual who never commenced operations. Accordingly, the licence was cancelled in November, 1961. Since then the Government has been negotiating with various companies and individuals and on 10th July, 1965, the Cabinet, under the authority of Section 4 of the Petroleum Act 1950, granted a prospecting licence to Mr. Ulysses M. Harrison of Houston, Texas.

The licence which is for a period of two years in the first instance covers the Island and territorial waters, but excludes the land areas around existing producing natural gas wells. The licensee will be required to commence drilling within the next ten months and to drill at least four wells to a depth of at least 3,000 ft. during the initial period of the licence. No rent will be charged during the first two years of the licence, but If it is renewed an annual rental will be payable at the rate of 15 cents an acre in the

third year, 25 cents an acre in the fourth year and 50 cents an acre in the fifth and subsequent years.

A deposit of \$10,000 has been required to ensure commencement of the drilling programme and an annual performance bond of \$26,000 will be posted.

The licensee will be required to comply with the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1950 and any regulations made thereunder. He will also be required to take out public liability, insurance to cover damage to property and personal injury and to comply with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1963.

In the event of petroleum or natural gas being discovered in commercial quantities the licensee will be permitted to take out leases of the petroleum rights for a period of 21 years, renewable on payment of a rental to Government of one dollar per acre per annum. This rental is separate and distinct from the rental which the licensee would be required to pay the owners of land for surface rights.

Royalties would be payable to Government at the rate of 12 1/2% of the selling value of any petroleum or natural gas discovered, such selling value to be determined by mutual agreement between the Government and the licensee or, in default of agreement, by arbitration. Under the provisions of section 7 of the Petroleum Act, 1950, 25% of the royalties received by Government would be paid to owners of land within the pooling area (100 acres) around each producing well in the proportion which each person's land bears to the pooling area.

Profits from the operation would be taxable in accordance with the Petroleum Winning Operations Taxation Act, 1958.

Mr. Speaker, that concludes the two Statements. STANDING ORDERS SUSPENDED

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I now beg to move the suspension for the remainder of today's sitting of Standing Orders 5, 14, 16, 18, 40 and 45.

Hon. C E. TALMA:

I beg to second that. (Mr. SHTH rose to special).

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I do not know if the Hon. Junior member for St. Joseph is suffering from any thrombosis, but I would just like to tell him that we are not proposing to ask for any suspension of the right of hon. members to continue under Private Member's Business. This is merely to facilitate the Session in more ways than one.

This is not an attempt to deprive the hon. member of concluding the brilliant speech which he began last week.

Mr, Speaker, I now 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.

QUESTION TIME

Mr. SPEAKER:

It is now Question Time. 3.05 p.m.

EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC CURRENT TO GREAVES HILL

Mr. SPEAKER:

Question No. 52/1964 standing in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Philip.

Mr. WEEKES:

Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the appropriate Minister -

Will Government, now that electric current is being installed at the Government Crushing Plant at Mangrove St. Philip, consider the possibility of assisting the residents of Greaves Hill, near Mangrove in the said parish in the installation of electricity in the said village by extending its service by approximately three electric poles to reach the outskirts of the said village?

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, the Reply to the hon. member's Question is as follows-

\The Government has examined the possibility of extending electric current to this area in which there are four houses and has held consultations with representatives of the Barbados Light and Power Company Limited, As a result It has been agreed that this extension will be included in the Company's Extension Plans for 1966 since it is not possible for the Company to undertake this work during this year.

AWARDS OF CONTRACTS TO INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION LTD,

Mr. SPEAKER:

Question No. 44 standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. George.

Mr, LOWE:

Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the Appropriate Minister

Will the Minister state how many Government Projects have involved the award of contracts to International Construction Ltd?

2, Will the Minister also state the number of cases in which additional claims have been submitted by the same company in excess of the contract price and of rejected tenders?

3. Will the Minister also state the amount of funds lent by the Barbados Development Board to this Company and whether the loan was advanced to this Company in the same manner as to other industries, or otherwise?

4, Will the Minister state what safeguards, if any, exist, by which the Development Board can satisfy itself as to the experience or skill viability and general bona fides of persons and companies applying for pioneer status and/or Development loans?

Hon. C E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, the Reply to the hon. Member's Question is as follows-

\"(1) Five contracts have been awarded to Messrs. International Construction Limited involving Government projects since the Company started operations in 1963.

(2) On two occasions, additional payments were made to the firm for work carried out in addition to that required under the respective contracts. On none of these occasions did the contract price plus additional payment exceed a rejected tender,

(3)

(4) No loan was made by the Barbados Development Board to International Constructions Limited,

(5)

(4)The Development Board examines very carefully the experience, skill and general bona fides of

every person or company applying for pioneer status or a development loan. This is done by a careful study of the detailed application form which must be filled in by every applicant for pioneer status or a loan. This form requires the applicant to give all the necessary details about the skills and techniques required and available for the proposed enterprise; the present finances of the applicant and the financing required for the enterprise; projection of the financial returns of the operation; sources of raw materials; marketing of products and other relevant information.

Further, the Board generally interviews applicants and endeavours to have the information supplied by them substantiated by other sources.\"

AWARDS OF CONTRACTS TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Mr, SPEAKER:

Question No, 48 standing in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph.

Mr. SMITH:

Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the appropriate Minister

Is it a fact that Government awards contracts to building contractors for the erection of buildings, bridges, etc.?

2. If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Minister state how many buildings are under construction by the said contractors, and how many have been completed between 1st April, 1962 and 31st March, 1965?

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, the Reply to the hon. member's Question is as follows-

\ "1. No, Sir. 2. Does not arise.\ "

DELAY CAUSED BY VEHICULAR TRAFFIC IN BRIDGETOWN

Mr. SPEAKER:

Question No. 54 standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Thomas.

Mr. BATSON:

Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the appropriate Minister-

Is Government aware of the delay caused by the vehicular traffic in the City of Bridgetown due to the number of vehicles that traverse the roads?

Will the Minister issue a directive to the appropriate Department to have lanes marked out on the roads in order that three vehicles would be able to use the said roads alongside each other?

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, the Reply to the hon. member's Question is as follows-

\ "Yes, Sir.

It is however impracticable to have lanes marked out on the roads in Bridgetown in order that three vehicles would be able to travel abreast of each other due to the narrowness of the streets and the lack of suitable side walks.\ "

Mr. SPEAKER:

That concludes the Questions to which Replies have been laid. 3.15 p.m.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BUSINESS

Mr. SPEAKER:

We will now proceed to Private Member's Business. When the last Sitting was adjourned there was discussion on a Resolution relating to the Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals made by the Hon. Premier on 1st July, 1965. When Private Member's Business was concluded on that afternoon the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was yet addressing the Chair. He may now resume if he sees fit.

Mr. SMITH:

Mr. Speaker, on the last occasion I was dealing with the paragraph relative to trade, and I was trying to point out to the House that this paragraph stated that we will be travelling very slowly in the absence of more industries and the export trade and soon, It is a well known fact that we are so small that we cannot build up these industries as fast as we would like for them to make a satisfactory profit to carry on; so we have to assist and try to do all that is possible to build up our export trade.

Now, Sir, we all know that trade is the upkeep of any country. We must do the business and we must do the trade, and when we can do the trade and the business, we will be able to feed our population. I am not prepared to dwell on it too much, because I believe the time will come when we will have the opportunity on the floor of this House of dealing with Federation; but in order to encourage people to build up and establish industries in Barbados, we have to make sure that we can get nearly all the business from the other territories as far as our produce is concerned. The only way we can do it and satisfy the investors is by coming together in a Federation. When we bind ourselves together, rather than catering to one island, we can cater to seven or eight, and then we will be doing something and thinking in terms of our population, and how we are going to feed them and relieve the unemployment in our country.

Now, Sir, only a few days ago I have been hearing and reading a lot about the British Guiana and Barbados trade pact. As far as I have read and from my knowledge about trade, it will be a very good thing, although it seems as if we are committed to it without our knowledge; but if a thing is right, it is not wrong. Everyone of us is inclined to agree with it, and there is a possibility of getting others to come along. Any intelligent person who knows what he is doing, knows fully well that no country can thrive

as it should without trade. Our Chamber of Commerce is willing and ready to help this Government and do everything that is possible in connection with this trade pact. I feel that it is the duty of all business people to get together now, not in this trade pact alone, but in organising their business on the right lines in order to bring about success. Let us all be willing to do something to see if we can get the other countries to come together both in a trade pact and by way of Federation. Do not let us sit back and talk and criticise in the dark or in the light. Let businessmen and politicians come out in the forefront, state their grievances and resolve their differences. Do not let us sit back and drag our heels waiting on their part, whether it is right or wrong. The Government can only feed some of its people when the businessmen get together and sprain their brains and invest money and do trade. The Government can only help when they receive money by way of taxation. If the business people do not get up and get in order to save themselves and their capital, what can the Government do? 3.25 p.m.

It is not good enough now to be in a trade pact of only two, I am not even too sure about two. I am speaking for myself now because forasmuch as it is British Guiana, I feel that the Government of British Guiana is solely relying on the gentleman by the name of Mr. D' Aguiar, and if he should say \"no\" in anything or if he wants to pull the Government of British Guiana down, I feel that he can say so. Therefore, I cannot be too sure when the whole country has to depend on one man.

Sir, we all hope that all will go well; but. Sir, if we can bind ourselves together and encourage the other countries to come In with us and British Guian - even one or two of us, as Trinidad did - we still have a hope. There-fore, do not let us go empty handed, now that we are on the road to success. We can see with this little trade pact already what it is going to mean. It would seem to me that even Trinidad is thinking that they are in trouble about it because as much as she has got and as much as she is doing, I feel that she is in trouble if we should all come together and start to work along the right lines. If we can get her now trying to convince herself that what she has done is not the right thing, let us do so now.

There are business men in Trinidad and they have to think about their capital, their business, their losses and their gains. Well then, if they stand back and allow one man to decide for them, we, the business men in Barbados, should not try to get into the same boat. We do not have anything to fear. We have to pay taxes and the Government has to get taxes from the people in order to run the country. The Government has to get taxes regardless of what happens; but if there is nothing to be taxed, what would be the result? If a man does not make money, you cannot tax him on what he has not: but if he makes money, you can tax him. So long as the Chamber of Commerce is all out now to back us, I think that just backing us up along with British Guiana is not altogether good enough.

The business men and the politicians outside of the Government should be willing to come together and formulate some plan. They should find out some ways and means of how they can get the other colonies to come together in a Federation, I think that if the other business people in the territories do

the same thing along the same lines, the leaders in those countries would not be so simple as to try to be stiff-necked or in any way try to be too self-confident and would not want to listen to the people who are responsible for at least 90% of the income of the colony. It is for our Chamber of Commerce to get in touch with the Chamber of Commerce in the other countries and try and form something. They can form an association. Even the politicians outside of the Government should get together also. Let us bring pressure to bear on the Governments. Let them know that if they have the power, they cannot be always doing it; they cannot be always right. I am sure that if the majority get together and bring pressure to bear on the Governments, this one-man show would not be able to work any more, and he will have to break for himself and jump in the line and do the bidding of the people. However, here it is, our Chamber of Commerce is alone, and everybody is only waiting and can only criticise, and I dare suppose, write letters in the newspapers about the matter. That is not sufficient because here in this document the writer tells you that we can get nowhere if we do not build up our trade. It has gone so far as to say here that our total trade will ultimately begin to shrink, and we shall find ourselves unable to support our growing population.

