THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION 1961 - 66

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION OF 1961-66

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 15th June, 1965.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 12 Noon o\'clock today.

PRESENT

His Honour E. L. CARMICHAEL, J.P., (Deputy Speaker) Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.; Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY, C.B.E., (Leader of the Opposition); Hon. J. C. TUDOR, M.A., (Minister of Education); Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries); Mr. W. R. COW- ARD; Mr. E. ST. C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. G. V. BATSON, (Chairman of Comrnttees); 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. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
I regret to inform hon. members that the Minutes of the last meeting are not yet ready for circulation.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is a Message from His Excellency the Governor No. 1/1965 which I shall read later.

On behalf of the Hon. and Learn Premier and Minister of Finance, I am commanded to lay the following:-

The Customs Duties (Emblems) Order, 1965.

Statement of sums of money paid over to the Accountant General by the Commission of Police during the Quarter ended 30th June, 1964.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

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

Resolution to place the sum of $17,898 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1965-66 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1965-66, No. 4, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

The Final Appropriation (1964-65) Bill, 1965.

The Land Development Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Mortgage Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Diplomatic Privileges (Vienna Convention) Bill, 1965.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next sitting to consider the money Resolution of which notice has just been given.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

On the motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C E. TALMA, The Final Appropriation (1964-65) Bill, 1965, was read a first time.

On the motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, The Land Development Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1965, was read a first time.

On the motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSSCN, The Mortgage Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1965, was read a first time\".

On the motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, The Diplomatic Privileges (Vienna Convention) Bill, 1965, was read a first time.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
Order No. I stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House to move the House into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the island.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, 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, and Mr\" DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee of Supply Mr. BAT SON in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE 1965-66 No. 3

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple matter. The proposal is to pay a gratuity of $1,000 to Mrs. Mabel Jane Skeete, formerly Headteacher and latterly Assistant Teacher in the primary schools of this island. The facts are as follows- Mrs. Skeete served for a total period of 31 years as a Teacher and Headteacher in the primary schools. Her service was broken on two occasions, once when she was about to be married and on a subsequent occasion when she changed her address. Through an error of judgement on her part, she did not choose to be covered under the Pensions Act, 1947, and remained under the old Pensions Act, and it so happened that because of this decision her service fell short by one and a half months of the ten year period prescribed. It is therefore proposed at this stage that she be offered an ex-gratia gratuity for which provision is now being sought.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that.

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

On the. motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon.C. E. TALMAN, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of one Resolution in Committee of Supply, and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly. On the separate motions of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, the Resolution was read a first and second time and agreed to. 12.25 p.m.

MESSAGE RE LEAVE OF GOVERNOR FROM ISLAND

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I wonder whether I will have the leave of the House at this stage to communicate a Message from His Excellency the Governor which I was unable to do a couple of minutes ago.

Mr. MOTTLEY:
The Hon. Minister had already given notice of the Message and I do not think it is necessary to read it.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
It is just, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that I could not do so before, so I am asking leave to read it.

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

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
The Message reads as follows-

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

His Excellency the Governor has the honour to inform the Honourable the House of Assembly that he proposes to be absent from the Island on a short visit to Dominica from Tuesday, the 22nd of June, 1965 to Saturday, the 26th of Tune 1965.

2. Senator Sir Grey Massiah. G.B.E., President of the Senate, has been appointed to be Governor\'s Deputy during His Excellency\'s absence under the provision of paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to the Barbados (Letters Patent Consolidation) Order, 1964.

JOHN STOW,

GOVERNOR. GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

BARBADOS. 14th June, 1965.

THE PENSIONS (PENSIONABLE OFFICES) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1965

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Order No. 2 stands in the name of the Hon. and learned Premier, to move the passing of the following Resolution Resolution to approve the Order entitled \"The Pensions (Pensionable Offices) Amendment Order, 1965\".

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am asking leave of the House for the hon. senior member of Christ Church to proceed with this Order in the absence of the Hon. Premier.

1 here being no objection, leave was granted the hon. member.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Resolution seeks to approve the Order, entitled \"The Pensions (Pensionable Offices) (Amendment) Order, 1965,\" and it generally sets out that the Resolution is to give effect to the Order entitled \"The Pensions (Pensionable Offices) (Amendment) Order, 1965\", which has been made by the Governor under the provisions of subsection (1) of section 2 of the Pensions Act, 1947 and laid in both Houses of the Legislature.

The Order sets out the various amendments in the Schedule and hon. members will see that it covers most of the departments of Government; for example, the Service Commission, General, Ministry of Home Affairs, Inland Revenue, Police, Regiment, Fire Service, and so on. Under Service Commission it tells you that for the offices, Training Officer, Secretary Public Service Commission, to substitute the offices, Senior Personnel Officer and Personal Officer, Under the Ministry of Home Affairs; you are asked to add under Lands and Surveys; Chief Surveyor, Senior Surveyor, Surveyor, Senior Draughtsman, Draughtsman, Junior Draughtsman, Apprentice Draughtsman. Under Meterology; Meteorologist, Assistant Meteorological Assistant.

It is all set out in the Schedule. Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, you are asked to delete the office of Inspector of Friendly Societies, and for the offices of Superintendent and Clerk to Superintendent, to substitute Chief Supervisor and Accounts Clerk. Under the heading of Highways and Transport, you are also asked to delete the offices of Accounts Officer, Workshop Foreman, Mechanical Storekeeper, Stores Clerk, and add Engineer, Senior Foreman, Foreman, Accountant, Administrative Officer, Draughtsman, Computer.

For the offices appearing under the sub-heading \" Port Manager\", you are asked to substitute the office: Port Manager, Harbour Master, Senior Berthing Master, Administrative Superintendent, Berthing Master. It goes right along to other offices under this Department.

Then it deals with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Services and some of the departments under those heads. I do not think it is necessary for me to read them all because it is clearly set out in the Schedule. I will just say that the Schedule, as amended, should stand part: and incorporated in that, should be the proposals in this Resolution which is the proper Resolution to give effect to the Order.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass. Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON:
I beg to second that.

Mr. SMITH:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I only want to draw the Hon. Minister\'s attention to the fact that while we are making provision and doing everything possible to help these officers and other people by way of pensions, that there are still people for over three years who have been walking cap in hand begging Government to grant them their pensions and up to now they still cannot get theirs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you will remember that time and time again I have been raising this question inside this Chamber, and for all this time these people are still walking the streets and begging the Government and the Government is dragging its feet on this matter. Something should be done about it. Do not have them walking up and down and every week coming to you with a big set of papers and affidavits for signing and re-signing. Every week they come to Justices of the Peace asking them to sign papers for them and saying that such-and-such a thing was made out wrong. This is a serious matter. If we want to help these people, let us help them. 12.35 p.m.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not think that the last Speaker would deny me the right to proclaiming this. It was partly a hardy annual by me. I remember having to mention the case of the agricultural workers at Codrington and at Dodds, and I am quite in agreement with the hon. member today. I am just reminding him that when he used to be in the Chair, I used to hammer this case because it seems to me to be a very hard thing on some of these people on whom the Government must depend for their services. This thing has been going on for sometime. I remember an officer at Codrington was frightfully rude - well, not to me, because it would have been a matter of Billingsgate; but he was annoyed because the question was raised in here. A woman actually died after rendering 28 years\' service and I was told that they could not find any books or records in her case. When the Resolution for the payment of a pension to the Manager of Dodds Plantation came down here, I wanted to know if people who had put in years of valuable service to make the operations of the place a success, would get any old age pensions. I have not heard anything more about it except that people journey from St. Philip to come to me. People come to me from the Waterworks Department, from the Agricultural Stations and from all places where you have people employed but who are not directly in the service.

Today, I join with the hon. junior member for St. Joseph and I say that I have been clamouring for this thing for people when the hon. member\'s Government was in power. I would like to see something being done for these people. I am sure that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture would have great sympathy for these people, and similarly the Hon. Minister of Communications and Works. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am always suspicious when you cannot find records, then I claim that something is wrong. I do not agree with the last speaker when he says that this Government is dragging its feet. The last Government did not drag their feet; they did nothing at all. It is surprising to me, when some people are out of the Government, what stand they take. I remember the hon. member for St. Philip joining me in the way in which these people could be helped: but when he got in the Government he forgot all about it.