I will come to that later. Sir, but I am throwing out a challenge to the people of Barbados through the Chamber of Commerce to get together with similar institutions in the other countries and find out their stand as far as Federation is concerned, and as far as trade agreement and the trade pact are concerned. Point out all that has to be done by them and form themselves into an association or something so as to present to each Government. The politicians outside the Government should also agree, and I am sure that the country will begin to move off and Federation would get off the ground. But just to leave it to a particular individual or three men in the Government to think it out for themselves as if they are the bosses, it will never do. Yes, they are the bosses when it comes to making laws and doing certain things; but when it comes to saving the country and the people, well then, let it be more than only that one or that few who are sitting on the Government benches.

We will have to do something, even if it is that we will have to do a little marching. We will have to do something so as to convince the Government that we want Federation. Let us have Federation and then Independence. Let us take it upon ourselves to come together and form a united front and do not let it be only two or three of the politicians but also the business people, because the business people have a big say in this country. They know it. It may be that they do not care to take on the responsibility or the worries, but the business people are the people who have to go out and work. You can term them as such because the business man has to go out and sometimes he has to say "Yes, sir" to his boss. He sometimes has to say: "I am late, do not be too hard with me. Do not send me home because when you send me back home I am going home to a hungry wife and children." A business man has to do everything to get to his job on time. That is what is happening with the business men in the community. They are doing it. They are putting by something for themselves so that the Government can get something. 3.35 p.m.

Why should they be afraid of themselves to come out in the open? You do not have to be a politician

to do that. It is not everybody who wants to be in politics, but everybody wants to live. Somebody must do the spade work and I am quite willing to do anything tomorrow. Suppose by joining up with another Party we will get Federation. I want Federation. It is not a question of Party or anything like that; as far as I am concerned, I want Federation. I want the people to be helped and I will do anything to go forward into

unity. I will throw the blame on the Government for not coming together as far as Federation is concerned. Sir, from what I have been hearing, it seems to me that there is only one particular member - I will not call his name now but when the time comes I will call the name - who seems to be standing out. It is not even the Government, but only one particular man. That should not be so. Five or six Governments should not be afraid of one man; they should come out in the open and say what they want. If you come together with a particular leader and you feel that that leader is the fly in the ointment, say so and it is easy to get other leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I can remember reading somewhere in the Bible that a ship was sailing and it began to go down. When they came to find out what was happening, there was one man in the ship who was causing the trouble. And what did they do in order to save the ship, the cargo and everything else? They threw that man overboard. (A MEMBER: Do you mean Jonah?)

Mr. SPEAKER:

Will the hon. junior member for St. Joseph draw to my attention that part of the Budget Speech to which he was referring for the last few minutes?

Mr. SMITH:

This has no number.

Mr. SPEAKER:

Is the hon. member sure that what he was referring to is in that Budget Speech?

Mr. SMITH:

Yes, Sir. I saw it somewhere. The Economic Survey has numbers and on page 65 this is what it says - "The industrial sector, while expanding slowly, is not expected to provide a great deal of stimulus to the economy."

I can bring chapter and verse to prove what I am saying. As you will remember, Sir, on the last occasion I said that I was not criticising anything but that I was more on the line of giving advice. They are so much accustomed to my talk that they may think that everything has gone. It is only this morning that somebody called me at my office on the telephone and asked to speak to Mr. Smith. I said that Mr. Smith was speaking. He said: \"Do not ask me for my name because I am not telling you.\" He said that I belong to the poor man; he also said that fertilizer, by which he meant sulphate ammonia, is manufactured in Trinidad and sent to St. Kitts where it is being sold at \$112.00 per ton whereas in Barbados the same product is being sold at \$144.00 per ton. The Minister of Trade must see about that. This fertilizer is made in Trinidad and little St. Kitts can sell it at \$112.00 per ton; but big Barbados can only sell it at \$144.00 per ton. I suppose that the handling charges could be responsible for that big increase in the cost of this fertilizer. However, Sir, it is still a matter of trade with which we are dealing and I believe that that person knows what he was saying. I tried to find out the price at which this fertilizer is being sold in Barbados and I was told that the price is \$144.00 per ton. I could not get on to St. Kitts, but the Hon. Minister of Trade can see about that.

Mr. Speaker, what I am saying is that in the absence of our coming together in Federation - St. Kitts will be coming together with us in Federation - we will not know what the true position is. On the other hand, we may put ourselves in such a position that we may be able to set up our own plant and then we will not have to buy from Trinidad. We are nothing to do with Trinidad because she is nothing to do with us. Trinidad wanted Independence and we would want Independence also. We would want Independence within a free trade area doing business and doing it In the right way.

Now, Sir, we come down to the bottom of the matter. We are told here that ultimately we will begin to shrink and we shall thereby find ourselves in a position of not being able to support our growing population. 3.45 p.m.

Now, Sir, the population is growing, and whether or not we federate or expand, this population will always be a

headache, and we have to do something to curb it. It is no use playing we are all saints; and if we do not try to curb it, we will all go to hell and not to heaven. You are a busy man, Mr. Speaker, and cannot take time off, but I have little to do and I take time off to visit the schools when it is time for them to be dismissed. If you were in Roebuck Street and saw the many children coming from one school, you would notice that the street becomes darkened. In Collymore Rock where there are two schools, you get the same thing happening when the children pass down River Road. What are we going to do with them? They are not going to be in school all the time, and we have to find jobs for them. I would not like

to see them become callous after the parents have drawn their belts and tried to educate them, because when you meet a \"smarty\" who is not educated, he is very smart; so what do you think of an educated \"smarty\"? We have to try and curb this population, and regardless of what any one says or calls me, the only remedy for it is birth control. It is facing us daily, and in my opinion we have to practise it from the schools if we want to get somewhere and keep the standard of living up. We do not want to have hungry and naked people around; so if we have to face this problem, let us not wait until the afternoon; let us start in the morning.

Mr. Speaker, we must remember that the Government is not spending its own money; it has to borrow some, and it cannot go on borrowing 'for ever and ever, Amen'. I notice, Sir, that the death rate is going down; anyhow, we will have to do our best to keep the fire burning and control this population. We can no longer depend on emigration, because that is uncertain. It is true that it has helped this country in the money that is sent back here, and if we can emigrate a few thousands more, it would do us the world of good; but we have to wait on the people overseas.

The Premier also set out the position with regards to sugar and how much income tax was collected resulting in a marked improvement in the finances of the island during the last financial year. Now you can clearly see that sugar has played a very big role in the Island. I will not dwell on that too much because the hon. junior member for Christ Church has dealt with it, and has told the Government that up to now sugar is still reigning king. That is why I believe they call it King Sugar. The sugar producers are doing everything to improve the sugar industry, and I believe that they can help in forcing Government into a Federation. We however, have to think of the peasants whose position is still uncertain. I feel that the time has come when they should get together in an Association and try to do something, because most of them are growing canes at a loss. They should get together in a group and put their trust in an Association, and with proper leadership they in turn would be able to grow canes at a reasonable price. Some of the peasants have land in such remote places that the lorries cannot get in for the canes, and when they have to head the canes so far, they are practically doing nothing; but I think an Association would be able to put a strong case to Government, who would teach them how to go in for diversification.

The Premier went on to say that capital expenditure within the Budget in 1964-65 was \$8.1 million, financed as follows:- Loan Funds, \$3.1 million; Surplus Funds, \$3.4 million; Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, \$1.6 million, nearly all of which was allocated to the completion of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Now that we are on the subject of the Hospital which is such a magnificent building, I must say that it hurts me when I have to say anything or when I hear anything said about it, because I thought the hardest thing was done. I thought that to find the money and to build the Hospital was the hardest task, but it does not appear so. It seems to me that what is lacking up there cannot be bought, because there is such a thing as harmony, and it appears to me that you have, to be born with that. 3.55 p.m.

All of that we have up there. We have \$9 million in confusion and chaos. That is a very serious thing and I do not know where to lay the blame at the present moment.

Now, Sir, we have a Government and I have always understod - in fact I have heard It said more than once - that the only thing which a Government cannot do is to work miracles. However, it appears to me that we have to work miracles up there. Look what has been said twice on the flor of this House by a Government Minister relative to the Hospital. I am not too happy about it. It does not make me feel, in truth and in fact, that we have a Government as far as the Hospital is concerned because hearing the Hon. Minister, It looks to me that only one person is responsible. I do not know if it is so, but the way in which the particular Minister puts his case tells me that the person to whom he referred is more than the Government. The reason why I say that is because if you have to abolish a post to get rid of the person, what type of Government is this ? Do you mean to say that you employ a person and the only way that you can get rid of him is to abolish the post and when you get rid of him you then would establish the post again? I do not know what to call that. Is this a \"play-play Government.\"?

Mr. SPEAKER:

I suggest to the hon. member that he does not go too much today into the running of this Institution. I suggest that he deal with this question rather warily. The hon. member should also bear in mind that there is another Item on the Order Paper which is a Resolution coming after this dealing with the Hospital.

Mr. SMITH:

I am not going too far on this question, Mr. speaker, I am only saying that for the last 200 years I have not heard anything like that happening at the Hospital. It might have been said that a mouse or a rat ran along the Children\'s Ward, but nothing like this has happened at the Hospital; not even to the trainee nurses there.

I am saying this. Whenever a portfolio of a Minister is taken away, it is for some reason. If it is that the present Minister cannot get along with certain people or a certain person at that Institution, his portfolio should be changed. In the same way that they have changed the portfolio of the Minister of Development, they should change the portfolio of the Minister of Health. The portfolio of Development did not have life and death in it and it was changed. Change this one to in the interest of the country and in the interest of the poor and suffering people. As a matter of fact, since the Government has failed to do their job by way of a change in portfolio for peace and for the good of the citizens of this country, the Government should resign. They should resign: it is a disgrace. If I were the Minister, I would resign. I would leave because it is not fair. The people should call on the present Government to resign as a result of these disclosures by the Minister. All is not well up there. As a matter of fact, I am hoping that I would not have to go up there for any treatment. I will still have to stick to my bush tea because I am

scared to go up there.

Now, Sir, this particular document referred to the good job which the commercial banks are doing. Sir, you may not know because you do not have to worry a bank manager, but I have to; therefore, I know the good job which these banks are doing. The banks in this country are running the country. The merchants in this country have to deal with the banks and that is why I said that the businessmen in this country should get together and let their voices be heard on this matter.

I would not like to see it, but if the merchants were to just withhold credits from the poor country shopkeepers, then you would know what is Government. Then you will be able to test the strength of Government. If the Roebuck Street Shopkeepers were to withhold credits from the poor country shopkeepers, you will then see what it is. When it comes to the country shopkeeper giving credit of \$3.00 per week during the hard times to each customer, that would not fulfill the cost of maintenance of that man's family. Do you know that these poor country shopkeepers have to carry this burden until the crop begins the next year? The shopkeepers have to carry that burden. A customer comes in with \$3.00 and carries out \$6.00 in goods. In turn when the country shopkeepers go into Roebuck Street, they carry in to the merchants \$300.00 and carry

out about \$500.00 in stock. Everybody has his burden - the poor shopkeepers and the workers too. The shopkeepers are not going to say "no" until the merchants say "no", and the merchants are not going to say "no" until the bank managers say "no". Therefore, you can see their responsibility.