These people are really in need of help. Some of them were allowed to continue working after they had reached the retiring age. You would get some of your best workers in the Road Board. I would urge the Hon. Minister to get working in this matter so that these people will cease to be a drain on the public Assistance of the various Councils. I myself have had a number of people coming to me recently with Affidavits, and they have returned to me asking me to change this or that thing for them. I believe that the Government is getting the maximum co-operation from the persons in charge, and that is why I agree with the hon. member who has just spoken. When a few people happen to get into position, they forget the place whence they came: and if some barefooted man, upon whom rests the brunt of the work in this country, should have some cause to talk with a little Clerk who is getting up in the Service, that little Clerk wants to treat him as if he is in the cesspool. It is quite an easy thing to say \"Let me do this for you\", but they want to put on some commas and things like that. As I have already said, I agree with the hon. junior member for St. Joseph that something should be done to expedite the situation in relation to this type of worker.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is a matter which is certainly receiving the attention of the Government. I hardly need remind the hon. member, who has Just sat down, that this Government is as eager and as anxious as anybody else to have something constructive done to help the people who have served this country so well. It must be remembered that wherever you have any innovation you will find that there are certain discrepancies. We all agree that there are cases of genuine hardship. When these workers were employed in any of the Works Departments, whether they were on the Casual Staff or the Unestablished Staff - when these workers were appointed in the first instance, that there were no Relations as to what their retiring age should be. There was no provision for paying any pension to casual employees and members of the Unestablished Staff. It is quite all right for the hon. junior member for St. Jos-

eph who is playing the role of Opposition, whether it be constructive or destructive, to take the stand which he has taken. He will always raise these questions, but to suggest that this Government has been dragging its feet is not correct. The reverse is the truth. It was not until this Government came into office in 1961 that the Casual Employees Pension Act came into effect in order to assist the workers of the Casual Unestablished Staffs. It was only when this Government came into office that the hon. member, who was a member of the last Government, could have raised that question on several occasions in the past. 12.45 p.m.

I am saying. Sir, that it is only when this Government came into office in December, 1961, that anything constructive was done for the benefit, advancement and protection of those people who were in the Casual Employees grade and the Unestablished Staff section, for whom no provision had been made up to then. This Government has taken it upon themselves to enact a Casual Employees Pensions Act which covers the Unestablished Staff and the ones for whom no provision had been made. There were no records for people who had worked for 25 and 30 years, with the result that there are cases where the records may not prove the case; but the greatest difficulty in these cases is based on the fact that they were taken on at any age, sometimes 45, 50 or 55 years of age, and many of them were laid off at 75 and 80 years, and under the Act you must necessarily have put in ten years\' consecutive service immediately proceeding the attainment of the age of 60. Many have put in fifteen years, but the fifteen years started when they were 55 years of age and were laid off at 70 years of age; so they did not qualify.

There are genuine cases of hardship, Mr. Deputy Speaker, where people have put in more than ten years, but they have not complied with the Regulation of putting in that service before becoming 60 years of age. Those are cases which the hon. member raises every now and again, and I must say to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition who has been very strong on this over the years, that when he alludes to members having fought in the past and who do not now show the same kind of interest as when they

were backbenchers, as far as the Government generally is concerned, all Government members are as anxious as members of the Opposition to see that these cases of genuine hardship are met, and that provision is given to them on the basis of a recommendation which has been recently suggested. It has been recommended that, based on the old Vestry system, these cases of genuine hardship, where they have put in more than 10 years\' service, not necessarily on attaining the age of 60 years, be given one month\'s pay for each completed year of service. In other words, if you put in 15 years, you would get fifteen months\' pay. That has been recommended, but it is not a matter for the Minister of Works or the Minister of Agriculture as such; it is an Establishment matter. The Government is comprised of various Departments which see after Personnel and Establishment, pension rights, disciplinary matters and things like that which do not fall necessarily under any Minister.

When it comes to dealing with a matter like pension rights. It comes to my Ministry and I get all the information and assistance that can be given, and then I prepare a list of the real genuine cases and make recommendations, but it is not a matter which I finally have to decide. It is not right, therefore, to blame any particular Minister and say that nothing is being done to deal with these discrepancies, because we are devising ways and means to handle the situation. We know the names of such cases, but they cannot be dealt with overnight. There are genuine cases where people have worked for over ten years, some who have not put in the number of days\' service in the year, others who left and worked elsewhere, but who have worked in the Department for a long number of years, but they have not put in the ten years\' consecutive service before attaining the age of 60 years; and in most of these cases people retired after the Pension Act came into force when they were already 70 years. There are some in the Waterworks Department who are 73 and 75 years of age, and only recently we have been trying to hold them on, knowing fully well that they do not qualify under the new Casual Employees

he is pushing an open door. This Government is willing to accept advice when it is good advice and will work on it, and is not like the last Government who would object to anything brought by a person other than a member of their Party. The hon. member, therefore, should not, as the old saying goes, try to take corn to plant his field, because it is not going to get him any votes.

Mr. CORBIN:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am glad that this Resolution has come before us today, because when I speak about electricity, I cannot speak for St. Andrew only; I have to speak for the Northern districts, because I am a member of the Northern District Council. It beats meat times. Sir, that electricity is not extended through this island, because a look at the map will tell you that the island is only 21 miles by 14 miles. When I lift my eyes towards the fields where the rich people live, I see that electricity is installed; but where the poor people are, you see very little light, and it is only since this Government came into power that light has been extended to the various parts of the island. There are places like Greenwich Village and Baywood in St. James and other dark places where you cannot get light, and I want to know what kind of power plant we have in Barbados that it cannot electrify the whole island, because there are thousands of people who are willing to pay for electricity, and if it is extended to these areas, the

company would make more profits and their economy would be strengthened by the further consumption of electricity. I do not see why the whole of St. Andrew, St. Joseph, St. James, St. Lucy, St. Peter and St. Thomas could not have electricity.

I remember that when the last Leader of the House went to England on a trip and came back, he said that they were going to bring down an atomic plant for the Electric Company, but since then I have not heard anything more about it. Those were only false promises, and I hate anyone to make false promises. During the short time that this Government has been in power, we can see the great work that has been done, and I do not think that anyone in this Assembly has a right to criticise this Government for the work it has done. 1.25 p.m.

They have absolutely lifted the Government from a stagnated position to a better position, and I hope to live to see the day when this whole island will be electrified.

Now Sir, the Electric Company would be able to get plenty of money if they want it by only opening up their doors and taking in more shareholders. But they do not want any more shareholders. (loud / sides) Mr. Deputy Speaker, please ask hon. members on the Other Side to keep quiet. It is hard to think that when hon. members come in here for a short time and a member is speaking, they cannot keep quiet. I do not let my voice be heard when hon. members are speaking. If those hon. members who are speaking across the table want to speak, let them go in the Lobby.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the time has come when this island should be electrified in all its four corners, and if the Electric Company fails to do that I would ask the Government to nationalize it. Each person should be able to get electricity in his home; not only the rich people, but the poor man as well should be able to get electricity in his home for lighting purposes. I believe that we in this country have to pay more for electricity than people in the other islands. We are willing to pay, but yet we cannot get it.

Sir, I hope the Government will look into this matter and see to it that throughout the island, from St. James to St. Andrew, everybody would be able to get electricity at this service. It is only where the schools are that people in the country districts get light. As long as you are living off the main road, you cannot get light. If there is no school nearby, you cannot get light; you will have to wait until the next ten or fifteen years. This is a time when the whole island should have electric light. The whole island should have been by now illuminated with electric light, and you should not have any dark places when you have such a big company operating up there for so many years.

I hope it will be nationalized.

I have great pleasure in supporting this Resolution.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think I shall make clear at this stage that whereas many sentiments have been expressed by the hon. member who has Just sat down, such as what obtained five years ago when we were in the Opposition, those things do not apply today to the present Company. I refer to the question of the Electrical service to this island. That applied four or five years before this Government came into power when the Electric Company failed to supply the whole island with electricity. To say that today is not strictly correct. Since this Government has come into office, the Hon. Premier and other members of the Government went into negotiations with the Barbados Light & Power Company, and it is a fact that this Company\'s mains have been extended over the greater portion of the island, and that this Company has been co-operating to the fullest extent.