Bank managers, when merchants go in to them, ask them to say what they want. We know the hardship of the people although I would never expect the Minister to know what I have just said. They have not passed that road at all, I daresay that most of them may not have to pass that road. As regards myself, rather than pass it, I have to stand up in the road; therefore I can tell you all about it. 4.05 p.m.

Therefore do not let us fool ourselves and think that because a few dollar bills have come in you can tax them get what you want and the position will always be like that. It is not always going to be like that; you have to be looking out.

Now, Sir, the cost of living has been mentioned here, and what are we going to do about that? I would like to know what the Government is going to do about that? I asked a Question here for a very long time in relation to the prices, handling costs and so on, in respect of the old Harbour and those in respect of the new Harbour and it does not appear to me as if the Government saw fit to reply. There is a reason for that. Since I asked that Question it is long enough for us to do what should be done. The cost of living is really very high. I cannot remember the year now, but I can remember that the Hon. Minister of Education brought a basket in here with a butter tot, a lard bottle and a few tins. He had the table decorated in trying to convince the last Government that the cost of living was too high. He had all sorts of things on the table. As I said, Sir, he decorated the table with these things and I am wondering now what he did about the matter. It seems to me that these things do not concern the Hon. Minister any longer, and that is why I said that if I had any say in any Government, I would make them put a different type of paint on those buildings in Bay Street. I say that because it seems to me that no sooner than the politicians get inside those buildings; it changes them up. In the Election Campaign they claimed that they would do everything for the poor people, and in this particular case which I have mentioned, the Minister has said nothing about the basket which he brought in here with those items. Something must have changed him up, but the cost of living is too high and it is the duty of the Government to see about that. It is not my duty to see about it.

I am very glad that the Hon. Premier has seen fit Just to begin to consider married women with their Income Tax. I suppose you will get some idiot writing something in the newspaper, but I can't understand how it is that any married woman is just going to leave her little child at home with a stranger to take care of it and go out to work. That woman loves her child too much; she will only leave her child at home and go out to work in order to make two ends meet, or to try and pay the servant for keeping the child. Her husband may only be working for enough to pay the house rent and things of that sort, but if the doctor's bills should have to be sent in, what happens? Mr. Chairman, I was at Bathsheba lastweek and I was speaking to a lady who told me that she was married for 30 years and she had never attended the theatre or anything of that sort. I said: \"So long as you have never attended any these things, you have saved money\". She said \"No; when Eddie brings home the few cents and gives me, I have more headaches to spend the money than he has to work for it. I could not afford to go anywhere like that. Sometimes, I cannot pay an entire bill; I have to stretch the money. I went out to work and when I returned home one afternoon one of the children told me how the servant had treated her and it made me cry. I told Eddie that I was not going back out to work and that he would have to make out as he could.\" Therefore, Sir, when a married woman goes out to work, she does not do that so as to be able to build up a bank account

Mr. Chairman. I am nothing to do with what happens anywhere else in the world. You have made a little dif-

ference in the Income Tax in respect of married women and, in my opinion, you could have gone a

little further and done a little more. You will find that the Government is spending money on some things where they could do without spending that money. If the Government could spend money on something where they could do without spending it, if they were to stop doing that, they could consider these married people in a greater way. If I am working, then you should tax me by myself. Let the Government separate the tax on the husband and that on the wife. The Government tries to get as much as they possibly can get, but I am saying that they should tax the husband and the wife by themselves. In that way, they would not be doing anything wrong because the husband's money is his and the wife's money is hers. In that way, nobody would have any grouse. I suppose that in some cases you will get more taxation from the wife than the husband because I know of a case now where a wife is working for more money than the husband. I would not say that there is any robbery; you work for yours and I work for mine; but I submit that a little more help should be given to the wives. Whereas you had to look for a fee of \$4.80 per day to remain in the General Hospital, what you now have to look for is a fee of \$15.00 per day, which is a very serious thing. 4.15 p.m.

When it comes to doctors' bills and things like that, the Minister said that Insurance Companies would pay, but I am sure that everybody is not insured.

Mr. Speaker, I will not say much about the schools, because I have said what I had to say already on them; but I hope the Government will reconsider It, because if the Government does not fix the fees or does not make it possible for fees to be changed at these schools subject to the approval of the Ministry, I do not think we are doing any good, because we cannot stop a Principal of a School from increasing his fees. After you have paid \$25 for each child, you cannot prevent him from increasing his fees by \$5.00, because there is no where else for the child to go. One Principal of an Approved School said that this amount is sufficient and that a lot can be done with it. I do not know if he said that for the sake of catching a vote. It is no sense paying out this money and leaving it at that, because the parents may still stand to lose. It is noted that from September you are going to institute compulsory education, and children will be compelled to go into school. I can remember that the Minister of Health said that he went into some facts with the Mayor of Bridgetown and found that some of the parents are not in a position to give the children clothes and bus fares to keep them in school, and that there are children whose parents have to stop them attending school in the middle of their education because they have no funds to keep them there. I sincerely hope that something will be done to help those parents about whom the Hon. Minister spoke, and I trust that they will not be compelled to send their children to school without being able to provide clothes and bus fares. Sending these children to school will mean lunch, bus fares and clothes, and the parents will need help. There are very few parents, in my opinion, whom you have to compel to send their children to school, even though they do not pay the Principal all the money, Subsidising a school and compelling parents to send their children to school are not enough because a hungry child cannot learn. The Government will therefore have to look for all this money and they will be doing a very good job if they can keep up with the Jones'. More money is being collected from taxes to replace the money that is being spent, but you have to remember that there are other things to be done.

The Premier has said that \"after further consideration of the administration cost and revenue aspects of the Bill relating to the levying of a 2% tax on the sale of airline tickets for flights originating in the island, I propose to substitute a specific airport service charge of \$2.00 on all outgoing passengers other than intransit and specially exempted persons. This charge is expected to yield approximately \$150,000 per annum and is in keeping with the practice at at least fifty-seven International Airports in countries far wealthier than our own.\"

The Premier has seen, Sir, that this 2% charge will bring in \$150,000, and the amount allocated to the Approved

Schools for two terms is \$145,000; so Government will, have to look for a lot more money when they bring compulsory education into being. You are compelling people to send their children to school when they are not able to feed them, and a lot of children will go mad. I have had a complaint come before me from a Headmaster that a child made a mistake and took up another child's lunch. I do not believe that mistake was meant to be an accident; I believe the child was hungry. We have to feed them if we are going to compel them to go to school.

With respect to the deduction of taxes on certain goods to business people, I sincerely hope that the Government will see to it that we get the quality we should have, because when you tamper with these things, there is a possibility that the public will not get the quality. It is stated here that there should be no objection to fair competition; it protects the consumer, and without it we are likely to breed inefficient industries. Now, Sir, fair competition is all right, but one man may have money to run his business; yet he wants to compete with the man who has money, and he is liable to give 14 ounces when he should give a pound. The Government must not encourage these things; otherwise people will still be paying through their noses for the articles. It is all right to write these nice things; but as soon as you interfere with these business people, an article may cost you more than it normally should. I am only throwing that out to the people concerned. It is also said that it is proposed to increase the duties on wooden and upholstered furniture and fixtures from 20% Preferential 30% General to 25% Preferential and 35% General. 4.25 p.m.

Now, Sir, I hope that the Government would do all that lie in their power to help the small people - the very small ones. There are some small business people who need some help, and if the Government is only fixing its eyes on some people who have the necessary securities and things of that sort, you will still have the small business people who have their small industry and who wish help. A small industry is an industry too. They are all spelt in the same way. They do not spell big industry and little industry. I hope that everything is done at the Development Board to help these small business people. I know of some who are still complaining.

As I said in my opening remarks, most people were looking to see what was going to fly out of the Black Box, but there is nothing more to fly out of the Black Box because everything was done during the last two years. I could not see after the Hon. Premier taxed these things and had raised some money and had got a surplus, what he would come back to tax. If that were so, he would not be really the man whom I thought him to be. You could not tax what you had already taxed. The people are already groaning under the heavy taxation. Therefore, it is okay to have this kind of Budget Proposals this year. That is the reason why the Hon. Premier has left very little for one to say on these Budgetary Proposals.

However, I sincerely hope that some of what I have said here would not fall on the ground and that the Government will see to it when they are going to bring about compulsory education to make sure that they will not be punishing the parents of children by compelling them to send their children to school without helping them with clothes and lunch and even bus fares.

Mr. CORBIN:

Mr. Speaker, speaking on the Budgetary Proposals of the Hon. Premier, it is clear that every encouragement must be given to them.

I see that the time has expired: so I will have to stop.

Mr. SPEAKER:

What do I understand as regards the hon. senior member for St. Andrew? Is he by indication discontinuing his speech?

Hon, W. A. CRAWFORD:

The hon. member can continue. I propose to extend the time.

Mr. SPEAKER:

Well, the hon. member has sat down. I suggest that the hon. member move that further consideration of the Resolution be postponed.

Mr. CORBIN:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that further consideration of this Resolution be postponed.

Mr. MILLER:

I beg to second that.

The question that further consideration of the Resolution be postponed was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Government Business be now taken.

Hon. C E. TALMA:

I beg to second that.

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. SPEAKER:

The first item of Government Business stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House and it is to move the House into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the Island.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee of Supply.

Hon. C E. TALMA:

I beg to second that.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Batson in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE, 1965-66 No. 9

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Resolution for the sum of \$843 be now taken.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that.

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

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

Mr. Chairman, the third course in Public Health Nursing will be held in Barbados from 30th August to 22nd October, this year. This is the last of the courses of this kind to take place and Barbados has been asked to send two representatives to this course. As all of the Public Health Nurses at the Health Centres have already attended such a course, it was decided that nurses in the public sector employed by other organizations subsidised by Government, such as the Barbados Nurses Association and the Child Care Committee, should be represented at this Seminar. In accordance, there has been a selection of two nurses from the Barbados Nurses Association and one from the Child Care Committee to attend these courses.

You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that Government provides a sum of \$5,960 per annum and \$7,090 per annum for the B.N.A. and the Barbados Council of Women respectively in the Estimates, and most of this money is used in the payment of nurses of these two Associations. 4.35 p.m.

There is no provision for the payment of substitutes who will do the work of these two Nurses when they are attending the course. Therefore, both of these Associations have made representations to the Ministry for a further

grant for the purpose of employing substitutes when these three Nurses are attending this Seminar, I therefore beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON:

I beg to second that. The question that this Resolution do now pass was put and resolved in the affirmative without division,

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE 1965-66 No. 11 REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Chairman, the next Resolution is a Resolution to place the sum of \$370,455 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1965-66 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1965-66, No. 11, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

This sum of money is in connection with the preparation of a new Register of Electors. Hon. members of this House will remember that from time to time, in season and out of season, this Government has announced its intention of introducing a new, permanent Register of Electors rather than have the periodic Register of Electors under which we vote now by the provisions of the Representation of the People Act. The purpose of this Resolution is to provide the necessary machinery and to establish an organization for carrying out a house-to-house survey in this island by the device of using enumerators. There will be the preparation of the Register, which is a preparation of registration cards and identification cards which will also involve the photographing of all the electors in this island. Mr.