It is true to say that the Barbados Light & Power Company has just imported another generator of the capacity of 1,700 kilowatts, and only recently it has imported another one. That is about six or eight weeks ago. You will therefore see that generator plants are being imported and the electrical service has been extended, and this company has the capacity to supply consumers with the necessary service; therefore, you cannot say that the Electric Company is discriminating.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are getting full cooperation from the Electric Company; and although the Electric Company is not a department as such, management is after business and they have seen the wisdom of extending their services, and because of that, they are continuing with the programme of extension. They have strengthened their power stations by bringing in new generators.

This Government has not threatened nationalization as was done by the last Government; but this Government, without any threats, is securing more electrical services than its predecessors obtained. Again I would say that it is not true to say that the Barbados Light & Power Company is not co-operating. It is not true to say that they are only putting up mains and extending their service to the wealthy of this island. That is not the case.

I can assure hon. members that in many cases, rather than their not falling in line, they are putting up

their mains to pass through other districts such as happened at Fair Valley, when they passed it through there to carry the service to the Regional Police Station. This Company has carried their extension up the hill, and it is a question now of the people in the village, where that main has been carried, signing and asking for the service to be extended to their places. If they show their willingness to instal the service, the Electric Company would accommodate them. This is one of the matters which I have to see after.

I must say that through this Government, the Barbados Light & Power Company is taking definite steps and extending their service almost island-wide. In many remote districts, they have extended their service; therefore it is not fair for persons sitting here to say that this Company is only extending its services to the rich and not to the poor. It is entirely unfair to the company to say that. I would not say anymore on that.

The Electric Company has extended its services to many of the Primary Schools in the island, and as a result of the extension of the services to the Primary Schools, island-wide, it is now only a question of the wiring of the houses of the people in those districts for them to get electricity. 1.35 p.m.

As to the object of the Regulations, these Regulations are designed for securing the safety of the public and for ensuring a proper and efficient supply of electrical energy to all consumers. That is the object of these Regulations. The hon. senior member for the City has made the point that there should be approved wiremen, and I suppose that the

day is not far distant when there will be approved wiremen as such. The hon. member has made it very clear that unless you have competent wiremen or competent electrical contractors or electricians to do the work, the object of these Regulations may well be defeated. Let me point this out to the hon. member; if the hon. member were to look through the Regulations, he will see that the object of them is to vest more power in the hands of the Electrical Engineer. He will see that, in determining whether or not to grunt permission under Section 5 of the Electricity Act, 1936, for electricity to be supplied to any electrical installation or to any extension of any installation, the Electrical Engineer should have regard to the provisions of these Regulations.

Although it is not spread out in the way in which the hon. member would like to see it, what he has in mind is included in the Regulations. The hon. member suggested that there should be approved workmen; I agree with him entirely and I have made a special note of it. Although what the hon. member says is not specifically set out in the Regulations as such, the Object of the Regulations is for that identical purpose, although it is not stated in those words. The wireman has to sign a certificate. If a wireman or contractor or electrician is not up to standard and has a bad reputation for doing work, then

he will not be granted a certificate to do the work, Therefore, we are doing the same thing which the hon. member has suggested, in a different way. Without putting up any examination as such for wiremen and stating that they should have some certificate, we are doing the same thing as has been intimated by the hon. senior member for the City, so that the object which the hon. member has in mind will be served. The Government Electrical Engineer has stated that consumers with faulty installations will not do what is required of them, to put their electrical wiring in a safe and proper manner. The electrical contractors and wiremen will not report such, and he has no alternative than to compel them to comply with these Regulations which should be statutory.

In other words, the Hon. Reader of the Opposition need not have any fear. Under these Regulations, when they are passed by this House, the power will be vested in the Government Electrical Engineer to have complete control over the electrical contractors, electricians and wiremen who are not up to standard and who are not doing the proper type of work bearing in mind the safety of consumers and the general public. That is doing precisely what the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has suggested. A licence will be issued to approved workmen arid there can be no changes taken whatever. Unless you have a licence to do this sort of work, you will not be employed to do it.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

On a point of order. The hon. member did not see my point. I appreciate the point which he was making. I know the power which the Government Electrical Engineer has, but I was trying to avoid the suffering which the householder would experience as a result of some quack, to put it in that way, doing the type of work indicated in these Regulations, and then when the Government Electrical Inspector goes and inspects this work, he finds that it has been badly done. The person who is having the installation done would have spent his money.