Chairman, I would like to give a little more detail about this matter because it is a new system and hon. members may not fully appreciate the reason why this Government has introduced this system at this time.

There are several good and sufficient reasons for introducing this system at this time. I had hoped that the system would have been introduced by the end of December last year; I had hoped also that we would at least have had the approval of the House, so that the revision which is now taking place from May to August would have been unnecessary. The surprising thing is that in this Chamber we have 24 persons who are elected to sit in the General Assembly of this island and apart from the Government Benches who have to receive instructions on these matters of State from time to time, I doubt very much whether more than 60% of the members of this Assembly really understand the system under which they have been elected to this Chamber. I know that members understand that a Register exists at election time; I also know that they appreciate that some time within the period of 21 days after the issue of the writs, people go to the polls and exercise their right to vote. The period between the issue of the Writs and the return of the number of votes is also appreciated by people because they have to be very careful about what they think about other people. Apart from that, Sir, I am saying from my personal experience that I very much doubt that more than 60% of the members of this House understand the machinery for the preparation of the Register of Electors.

Before this Government came into power, every male and female over the age of 21 years and who was a British subject and had attained that age by 31st December in the year next preceding the preparation of the Register, which is on the 30th June in each and every year - those people had the right to have their names included on the Register of voters. But there is a difference between the registering year, the year in which the Supervisor of Elections and his assistants send out Enumerators to carry out a house-to-house canvass in their several districts and try to find out all the people who are entitled to the vote - that is to say, people who are over the age of 21 and who are British subjects and who were resident in the district at the time of the enumeration. They employ about 40, 50 or 60 Enumerators who are under the Registering Officers - who happen to be the Treasurers and Sub-Treasurers of the different Local Government Councils - and those Enumerators go out once every five years in the normal course of events and take down the names of all the people who are qualified

to vote. They do that by visiting the houses and the places of business of the inhabitants of this island. After that, the Register is prepared and typed laboriously by several typists in the different Local Government Councils under the Supervisor of Elections. A provisional list is then posted up usually on the doors of the Churches and Magistrates' Courts, and if anyone is excluded from the List or if he believes that a fictitious name has been included in the List against his inclusion or the inclusion of somebody else, then he takes the necessary action. People take these things for granted and very much is left in the hands of the Enumerators and the Registering Officers, which Registering Officers are usually, as I have already said, the Treasurers and Sub-Treasurers of the different Councils, and it is up to them to do the spade work and prepare a proper List. People do not volunteer to go and have their

names included on the Register. We have had a member of a political Party, who has political aspirations, going up to one of the Registering Officers of the Southern District Council with a long impressive list of names. The gentleman, I believe, was exposed to a certain amount of legal training and he In-formed the Registering Officer that he wanted those names included on the List. 4.45 p.m.

Here is a person who is - I would not like to say who is supposed to be learned in the law, but certainly trained in the law, a man who has a great political aspiration, and he hopes one day to occupy a very high position - at least his family has that ambition for him - in the community politically, and he goes up to the Registering Officer and presents him with a list of people he wants included. By that same yard stick, Mr. Chairman, you or I could sit down at home and have our family write out a very impressive list of names and say this is a list of names to be included. The duty is cast on each and every person in the island who is qualified to vote to see that he puts his own house in order, and have his name included on the Register of voters; but once in every five years, according to the Representation of the People Act, you are relieved momentarily of this responsibility, because the voters list, as it were, is brought to you, and when the Enumerator comes to your house and asks whether you are over twenty-one, you have to produce evidence.

The Representation of the People Act also goes on to provide that after that main Register is compiled, in each and every year the list is revised, and some time after the 31st December - up to this year that has been the practice - the Registering Officers who are the Treasurers of the respective Councils complete the list of voters. We have a Supervisor of Elections at the top who is also Local Government Commissioner, and there are three Treasurers to the three District Councils who are Registering Officers. Do not confuse this with the Returning Officer who is the man that presides over the actual polling of the votes. We need not confuse the uninitiated around this Table - I would not say you because I know you are well versed In these matters - but the Registering Officers use their Sub-Treasurers as well in the different constituencies or districts, and these Sub-Treasurers supervise the work of the Enumerators once in every five years. The last time we had a register was in 1961, and in each and every year up to this year, that register was revised on the basis that all those persons who were still living in the Island and were 21 years of age by 31st December, in the preceding year had a right to have their names included on the Register which was compiled at the 30th June, in the following year, and that Register then would subsist until the next ensuing year; so that in truth and in fact you had an 18 month period during which a person may have attained the age of 21 years of age and still was not entitled to vote. Unless you were 21 years of age by 31st December, let us say, in 1963, you did not have the right to be included on the Register for 1964. That 1964 Register would normally last until 30th June, 1965; so you see there was a large army of disenfranchised persons over the age of twenty-one. Perhaps this would resolve some of the difficulties which hon. members experienced before they came here. You had an eighteen months period during which you were

not entitled to be put on the Register if you were born on 8th January, 1964. (Interruption from noise outside.)

I hope that Your Honour will do something about that kind of thing. It is certainly not good enough that when the House is in Session the Police will allow people to proceed around the precincts of this building, I take it to be one of the Opposition Parties advertising their liquidation meeting. They want to make sure that their members heard about it.

Anyhow, Mr. Chairman, I was explaining that under the existing system of registration - and this is very Important - all those persons who came of age immediately after the qualifying date, which was usually 31st December, would find themselves disenfranchised for a period of eighteen months. This is very important to understand because although the Register was not prepared until 30th June, you could not, during the twenty days grace that you have after the 30th June to make sure that your name was included on the Register, qualify to vote, although you were now twenty-one years and six months old, because the qualifying date was 31st December in the preceding year. I think I have made that sufficiently clear.

It must be remembered that we send around Enumerators once in every five years, because in the following years after the main registration year, you have to go and ask the Registering Officer to put your name on the list and furnish evidence that you are qualified to have your name included. That is what is taking place right now. You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that a few weeks ago we came here and had the qualifying date amended by an Order, or we approved of the Order to make the qualifying date 31st May, and we had the date for the preparation of the Register extended in accordance with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act allowing us to do so until 31st August, 1965. All that means is that on and after 31st August, we should have a more up-to-date Register than we have ever had before, in that people who were eighteen years on 31st May would have a right to have their names included on the Register. If we therefore, for instance, had an election of 1st October, we should under normal circumstances have all the people who were eighteen years of age before 31st May registered to vote. But what we find in all these countries, not in Barbados alone, is that people do not bestir themselves to go and have their names included on the Register, and despite the fact that we should not have not only four generations of twenty-one year olds to be included but several generations of eighteen years olds included, we actually have less people registered now than we had in 1961. I had the figures somewhere, but I think I left them on my desk this morning. 4.55 p.m.

I will give you an approximate idea. Speaking subject to correction, whereas in 1961, we had 110,000 people on the Register: in 1965 we had only 104,000 people on the Register. This is because people have gone away, people have died and their names deleted from the register. But there are people who are entitled to vote, but who are still waiting for their political agent to come and select their names, like the gentleman to whom I referred a few minutes ago. This is the present system under which we are operating.

What the House is asked today to do is this. In the first place, we want a permanent register. There would not be a register compiled every five years; there would be a continuous revision from day to day. There would be a permanent register and that would be kept up-to-date. It would be kept in a different way. Again, I must apologise for not having the statistics. The sum of \$306,000 may appear to be a lot of money which we are planning to spend on this item, but we are spending \$30,000 to \$40,000 per year going through this useless exercise and in an election year we are spending a lot more than \$40,000. In an election year, you have to pay your Enumerators so that in five years, you spend \$200,000 or \$250,000 on a register which is virtually useless as far as I am concerned.

Under the present system a lot of money is wasted. What we want to establish is a permanent register with facts, and that register would be prepared in an entirely different manner. We have in our midst international experts who have done a similar job in Trinidad and Tobago and they have now completed the preparation of a new register in Jamaica. I have seen this work in progress myself as well as the Chief Supervisor of Elections. We have both seen this in operation and it is quite impressive.

We are going a step further than Jamaica although we do not need to send around representatives of the political parties to ensure that the Enumerators do their job properly. We do not think that we would need this in Barbados. In Jamaica, they sent around a gentleman every day in order to ensure that everybody belonging to the political party was registered. I hope we will not have to institute a system like this. If a political party wish to send around somebody voluntarily so as to see that everybody whom they wish to register is seen by the enumerator, and they are going to pay that person, all we would say is that we would welcome such invigilation but we cannot ensure that somebody will have access to people's homes. We are going to have it in such a way that the Enumerators would be able to go to people's homes but we cannot allow unauthorised agents to invade the privacy of the people. We do not intend to pay anybody to walk around with the Enumerators.

In this Resolution, we have an amount of money allocated for the Field staff, the Indoor staff, the Operation of cameras, travelling around and rent of machines.

I should like to explain this in greater detail because I consider this as a matter of great importance. We have international computers and international business machines and the people who manufacture these highly automotive systems for punch cards -- I.T.M. and I.C.M. - are the largest manufacturers of this type of equipment. The Statistical Officer uses the I.D.M. system for drawing up lists. Then we have verifiers which check the punch cards and we have typewriters which are operated by clerical workers.

This new system of registration would call for the utilisation of all three types of machines, the punch cards, the tabulators and the verifiers; the last two are the electronic machines and the first is manual. In the Statistical Department we have people doing the card punching, one or two tabulators and a verifier. We have these machines, but these machines are already working to capacity and, therefore, it would be necessary for this purpose to rent machines from International Computers and I.T.M.; but the same punch cards that are in use at the Statistical Department can be used with the I.C.M. machine and the verifier.

During the preparation of the Register, we would have new machines brought in which would be returned - or should I say most of them. We probably would keep the key punchers. They would be returned and the Government Statistician would use his machine for keeping the statistics up to date. However, the present workload on the Statistical Department is such that it is not possible for us to accommodate all this work there.

Now as regards the register itself, all persons in the island - male, and female - over the age of fifteen would be included on the register whether they belong to the Closed Brethren or Open Arms. As far as I am concerned, they have to be registered because they are citizens of this country. They do not have to go and vote. We do not want any door slammed in the face of the Enumerators. But as far as voting is concerned, there is still freedom of choice. It will not be like other countries where if you do not go and vote you will have to provide a lawful excuse. We feel that the turn out of people in Barbados is sufficiently impressive that we do not have to have compulsory voting. But we must have strict registration, and everyone who is above the age of fifteen has to be registered. In the first instance, there would probably be 150 thousand people who would be dealt with including the 18 year olds, right up.

Now, Sir, why are we doing this? Why are we insisting that people from the age of 15 years be included? It is because this is a once-for-all exercise. We are not paying these expensive wages looking for negroes in hay stacks or limers in Mile and Quarter, St. Peter. 5.05 p.m.

That is the first thing one has to remember. There-fore once we have the photographic equipment and the skilled persons, we have to make use of them. We say that persons should be fifteen years and over because persons will be entitled to the benefits of social security from the age of 16 years. That is a reasonable working age because the compulsory school age is up to 14 years. We have a big generation between the school-leaving age, and thus every one who is over the age of 15 will be registered and at the age of 18 they will vote. The Voting Register will include the 18-year-olds. When persons move from 15 years to 18 years they will register automatically and we would not have to go around looking for them. One provision which we are making here is that in about ten weeks' time hon. members will

be supplied with a provisional list so that they will see what it is like. This will not be printed; it will be done with a tabulator Just as how we do the Customs statistics; there will be separate leaves which come out of the machine. When you use the punch cards you fit them into the tabulator and the electronic computer takes them up from there and types the name on the electoral roll straight from the holes made in the punch cards. These are transmitted to the gadgets which they have in the tabulator. We have one or two people who are working in the Government Service and who are excellent on this Job. They can not only remedy any defects in the computers, but they can actually maintain a very high standard of work. This fits in very nicely with the facilities which we have in this island.

Why should we want to prepare a new register now instead of waiting until next year? The simple reason for that is that we want to introduce a social security scheme as soon as possible and we want to have an up-to-date Register as soon as possible so that the two exercises can go along in parallel, that is to say, with the revision of the Register which is now taking place and the preparation of the new system of registration which we are asking the House to support. In any event, the new Register would have had to be prepared by the 30th June, 1966. I want to make that perfectly clear, and we have already said on several occasions that we want to have a new system of registration. We are therefore making sure that long before June 1966 we will have this new Register ready since it will take some time. The Register will be ready if the House does not filibuster on this motion and the Resolution has the easy passage which it deserves. In that case, we will have the Register prepared in less than eight or nine months. We have now a reallocation of boundaries and we have reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. That will be two reasons. The third reason is that a new register would be prepared by 30th June next year in any event by the existing law. If we are going to conduct the next General Election under a system of single member constituencies, it is essential that we have a new Register prepared. I do not like to leave hon. members with any false impression; there will be an Election anywhere between the 31st August, 1965 and the 4th December, 1966 and we reserve the right to call for the Election at any time we so desire because that is our prerogative in law. The constitution of this country has not been changed.

It is true, Sir, that at two Annual Conferences of branches of the Party of which I have the honour to be Chairman, a Resolution was passed suggesting that it may be a very good idea to demonstrate to mankind or the rest of mankind (laughter) that this Government has accomplished more in three years than any other Government has done in the island's history. It is also true that at the last Annual Conference, in the same way that the Lord gives and the Lord takes away, we removed that restriction on the Government before three years had elapsed and we left it entirely to the person who is Chairman of the Cabinet. So that if anybody wants to criticise anybody else, he will

have to criticise me. That is a domestic matter in our Party. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away (Members: True| True|) As far as the law is concerned, no persons are more relieved than some of the members on the other side, that they did not have to pull their pockets and face an Election last December. It is not that they have objected to the extension or to the prolonged lease of life which the

Government has given them; the point is that they are a bit Jittery and that they are on tenterhooks.

Mr. Chairman, I thought I would clear the air on this business because it was never the concerted opinion of the Shadow Cabinet at the time. This was a Resolution which was deplored by the same people who had implored it. They said: \"We are satisfied that you have made your point. You are free and unfettered to go ahead.\" 5.15 p.m.

We did promise the people in this country Single Member Constituency, we did promise a scheme of Social Security, and we promised to reduce the voting age to eighteen; and as one hon. member has said, do not kill the duck until you can pick it. Once we have this discretion, we will exercise it in the best interest of the country. The last Government did things in the interest of the Individual, but in our case we do things in the interest of the country.

To return to my original thesis, I should not like any hon. member at the same time to feel that after 31st August we cannot call an election under double member constituency. I want it to be clear that that could also be done. After 31st August we can go to the polls on the Register which will be the lawful Register at that time. The ex-Speaker will understand that; he ought to hold classes for the people in his Party -but I am not saying it shall be so. I do not want there to be any misapprehension, because we do not run Government by conspiracy. There are certain things that under the constitution the generalities are not allowed to know, but there are other things they are entitled to know, and the state of the law is something which everybody should know. I am saying that despite this Resolution for \$370,000, this does not preclude the possibility of an election before 1st October. I am not saying it predicates it; I am saying it does not preclude it; so once hon. members understand that, we can proceed with the substance of the Resolution.

As I said, Sir, there will be a provisional and a permanent Register, and this is how the thing will be implemented. Enumerators will go around and every person who is to be registered will sign a registration card and an identity card. At the time of registration he will be given a registration receipt. This has never happened before. Before I came to this country lawyers never used to give receipts either; but now we are actually giving a receipt to show that the Enumerator has been around to you. The Enumerator has to give you a registration receipt, and a photograph permission form with certain instructions directing the elector to have his photograph taken by an official photographer. So around comes the Enumerator, he gives you two things to sign: the registration card and an identity card. That identity card does not have your photograph on it yet, but your registration receipt will have the same number on it corresponding with your identity card. We may have certain districts with vans going around with the photograph equipment. I said \"may\" because we are investigating that to see if we can do away with the vans; but in the same way we have a bookmobile, we may have a photomobile doing photographs, and when this van comes around with the camera in the districts in vacation time or

whenever it is, you have to present your registration receipt to have your photograph taken. You have a receipt and that receipt is your first passport to a proper registration. Both the registration receipt and the photograph permission form will be given to the photographer who makes the elector sign the photograph permission form before taking the photograph of that person. The registration of an elector is not complete until the photograph is taken, unless for some special reason that person has been exempted from having his photograph taken; but he still has his identity card. It is not like swearing off a vaccination either. The Chief Registering Officer

has to see that the photograph is affixed to the identity card and registration card), If an elector has misplaced or disfigured his Identification card, he can make application to have a new photograph taken. Each elector will be assigned an individual number which he will retain while he is qualified to be an elector, and he will also have a registration card signed by himself. He will of course be given his identification card which we will enclose in plastic for longevity, and this card will have both his signature and his photograph on it. This is what he will have to present when he goes to vote, In that way we will avoid a lot of the personation which went on in certain constituencies in the past, particularly during the Federal elections.

We are also making provision for the maintenance of an up-to-date Register- what I referred to as a permanent Register - and we will be making provision for notification necessary for maintaining a permanent Register - notifications of removals, departures, new registrations, attainment of qualifying age, deaths and so on.

I will now come to the Register of non-electors, the fifteen year olds. All the persons over the age of fifteen who have not attained the age of eighteen will be on the non-electoral roll. They will also go through the same processes of having their photographs taken, and I think their identification cards in these cases will be of a different colour or have some distinguishing feature about them. 5.25 p.m.

The Supervisor of Elections, as I mentioned earlier, paid a visit to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and we also had the privilege of going around with a Mr. Wilson who is the general manager of these operations. It is he who would be given the system of computing the system of statistics, and so on, for the preparation of the Register. The Supervisor of Elections was given assistance all around, and he met the Supervisor of Elections in Trinidad and a Mr. Royce who is an Electoral Officer of the Jamaica Department. Both of these countries used the same organisation, and their registers are of comparative recent vintage. The Trinidad register is of 1960-61, and the Jamaica register is now being prepared.

We also had talks with the Ministry of Trade and Labour on the question of rationalisation for the

identification of social security with that of Voters Registration, and I think, we have arrived at a working agreement in this respect.

Sir, since this is the last item of Government Business, I am sure that hon. members will bear with me a few minutes longer so that I can tell them of the legislation Which we propose to amend so that they would have no doubts whatsoever about the system which we propose to implement. We are going to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1959, Chapter 50, 1953; the Representation of the People Act, 1959, Chapter 40; the Representation of the People Act, 1963, Chapter 41; the Local Government Act of 1958, Chapter 55, sections 34 and 35. Perhaps, the Local Government Councils can have a look at this. We are also going to amend Chapter 4 of the Representation of the People Act 1955.

We also propose that the duties of the Returning Officers and the Registering Officers should be combined in one person. The Enumerators shall also be appointed on the same basis. We do not intend to have scrutineers as I have said before, but we propose to issue a preliminary list of the electors. Now, that may appear to be quite a normal thing, but it is not because often political parties desire to have a list of voters. I do not see how any one of the members for the constituency of St. Michael would be able to obtain a list of the voters because it would cost quite a large amount of money to have a list of 34,000 voters supplied to you; the charge is about ten or twelve cents per voter. What we propose to do is that each recognised political party which is capable of identification will be issued free of cost with a preliminary list so that their people and prospective candidates and officials of the

Party can scrutinize the list as such, rather than sending around scrutineers and going and checking the work of the Enumerators before the final list is tabulated.

Each polling district should control approximately 1,000 persons and that will be sub-divided for administrative purposes into units of approximately 250 qualified voters; sometimes it may be a little more, sometimes a little less. We are going to make provision in the law so that the loss of your identification card would not deprive you of the right to vote. At the same time, I would not like to encourage people to leave their identification cards at home and go and vote. Inevitably, you will find the few lost souls losing their identification card; therefore, we are going to make sure that they do not lose their right to vote. However, we have to encourage people to be very careful with their identification cards because we do not want unauthorised persons to use them.

Election Clerks would also be provided and, of course, we would have regulations for the further carrying out of the elections, identification cards and other matters.

As regards the cost of implementing this new system of which the total cost is \$370,455, the cost of the contract is \$259,000 or \$148,000 (U.S.). The fees of the Enumerators are \$42,000. For the operation of cameras, the fee charged is \$15,000 and other charges amount to \$18,860.

I do not think that the recurrent cost has been mentioned. Clerical assistance is estimated at \$4,320, upkeep of machines, electricity, \$1,300 and the rent of machines \$6,000.

I understand that the total charges in Trinidad and Tobago were over \$2 million. We brought the contractors down from \$154,000 (U.S.) to \$148,000 (U.S.).

The details which I am giving now are details of the recurrent expenditure which are included in the overall sum. 5.35 p.m.

These are the figures: indoor staff, \$19,754; Returning Officers, \$11,520; Clerical Assistance, \$4,320; Upkeep of Machinery, Electricity, Water and Maintenance of furniture, \$1,300 and Rental of Machines, \$6,000. We cannot buy these machines because they are patented and they do not sell them. Furthermore, it will not pay us to buy them because we can get up-to-date machinery. In the Estimates under the Head, Statistical Service, you will see that there is a considerable amount of money placed there every year for the rental of statistical computers. The only thing, I think, we would need would be the key punches which are relatively expensive. You can put 20 or 30 girls to work these key punches, but they cannot work the electronic computers. I think the work would take about three and a half years if we are going to employ people to do it. The travelling expenses will be \$7,560 which would make a total recurrent expenditure of \$50,454 and a grand total of \$370,455. This might sound like a lot of money, but it is not a lot of money if we can accomplish what we hope to accomplish by it, that is to say, the removal of fraud, the provision of a permanent register, the printing of identification cards and the creation of a certain amount of employment for the people who would be permanently employed in this system of registration.