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

ORDER POSTPONED

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

The next Order of the pay stands in the name of the Hon. Premier- To move the second reading of a Bill to provide for the control and development of tenantries.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
I beg to move, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that Order No. 5 be taken as the next Order of the Day.

Mr. MOTTLEY:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, no member of my Party has received his copy of this Bill. Not only would I like it to be postponed until later in the day, but that the Hon. Minister would not proceed with that Order at all today.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
That is not true.

Mr. MOTTLEY:
I am dealing with Order No. 4, What I am saying, Sir, is that the hon. member should postpone the consideration of Order No* 4

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I said nothing about Order No. 4. What I said is that I wanted to proceed with Order No. 5 now.

Mr. MOTTLEY:
Your Honour having called Order No. 4, the Hon. Minister proposes to deal with Order No. 5 and not Order No. 4.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
I should like to make this matter clear. I called .Order No. 4 which deals with the Second Reading of a Bill to provide for the control and development of tenantries. The Horn Minister of Education moved that Order No. 5 be taken as the next Order of the Day. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that if Order No. 4 is to be taken, hon. members have not been provided with a copy of that Order.

Mr. MOTTLEY:
Your putting it in that way is putting it in the right way. You called Order No. 4 and the Hon. Leader

of the House asked that we deal with order No. 5. 1.45 p.m.

I must therefore assume that it means he has postponed Order No. 4 for the time being, because if you skip from Order No. 4 to Order No. 5, you have obviously postponed Order No. 4. I want to assure the hon. member that we have not received the papers to Order No. 4 at all, and if at any time during the day we were out of the House, I take it that he is not the type of Minister who would deal with some- thing we did not have, and therefore he has postponed it until next week.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

I understand that there have been many attempts by the Clerk to have Orders No. 4, 6 and 13 circulated, but because they did not come from the Government Printery, hon. members have not been circulated, with them in the proper time. I say that now so that members might be aware of it.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Therefore, if hon. members are out of their places at any time, I take it Your Honour will not permit such items to be dealt with.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

I can assure the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that while I am sitting here, I will stick to whatever is constitutional.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

I bow to Your Honour\'s ruling.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

The Hon. Acting Leader of the House is asking leave to deal with Order No. 5 which stands in the name of the Hon. and Learned Premier, and if there is no objection, leave will be granted.

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

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (INTERIM CONTROL) (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1965

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as hon. members know, this Bill is dealt with every year. The Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) Act, has to come to the House every year in order for permission to be given for it to continue in force from year to year, and in this instance we wish it to continue in force for another year beginning 9th July.

I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time. Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Mr. MOTTLEY; Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am agreeing with this extension for another year, but I could not agree with it unless I offered a criticism which I think is most Justifiable.

The Town and Country Planning Bill came into operation in this country in 1959, and by virtue of my position as a member of the Bridgetown City Council, and I believe by virtue of the position of members on the Councils, we have to deal with applications which people make from time to time to the Town and Country Planning Department for repairing houses, building houses, dividing land etc.We have repeatedly on the floor of this House and from our position in other places requested that an overall plan be shown for the benefit of the people of this country, so that they would know what areas are set out for industrial purposes, those for housing and those for commercial development. This was promised, I think, since May last year, and up to now nothing has been done, which makes it very difficult for business people, poor people and middle class people who want to buy any property for the purpose of developing. Not only is it made difficult for them, but it causes stagnation because the Government cannot employ all the people in this country. If you have a building boom going on and people do not know if they can buy a property in Fontabelle or My Lords Hill for a purpose, it is time that something should be done.