I do not know what the bill for Jamaica is, but I can assure you that it must be a great deal in excess of the \$2 million which the Government in Trinidad had to fork out or to fork in, to use a colloquial expression; but I think we are doing remarkably well if we can have this system introduced with the minimum of headaches for this comparatively small sum of money. Mr. Chairman, it is a complete revolution in the registration of electors and a complete change for social security in this island. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

I beg to second that.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with rapt attention to the presentation by the Honourable and Learned Premier of this Resolution. I must say, Sir, that the calm way in which he presented it has served to disarm me in many respects. However, Sir, there are still one or two tilings which 1 would like to know. I believe that countries must keep up-to-date and in accordance with what they can afford. The question of the recurrent expenditure was what I was most interested in. Judging from the amounts which we paid every year for these things which, by law, the Local Government Councils must prepare whether there is an Election or not, judging from the amounts which were paid out in an Election year, while this is an amount of \$50,000 involved, it would be rather infinitesimal having regard to the system which we are introducing. 1 sincerely hope that 1 am among this 60% of members mentioned by the Hon. Premier who understand the system by which we were elected to membership of this Chamber. If I am not among that 60%, I think I have had sufficient experience and knowledge of the system and I have been able to understand the Representation of the People Act, the Ballot Act and other Acts relating to the way in which I took my seat in here. I believe, Sir, that there are other hon. members who are in similar positions.

I listened very carefully to the figures which were given by the Hon. Premier in respect of the breakdown of this Resolution. I know that these machines will not be sold. I was rather interested in the manner in which this work is being done today. I do not think I should take second place to the Hon. and Learned Premier as to understanding how the present system is operated. I was very interested in this new system. I had notes here which I had prepared as to the Statutes which will be amended and those which will be enforced.

I heard the hon. member mention what happened in Australia and I heard him mention the provision made for the licensing of your car. This system is similar to the social security system or the system obtaining in relation to the driving licence in the United States of America. In the United States of America you can travel with your citizenship papers or your passport. As to this system of the registration of electors, when I first scanned it, it did appear to me to be a rather expensive system; it appeared to be a little too extravagant for us. I am concerned now particularly with the question of the recurrent expenditure. 5.45 p.m.

There are persons here from either of the other Councils who know that by law the ratepayers carry the

burden of an election, and this would be a relief in the expenditure of elections. This is a responsibility which will now be taken away from the Local Government Councils and undertaken by the Central Government. Although I did not look at the amendments to which the hon. member referred, these are amendments which will now be made, I believe. As far as the registration of voters is concerned, I think there was one point on which I did not agree with the Premier, and it was where he mentioned the number of electors. He did not have the statistics, but I believe there was some slip up when he said that the number of 110,000 has been reduced to 104,000. I am not going to press that, because the hon. member admitted he did not have the figures.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

On a point of order, when I said 104,000, that is the number that was on the Register at 30th June, 1964. You will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that the 1965 Register is now in the course of preparation; so I would not have figures for that Register. I may have said 1964, but I meant the Register in force in 1965, not the one which will come into operation in 1965. There has been a drop of 6,000 voters on the Register between 1961 and 1964.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

That is not of much interest, but the hon. member will realise that the Officers who must take charge of this every year still do a sort of revision, and this revision represents the number of people who died, those who left the island and so on. If you take the number of people who left the island between 1961 and now, you will find the reasons for the reduction of electors, and I do believe there are a lot more persons who will be registered. I do not like the idea of taking Jamaica or Trinidad and Tobago as comparisons. With the high standard of literacy in this country, we have never had any trouble, so to speak, of getting people registered. What I have found is that Political Parties actually do not exercise enough influence by going around and seeing that people are registered as is done in the United Kingdom and other metropolitan countries.

We feel, Sir, that the most important piece of legislation which will be enacted and come into force as a result of this is the question of social security. I do not know if the Hon. Premier made a slip, but in dealing with the question of social security, he said that these cards will be used for the purpose of registration, and that the fifteen year olds will have a different colour card from the eighteen year old and upwards. I can see the reason for this difference and it will save a tremendous lot of work; but he also said that one of the reasons is that people will be entitled to social security from the age of sixteen. I think that should be made clear, because I do not think the public quite understands it. This is not a registration for national insurance. I am sure the hon. member appreciates that, but he did say that; and it will create a great misunderstanding among people that they would be entitled to social security at the age of sixteen.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member would give way, I was Just checking because I know he is a very busy man, almost as busy as I am; but the Social Security Report was laid about two - weeks ago and the hon. member should have a copy by now. In it he will see that one of the recommendations is that the age should be fifteen at which you are entitled to social security. It is not the law yet, but it certainly is not more than sixteen; so the two things will coincide in two respects.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member is speaking on a plane which might be above me, though I am net saying it is above the general public. I think I can understand what is said in the Report. The hon. member said that people are entitled to social security at sixteen years of age, but what I think he means is that they are entitled to begin to contribute to the scheme of social security, which is a different thing from being entitled to social security at sixteen. People who leave here and go to England to work are entitled to national insurance when they are out of work. If you make a statement that people will be entitled to social security at sixteen, I think it is going to be frightfully confusing to people. The school leaving age is fifteen years, and the father of an illegitimate child ceases to support it at sixteen; so I can see the reasons why you have suggested sixteen.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

On a point of order, I think the hon. member really should understand that \"by entitled\" means you are entitled to die benefits of social security at the age of sixteen by contributing, and after you have joined the scheme at sixteen, and have contributed for a qualifying period of twelve or fourteen weeks and suffer permanent disability, you are entitled to the normal benefits for the rest of your life; so I should not have to spell out all these things to a sociological expert like the hon. senior member for Bridgetown.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

If the hon. member chooses to make what he says a sarcasm, it does not matter; but I cannot be a sociological expert. The hon. member has made it abundantly clear that social security starts at the age of sixteen; so with the Government, the employer and the employee contributing, a person is entitled to social security if he becomes permanently disabled. What the hon. member said would make people believe that a person on reaching the age of sixteen is entitled to social security.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Is the hon. member seriously suggesting that the public is so dense as he thinks to believe that you can retire from work at sixteen for the rest of your life and the Government is going to pay social

security for the rest of your natural life? I do not think the hon. member is doing justice to his constituents by suggesting that they would draw that sort of inference.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

The hon. member has tried to make it clear, because he said that you will be entitled to the benefits of social security by contributing from the age of sixteen. It is not a matter of suggesting that I was underestimating my constituents or the constituents in any area of this Island; it is a matter of common parlance. 5.55 p.m.

People would think that you are entitled to social security at the age of 16. Now, you have made it abundantly clear. I am only trying to get out of the Hon. Premier what I want the public to understand. I have already suggested that the bigger the man is, the more humble he should be. As far as I am concerned, that is the point which I wanted to clear up, and I am happy that the Hon. Premier has cleared it up and has said that you are entitled to social security when you contribute to social security at the age of 16. I do not think that the Hon. Premier thought that I did not understand. I understood it, but I thought I would ask the Hon. Premier to explain it.

I want to ask the Hon. Premier if he has any statistics so far as the registration of those persons for the purpose of voting is concerned. I wonder if he can say what are the figures of those of 15 years. If the Hon. Premier can give us an idea of the number of persons which his Statistical Department or his Economic Planning Department envisage would benefit from the contributory scheme of social security, I would be glad. I am asking that question for the simple reason that I want to satisfy myself that in your spending this money you are spending it in the dual capacity. Not only is it for the Registration of voters, but also for the purpose of social security. I well remember that the last Premier in the last Government wanted to put into operation a Beveridge Scheme, but for years and years that was as far as he got. I always thought that it was a very important matter. I would just like to know if the Hon. Premier can tell us the number of persons from 15 years who would benefit from a contributory scheme of social security when it is put into operation.

On the other hand, the Hon. Premier said when he was explaining something as regards the taking of photographs except in special cases, but he actually did not tell us what he considered to be the special cases. What I understand is that it would be compulsory registration and not compulsory voting. The Hon. Premier said that whether they be Closed Brethren or open arms there would be compulsory registration. It is for the Government to have all the statistics in order to know the economy of the island. However, I am glad that there is no compulsion for voting. That is a matter for the individual. On the other hand, I have seen so many fools who say that they do not want to vote, but when anything goes wrong with them, they go to the politician and tell him that something has gone wrong with them and

ask him to suggest what they should do. The same politician whom they refused to vote for is the first person to whom they go when anything goes wrong with them. I would like to know this special reason for not taking a photograph. As far as I can see, it may be that the person was hospitalised for a long time or that he was disfigured. I do not know what Government has in mind under the circumstances; therefore, I would like to know.

There is another thing over which I have had some experience. I have said that I do appreciate the fact that the Government under this registration system will be supplying free of charge to prospective candidates and recognized parties a preliminary list of voters. The Hon. Premier distinctly said parties which are not defunct.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

On a point of explanation, I did not say candidates; I said recognised parties; therefore, candidates will have to copy from the lists.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

I am sorry. We are very pleased about that because it can be very expensive. I wonder if the Hon. Premier thinks that candidates of recognised parties should not have postage free for circulars which they send out. The Hon. Premier and myself have raised this question in here on several occasions. Although the question of supplying the list of registered voters may be expensive, I am saying that it can be very expensive when one has to spend this tremendous amount of money in sums to send out circulars to voters. I hope the Hon. Premier would give his consideration to that because it is today for me and tomorrow for you. It does not matter to which Party you belong.

I also want to know what provision can be made under this system as regards people moving from place to place so often. We have a vast majority, three quarters or more of chattel houses, and the people move about often.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

This will not be the fashion any-more. Do you remember what we passed two weeks ago?

Mr. MOTTLEY:

The Hon. Premier said that the houses would not be moving any more. The houses may not move, but the people will move. You have 4,000 odd chattel houses which are not of stone. I am quite serious

about this. This is a very important matter. If you take the area of the Municipality where you have this tremendous lot of chattel houses, within weeks of registration you might have 500 or 600 people moving in one month. 6.05 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, let us be serious about this matter. Look at the Premier; did you not have to remove from one place to another? You own a house and you register the father, the mother and the 18, 20 and 23 year-olds. Let us forget the 15 year-olds. During a period of five years one girl gets married and another goes out and so on. The Hon. Premier made the point that if the List is to be kept up-to-date, that involves an amount of \$50,000 which will be spent. I want to know what provision is made for persons who remove from place to place. Let us say, for instance, that a person has been registered in Black Rock and then he goes to the Northern part of St. Michael to live| What provision is being made for people who remove from the area? I am suggesting that some provision should be made in relation to people who are removing from one place to another. The main thing I should like to know about is the question of the recurrent expenditure. With the figures which the Hon. Premier has given us, we consider that the recurrent expenditure is not anything frightening. When you take into consideration the value which you will get in relation to the modern, up-to-date methods, the recurrent expenditure is nothing of which you should be afraid.

I have gathered from experience that these machines will not be sold, but you have to rent them. The hon. member referred to something which I cannot say I knew much about. In relation to the Federal Elections, I stuck to the Municipality, Christ Church and St. Philip. The hon. member referred to the fact that it was brought to his notice that there was some attempt at personation. I do not want to compare this Island with Jamaica or Trinidad. When you take up a list of the whole island, you will find that there is a large percentage of people who spoil their votes. As to those who cannot read and vote, you will be able to tell them: \"The first from top\" or \"top and bottom\", even those people who could not see without the aid of their glasses knew the top and the bottom well enough so as to be able to place their mark. However, Sir, the Hon. Premier has given us the figures. The real benefit of the exercise in this Resolution is the question of social security. That cannot be denied; you cannot have a scheme of social security unless you have proper registration, indentification cards and the like. Those who know about the social security system in the United States of America will appreciate what I am saying. In my way of putting it, this is not merely an Election matter and I may say. Sir, that whether the Election is tomorrow or in December I could not care less; and whether it is in January or not I am not concerned. I have been telling people that and they fail to believe me. The Election can be held on the last Registration List which has been prepared and it can be held at any time. The law says that an election is for a period of five years, but you can have a snap election in two or three years, I say that you can call an Election with the present voters list as it stands, but to me it makes no difference. We would like the Hon. Premier to give us the figures approximately. There are to be the different areas, one for each registration, one for the fifteen-year-olds and one for social security. The Department will have these statistics; other than that, we do not consider this recurrent expenditure anything considerable considering what each Council and the Government have to spend in connection with the Registering Officers and the Presiding Officers. What I have asked is what we, on this side, would like to know.

Mr. HUSBANDS and Mr. MILLER rose to speak.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

The hon. junior member for St. Peter caught my eye first,

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Chairman, if the hon. junior member for St. Peter would give way, I would like to save another hon. member from asking the same question which has been asked by the hon. senior member for the city. In the Appendix to the proposed Social Security Scheme, hon. members will find some figures there which will give them some information. In the census taken for 1960, the number of persons in the total labour force were approximately 90,000, The total adult working population was something like 141,000. The number of persons who were working for the first time amounted to approximately 3,500, and the number of new people taking up jobs for the first time and the number of people who were looking for work before , the census was taken was approximately 6,400. 6.15 p.m.

The number of people looking for work for the first time within the twelve month period before the census was 6,400, Since I did not go around myself, I can only go by what we have from the official census carried out in 1960, There were 6,400 people looking for jobs for the first time, not 6,400 unemployed people; and out of those, 3,500 got jobs for the first time; so that the residual figure of 2,900, who did not get Jobs in the twelve months preceding the census does not mean that the number of unemployed would coincide with that figure of 2,900, because you have to think of other people who were looking for work in previous years and did not succeed. The hon. member may make deductions from these figures, but the population went down in 1961. There has been the migration of 572 to the United Kingdom. We have had 2,800 St. Lucians coming in in 1964 and 2,100 departing; so that leaves 700 St. Lucians still residing in Barbados, and last year 924 Guianese who either came to jobs or had money. It surprises me to hear one of the members of the St. Lucia Government saying that hoards of unemployed Barbadians flock to St. Lucia, because the migration is in the other direction. I do not want to say anymore about that; I will deal with it in the fullness, of time. From that you can get an approximate idea of what the working population is. Of the 100,000 people and over who wanted jobs, 6,400 people would be between the ages of fifteen to nineteen who would be looking for jobs for the first time; so if you multiply that figure by four from 1961, you would get about 26,000 young people between the ages of fifteen and nineteen. In other words, the number of people of sixteen years and upwards but under nineteen years of age would probably be 24,000,

Mr, HUSBANDS:

Like the hon. senior member for Bridgetown, I am in quite a different mood now from the one I

entered the Chamber with today relative to this Resolution. When I first saw this Resolution for the sum of \$370,000 and I read the note relative to the new electoral registration, I was wondering if this amount of money was necessary, because as far as identification of electors is concerned, I do not think that for the number of misdemeanours that have gone on at voting time in the past, we would be justified in spending this amount of \$370,000; but the Premier has put all the emphasis on the obtaining of statistics for the implementation of the Social Security Scheme. That is an entirely new venture, and when I begin

to look at the spending of this money towards such a provision, I am taking an entirely different view. Again, I had some doubts relative to why we want to include 15 year olds, but the Premier in the course of his remarks has made sufficient explanation on that. Since they are going to be registered at sixteen, it is a good thing, because if they are sixteen they have to be considered as far as the Social Security Scheme is concerned, and none of us can have any quarrel with that. This provision for a permanent Register seems to me an entirely new departure, and if it only dealt with a General Election or even the election of one during the Five Year term or any other elections to cause the Government to resign, I do not think this money ought to be voted just for that; but we are at the beginning of something entirely new.

What is still worrying me however is this: if the Government has in mind the implementation of this Resolution and they intended to bring it down this month, it would not have been necessary to extend the date for people to be registered under the old system as was done recently. The Premier must have known before today that he was bringing down this Resolution for the provision of something bigger than we have had before - the establishment of a permanent Register - and yet the term for being registered has recently been extended, the closing date being 31st July. All sides of the House are in agreement with the principle of it, but I think there need not have been extension. This might have been dealt with before today; so I wonder why we had to extend the term.

I do not know the time of an election, whether it will be tomorrow or next week, but asking the Legislature to agree to the extension of the time during which members of the population may register, and come in with this today, is practically a waste of time, I think we could have handled this earlier in the year and the Government would be better off. As soon as members knew from the lips of the Premier that this was for the implementation of a Social Security Scheme, I think the Opposition was watered away, because I am one of those members who had in mind that the compulsory registration had an aim and was not done for the fun of it. I wondered what could be the aim of compelling people to register.
6.25 p.m.

I make no secret of it. I was haunted by the thought that we had compulsory voting. The Hon. Premier had said that we have no compulsory voting; it is only that we are compelled to register. Therefore, as it is now, it is only a question of details and I think that they have been well explained, I thank the Hon.

Premier and I have no quarrel. It is only a question as regards the time. Only a few weeks ago, you extended the time for the revision of the last Register which means we could have done better than that. You could have done without doing that because this is something which you had in mind then.

This is something which we never had before. This is to be a permanent register - a register which would be kept up-to-date unlike what you had before. The register which you have now had to be brought up-to-date every five years. Every five years, you have to be sort of paying Enumerators to go around from house to house in order to find out who was eligible to vote and who should be retained on the electoral register. I would not mind if the Hon. Premier would explain to me why this overlapping has been thought to be necessary and we had to extend the time. I do not think we needed to have done it when the Government intended to bring in this entirely new register with all the consequential amendments to the Act relative to the holding of elections. The Hon. Premier has enumerated all of them and we have checked them and we will be asked in the future to make these necessary amendments.

The Addendum to this Resolution is not as explanatory as it may have been. I am sure that if it had said more about this making provision for a security scheme, our fears would have been at an end; but we did guess that it was intended to be compulsory voting. It is not; it is just compulsory registration and there is no obligation to vote. If it were compulsory voting, I would warn the Government that out of sheer objection some people may behave so foolishly at the polls if they were compelled to vote, that you would have wished that you did not make it so. As it is* we appreciate the move of what is necessary for the implementation of the social security scheme and the creation of a permanent register for voting.

They are all the comments which I care to make at this stage. I do not know if the Hon. Premier would reply to my question as regards the unnecessary extension of the time for the last register. Why should it be so when the Government knew that this Resolution was coming down so, shortly?

Mr. MILLER:

Mr. Chairman, I have sat and listened to the speeches made by the last two hon. members and, as I see it, it is difficult for the Government to get support from this bloc of the Opposition. It is really the first time in the history of Parliament that I have sat and listened to the Hon. Premier with such a subject matter in hand and wanting support for the Resolution take so much pains to make such disclosures as be made, apart from the couple of poignant disclosures which he made in respect of his Party and the election status. The Hon. Premier failed miserably to satisfy this Party of his spending a quartermillion dollars on this overseas organisation in order to implement this.

In the Addendum there is written the breakdown of due cost for the purpose of identification. Mr. Chairman, I think that you will agree with me that the registration for elections is entirely different. You can see that there is reason why this was put in the Addendum. This is an attempt to win support for this. People actually would have to apply for information for election purposes. What would this identity card reveal? We want to know his age, where he is working and where he is living. We know the reason for this; this is another attempt to win support for something which would call for examination.

Let us see what happened within the last 17 years. Within the last 17 years only people of a certain category were able to vote. Let us take the parish of St. George. There were over 1,100 who voted. Adult Suffrage came into being and it was then that you had a change because you had all of the adults over 21 who were registered. It was different from three years before - 1948, 1949 and 1950 - where it was only people who had property that were able to vote.

Now, Sir, as time passed on, you have been spending something like \$30,000 or \$40,000 per year to keep your lists in order. No matter what organisation you may have, you must have an up-to-date and permanent register.

Dealing with figures given by the Hon. Premier, he said that there was \$110,000 people registered in 1961 and in 1965 there was a drop to 104,000, a fall of 6,000. 6.35 p.m.

That is understandable. If you want to examine the additional number of persons in 1964, that must include a part of the age group under 21. You will forgive me. Sir, if I express my emotions and feelings in this matter. We are being asked to vote this \$370,455 for this registration today, and this is really for the purpose of delaying the registration for a period of six to eight months. We are being asked to vote money to pay for these things; you have the field staff, indoor staff, operation of cameras, other charges such as travelling, electricity and rent of machines. You are using these machines for this registration when the same registration could be done in less than 2 1/2 months. Mr. Chairman, we must face these facts and indeed these are stubborn things. We are spending about \$40,000 or \$50,000 in order to get this registration up-to-date. From the rural and urban areas, there is a movement of the masses, and perhaps that has been curtailed since the inception of the housing schemes and the development of the various areas; but again the people who have removed to these areas have to be registered in the

new areas. The number of persons which we are adding to this list could not amount to 25,000 souls and you have an organization operating from day to day on this matter.

Mr. Chairman, can you think of the number of School Teachers and Sanitary Inspectors who must visit every house at least once a month? If the Sanitary Inspector goes to a house next month and there is a babe born there, he will add it to the list, and if there is one who has died, he will record that too. You have to be observing what is taking place. There is movement from one area to another area. We are expecting to have a complete registration, and Mr. Chairman, I may say that we, of this Party, could not be more anxious than we are if the proposal here means the holding of an election. As a matter of fact, we will make a contribution if that would relieve this country from the state of turmoil. If you want to stretch your imagination so as to include the 15-year-olds, do you know what it will mean to these homes from which this list would be taken?

I suggest. Sir, that instead of sending this money overseas, it could be spent here; and stating what it is likely to cost in Trinidad and Jamaica is saying exactly nothing. I am sure that less than 20% of this money would be spent in employing the Sanitary Inspectors and the School Teachers who would do as good a job as will be done with this machinery. These are the things which you want to understand. To justify an expenditure of \$ 1/4 million overseas for this registration which is done every year, Heaven knows what you are doing. Because this was done in Trinidad we are doing it here; but we see a great difference between this colony and Trinidad where you have Chinese and other races.