We are not opposing the Town and Country Planning Development at all. It is here to stay and we offer the maximum co-operation in this respect; but people come to you day after day and ask Why they are not allowed to do so-and-so and the Government is allowed to do so-and-so. During the time of the last Government, the Town and Country Planning Officer objected to putting a market in a certain place, and he said that if his decision was overruled, he would leave the country. The market was put up, and I had to remind him that he was over-ruled but he did not leave the country. Hon. members would know that if you are having some new development and you set your project back leaving space for sidewalks

and corners, it would enhance the value of your property. From 1959 until now the people of this country Cannot go to the Town and Country Planning Department, the City Council, the Northern District Council or the Southern District Council, a solicitor or lawyer to the Minister of Communications and Works or even to the Hon. Premier under whose portfolio I believe this now comes, and ask if they can be told what a particular area is for as far as development is concerned.

I will give you one instance which I saw before me a couple of days ago concerning White Park. You know that in White Park there are such places as the Cotton Factory, the Foudry, the Courtesy Garage and the Filling Station, and yet in spite of all that somebody has the temerity to put down in big, bold black and white that this cannot be an industrial area and is purely for housing. What sort of nonsense could that be? 1.55 p.m.

1 can understand, Mr. Deputy Speaker, some one saying if you want to develop you must go back off the sidewalk, but we just do not understand people coming to us, and as I have just said, to solicitors, members of the House, to the Ministers and saying \"Can you tell me if in the area of White Park is a place where I can set up a business\".

These things seem to annoy people and set them back. What have we asked for? We want an overall plan. It was promised to us so as to actually show what this area is for and what that area is for. We support strongly this plan. We know that you cannot go on sinking wells and putting down sewerage pipes within the area where there is water. We know that for two miles as the crow flies, like at the Belle, you cannot setup a house and set up a sewerage system. We all agree with that 100%, and when people come to us about the matter, we say: \"Do not talk nonsense; do you expect us to go on doing this and then one day you contaminate the water supply?\" We say that we agree with it but what we want to know is the overall plan showing what you can do.

We agree to the extension of this Bill, but we have been promised so long ago the overall plan that it is time the Department get this for us. Every member of this House is expected to tell his constituents something of this when he goes to them.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

It is now 2.00 p.m. and this sitting stands suspended until 2.30 p.m.

The sitting was accordingly suspended. On resumption,

There uas no quorum and the Deputy Speaker instructed that the Bell be rung.

The bell was rung and a quorum was obtained. QUESTION TIME

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
It is now Question Time, but there are no question sand I am passing on to Private Member\'s Business.

RESOLUTION re SHARP DETERIORATION IN ISLAND\'S ACADEMIC EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
Order No. I is to resume debate on a Resolution relating to the sharp deterioration in the Island\'s academic educational standards.

On the 8th June, the Hon. Minister of Education was still speaking at 4.30 p.m. when Government Business was called.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
I had completed my speech.

Mr. LYNCH:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like at the outset to assure the Hon. Minister of Education that any strictures or criticisms which I have made were not directed to him personally, but rather at the system

for which he is at the moment responsible. I am very grateful to him for the many courtesies shown to me and I can assure him that when \"the whirligig of time brings in his revenges\" and I occupy the position which he now occupies, the same courtesy will be extended to him.

Now. Mr. Deputy Speaker, those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first send mad, and perhaps hon. members should bear this in mind when we consider some recent developments in the educational life of this island. It is true that one matter of which mention was made in here is now sent back to the Governing Body to reconsider with a note as to the course to be taken, and therefore those who made the appointment can now marshal their forces, if the expression is permitted, and make another appointment more in keeping with our future aspirations.

Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister of Education mentioned and made criticisms on many points, some of which I took occasion to note. Perhaps the first point which might engage your attention this afternoon is the question of school hours on which great play was made. Throughout this whole West Indian area, you will find children going to school around 8.00 o\'clock or 8.15 o\'clock in the morning and working until 1.00 or 2.00 p.m. and then going along home to prepare their homework or to rest and return to school in the later afternoon for games. 2.35 p.m.

That was the type of situation which was forced upon us in the West Indies by nature, but what do we find in Barbados? Barbados is unique in that one of our schools starts its classes at five minutes to ten a.m. and goes on until 4 o\'clock p.m. That is not in consonance with commonsense nor with regular practice in this tropical area. It is true that the school one which the hon. member himself attended, has what is called an optional period in the late afternoon. But those of us who have also had the opportunity and privilege of teaching in Barbados, will be well aware of how much work is done between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. There is in the eyes of those children who do open their eyes at that time, a definite lack of interest, the kind of glare which shows to any teacher who is worth his name, that you are not really getting through to them. So it might well be that we in Barbados may consider falling in line with the other territories within this area and adopt the

French Dutch and British system of keeping school at sensible hours.