Tests have been made which have revealed that our illiteracy standard is less than 3% and this standard is much higher in England. What have we done in the Elections over the years which would justify this expenditure? What troubles did we have which would justify this expenditure? What on earth is the need for all of this? Are we having this just because it was done in Trinidad? What happens in Trinidad is unknown in this country. I say that we can save this expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars. All the work that is to be done in this registration of electors has been set out in the Addendum to this Resolution, and there are cost which you could get away from. What is this overseas organization going to do? You are spending this \$370,000 for the purpose of adding another 20,000 voters on the list. You have field staff, \$57,840; indoor staff, \$19,755; operation of cameras, \$15,000; and other charges, including travelling, electricity and rent of machines, \$18,860. You have this money going to an overseas organization in order to put a small number of electors on the list. We have an organization in this island composed of Sanitary Inspectors and School Teachers who have done a good job in this island. You can have all this setup. What is proposed here has happened in the United States of America and in Trinidad. You want to have a permanent register; that is what we want to have; but I am saying that no organization which is setting up any office can find out whence people have removed and where they have gone. 6.45 p.m.

Do not tell me that you will ask the population of this island to come and report to you; so you will have to keep the List up to date whether annually or every five years prior to elections. My contention, dissatisfaction and annoyance tells me that this \$1/4 million is unnecessary, and could provide a good deal of employment for a number of persons who have done it before. Teachers in every district and

Sanitary Inspectors must go to every house at least once a month, but you are using this little sales gimmick of identification cards for registration and social security. This is flying a kite before Easter. We know that identification cards will be suitable for persons going overseas, but not for social security purposes. In the name of all that is decent, we want to be factual; we are constantly in search of the truth. The people applying for social security are going to be over 60 years old, and they are going to press on your Departments. The information you will

require is how long he has been working with A, B or C and what he got for a salary, his standard of living and what is his condition and what not. It is not a question, like Old Age Pension, of reaching the age of 60 or 65 years- You have to qualify for it, and all this says is that you have to be over this age, because the people who will spend \$1 million and more are entitled to Old Age Pension. Here you have come with a similar thing and called it Social Security when the information required to justify a claim could not be put on a card or on file during the time of registration for election.

Although we are anxious for registration, this does not indicate that we will have an election in the immediate future, in spite of the fact that his organization says that it can go on for five years. In 1960 we had a World Census Team down here and a gigantic job was done of this. How much will have to be done five years later? We know that people have migrated and moved out of the island and back, and even now we are not sure we will not have an election under the old electoral list two and a half months from now. My fear at this moment is whether or not Government will be requested to make a proclamation on single member constituencies in the next year or so, because you can always say that the List is not ready or that the American organization takes six or eight months. It does not matter whether or not he makes the proclamation immediately, but we were told that in August he could call an election under the old system. I take it, Sir, that you will agree with me that it is not a question of criticism; this is simply an examination of what is required under the circumstances. In 1960 you had a census on the record of employment and unemployment, and all you have to do to this list is to add 18 to 21 year olds who will be coming on and rearrange it, because you will remove them from here to there. Tell me what overseas organization you will bring here and send to Boscobelle to register people? They could not find their way even if you gave them a map of Barbados, and you will still have to get School Teachers or Sanitary Inspectors to locate families. You are making comparison with Jamaica with a population of over one million souls and Trinidad and Tobago. Now in Trinidad there was trouble because Chinese and Indians all look alike. It is something that people want to respect and treat as sacred as one is capable of, but this is not even the trouble in Barbados. We have no language problem and this is what makes registration for election such a simple matter.

I am appealing to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Premier and Government to see whether or not this \$1/4 million could not be used in another direction. We want another Harrison College and Queen's College, and this could be used for things more urgent than sending it to an American organization because it was done in Trinidad and Jamaica. You are denying Sanitary Inspectors and a number of School Teachers the opportunity of carrying home an extra dollar by working in the evening and well

into the night. Even registration for the Statistical Department of Government is done similarly and no heavy cost is involved. I am unhappy about having to spend this \$1/4 million which could be used to tremendous advantage in this country. The hon. senior member for Bridgetown, the Leader of the Official Opposition, with all this milk and water old talk, with nothing definite, knowing not about this and about that agrees with and supports all this. I should like the Government to reexamine all this, because this \$1/4 million could go a long way in the construction of things you really need, and the School Teachers and Sanitary Inspectors and regular workers who have done this successfully before could get a pittance and repeat a good job and avoid the creation of a form of unemployment. You could save this \$1/4 million, because you cannot justify it. You may wrap it in all the language you like or employ the rhetorical art in an attempt to disclose reasons why we should spend this money from the Treasury. The members on the opposite side of the Table realise that we have not got 15,000 new names, I have not got any figures before me, but the number of persons who will come on this new List will not add up to 15,000 new names. Why should we squander money that could be used to tremendous advantage to the country?

I appeal to the Hon. Premier on this though it will probably go through one ear as in the case with the amendment to the Tenancies Bill. We have been surviving on Loan Funds and carrying up the country's public debt, and these are things you want to worry about. I appeal to the reason of the members of the Government Bench. If you care you can postpone it until next Tuesday. There is no reason why you should deny the people who have done it successfully at little or no cost, and who would do a job that would be worthy of the Government. I do not think I need add anything more to what I have said on the matter. Our illiteracy rate is beneath that of the great United Kingdom with all the Universities. We have not had an up-set-ting election because of language. We have had no trouble. What are you anticipating that you want a photograph and an identification card? 6.55 p.m.

What do you expect by this? The only card which you get here is Society Cards and Old Age Pension Cards. Tell me when you register 200,000 souls, what are you doing? You ought to carry on something. You can see in the eyes of that sawed -

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

What is the hon. member speaking of?

Mr. MILLER:

I can see the panicky expression in the hon. member's face as he considers what is going to be the case by the squandering of nearly half million dollars. Today, you are going to spend a fortune on this. I feel that you should give this further consideration. Give this closer examination. You make mistakes sometimes. It happens all over the world, although I may say that this is consistent with the Hon. Premier. You can see from the subdued manner of the Hon. Premier and his pathetic plea that he was

trying deep down in his heart to persuade this House.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether it is really necessary to answer the Hon. Junior member for St. George since the hon. junior member for Peter asked the question. Politically speaking, every speech made by the hon. junior member for St. George is the same speech, no matter what the subject matter may be. If you are talking about voter's registration, if you are talking on a vote for the University or any of the relative things which we talk about in this House, you have the hon. junior member for St. George making the same speech. The speech which we have heard today from him is the same speech we have heard all the time bolstered up with a few maxims and what not.

I think that I should turn to the hon. junior member for St. Peter on the question of why we should implement this system at this time and at the same time revise the register. The last time that the Register was revised was on the 31st December, 1963. Since that date, we have made provision for a reduction in the voting age of the people so that we have three lots of eighteen year-olds to register now.

As far as the introduction of the new system is concerned, certainly we have been investigating this for a long time. We have been thinking about this new registration for a long time. We had some of it drafted and some in the process of consideration when we were about to revise the Register, but we could not relate how long this enumeration and this new Register would take before it comes into operation.

We have other things on our programme to push through. We have the Laws of Barbados to revise and the Legislation which we have been introducing for the past six months would show how much it entails. The answer is as simple as that.

How do you expect to go to the polls on an antiquated Register based on the December 1963 qualifications? As I have said, the person who is responsible has got to be very careful in the exercise of his discretion, and I certainly would never advise the Governor to dissolve the Legislature on the Register. It will be brought up-to-date under the Representation of the People Act.

As I explained and was at pains to go into the matter in my introduction of the Resolution, people do not bestir themselves until a new Register is being prepared. Hon. members may ask the reason why a great deal of emphasis is put on the process of social security and why bring it under the representation

of the people. There is no law as yet as regards social security. There would be no need to introduce anything in respect of that matter for another four or five months, but since We want to do all of these things, we are introducing a new system of registration under the existing law of the Representation of the People Act; therefore, we are making provision for social security under this new method of registration.

Mr. Chairman, I thought that I had made all those things clear. As I have said, you learn when you come into this Chamber, and the first lesson which you learn in here is that every speech made by the hon. junior member for St. George is the same speech. I have answered that speech since December, 1961 and far from any new passages of the Irish verse which is quoted by him and which is often difficult to follow, there has been no intimation of anything new; therefore I think that I have answered his question somewhere as far back as January, 1962.

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

On motion of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of two Resolutions in Committee. 7.05 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, conded by Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS in each case, the Resolutions passed in Committee were read a first and second time and agreed to.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE DISPOSAL OF BUILDINGS TO EFFECT ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. SPEAKER:

The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the hon. senior member for Christ Church-To move the passing of the following Resolution-

Resolution to approve the disposal of a number of buildings, owned by or agreed to be purchased by Government, so that improvements can be carried out at road Junctions as set out in the Schedule to the Resolution.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, the Government, in furtherance of its policy to carry out certain road improvements and improvements to road junctions at various corners, has been negotiating for the purchase of certain buildings and parcels of land at many junctions in the City area. The Addendum to the Resolution is set out as follows-

This Resolution seeks, in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Committee (Vesting of Property and Transfer of Functions) Act 1964- 12, the approval of the Legislature to the sale of the buildings described in the Schedule above, to facilitate the implementation by the Highways and Transport Department of Government's highway improvements programme for the respective areas.

These areas are set out in the Schedule to the Resolution. The various junctions where buildings have been acquired by the Government have, in some cases, taken some time in the negotiations. The buildings to be sold are those which the Government has the power to sell. It has been discovered that it is more economical to sell these buildings than to demolish them. The sale has been effected and greater economy has been effected by the sale of these various buildings. The buildings which are to be sold are all set out in the Schedule as follows:-

(a) A wall building standing on 4,900 square feet of land situate at the junction of Tweedside Road and Harmony Hall Road, St. Michael purchased from Mr. F. L. Gibbons in connection with the Tweedside Road/Hindsbury Road improvement Project;

Mr. SPEAKER:

Are all of these buildings set out in the Schedule?

Hon. C E. TALMA:

Yes, Sir. There are two at Harmony Hall Road, one at the junction of Constitution and Halls Roads, one at the junction of Belmont and Halls Roads, and so on. As I say, Sir, they have all been set out here

in the Schedule to this Resolution. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON:

I beg to second that.

Mr. MILLER:

Mr. Speaker, we support this Resolution. There seems to be some urgency about it.

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

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION

Mr. SPEAKER:

I should like to mention to hon. members that there was a Resolution standing in the name of the hon. junior member for St. George, which was on my file last Tuesday. Unfortunately, the hon. member was not here in time to give notice of that Resolution nor had he requested any other member of the House to give notice of it on his behalf. The hon. member is now requesting that he be allowed to give notice of this Resolution and unless there is any objection, he may so do.

Mr. MILLER:

There is no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER:

It is for me to say whether there is any objection or not. The Chair observes that there is no objection to the hon. member giving notice of his Resolution, and the hon. member may accordingly proceed to give notice of that Resolution.

Mr. MILLER:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution-

WHEREAS the local Weightlifting Association Is desirous of participating in the Caribbean Weightlifting Games to be held in British Guiana on August 1 to 3, 1965;

AND WHEREAS the local weightlifters are desirous of defending the John Maralse Trophy which they won in 1959 and which will be decided at the forthcoming games;

AND WHEREAS the Association finds it impossible to raise enough funds to defray the expenses of sending a full team of nine to ten persons to take part in these games;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Government assist the Association in this effort by means of a grant of money sufficient to cover the expenses involved in such a tour. 7.15 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, that brings Government Business to an end for today, and I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 3rd August, 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that.

The question that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 3rd August, 1965, at 2.30 p.m., was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

7.17 p.m.