Even in this very community there are schools which have adopted the practice of beginning at 8 o\'clock in the morning and dismissing at 1.30 o.clock or 2 o\'clock in the afternoon, and I have been told that it works very well. I refer to the St. Ursula\'s Convent. To keep school at an hour when the most junior of our pupils will not pretend to have an interest is not entirely the type of exercise in which a new nation should indulge. There is not enough work done perhaps in our Barbadian Schools. In

Jamaica, a country which does not boast of extremely high educational standards, we know that some school children go off early on Wednesday afternoon and on Saturday afternoon. I am not advocating that here, because I know that that will bring down the wrath of some of our less energetic teachers upon my defenseless head. The system is also practised in England, notably in Boarding Schools and also in some day schools. There are schools in Barbados which are getting away with Six periods a day, when the Regulations set out that there should be seven periods a day. I am not saying that the Hon. Minister is responsible for this, but surely he must be aware of it and this must cause him some concern.

There is no reason whatever why we should not begin our schools early in the day and get more work done. I think the Hon. Minister is aware that for the period when International Cricket was played here, Harrison College opened at 8 o\'clock in the morning and nobody complained. If that is done for Cricket, why can\'t it not be done for the progress of the island as a whole? If a temporary measure can prove to be successful and it is proved that there is no large area of criticism for its maintenance, there is no reason whatever why it should not be resorted to as a permanent practice.

The reason perhaps for the lowering of standards in our Secondary Schools is that the product which comes from the Primary Schools is no longer up to the standard which it reached some years ago, I myself have had the misfortune to examine papers from graduates and those nearing graduation from the primary schools. I cannot say that I am appalled, because I am accustomed to it; but I was certainly disappointed at some of the work which some of these people turned out. The papers were not particularly difficult; as a matter of fact, they were adopted for local use from papers set in 11 plus examinations in England. From my knowledge and memory, the work done by children of that age was below the work done in Primary schools years ago.

I have discussed the matter with several Headmasters, and they tell me that when they selected those who had to be chosen from the schools as the ones to be taken into the secondary schools, they could find very few whom they could take into their schools. They were chosen from the 2,400 who had been left from the 10,000 who sat the original examination. I am not trying to make an overall criticism of the Primary Schools because there are some headmasters and headmistresses from whom you can get some pupils with merit; but it is now found that the pupils which are turned out from the primary Schools are not as well taught as they should be. When one sees a group of primary school teachers in Bridgetown in heated discussion, they are not discussing the time-tables or the failures of the pupils to grasp something; they are discussing salaries. Some of the Heads of these schools are seen in Bridgetown before, myself - and I live in Bridgetown- and one wonders at what rate they drive over the rural lanes and roads to be seen in Bridgetown so soon after the closing hour for their schools. Time was when Headmasters or Headmistresses left their schools only because there was no electricity in those schools. They would teach the youths upon whom they looked with favour as the ones who would make good teachers, I sympathise with the teacher in the heavy task which he has before him. I am just deploring the present conditions which have caused this debate.

Perhaps it might be that, as to the average primary school child only 25% of what is spent on secondary education being spent on him or her, his teachers have become disgruntled, 2.45 p.m.

There seems to be a fair amount of window dressing going on, and enough consideration is not given to the fact that the education that some of these primary school children receive is all they are going to get. I repeat it is all they are going to get, and surely it ought to be worth more than one-fifth or a quarter of what is given to those who are fortunate enough to enter the crowded secondary schools, Time was when they left the primary schools and went abroad and did well even in the learned professions because they had a good grounding. Nowadays it would seem as if some of the primary school teachers feel disgusted at the amount of benefits which are handed out to their brethren in the secondary maintained schools, and have given up the task which they had once set themselves of turning out a fairly self-sufficient graduate who could take his place in almost any of the ambient societies. The position is a difficult one, and I repeat, I sympathise with the Minister who, I know, is quite worried about it and who has been trying his best to rectify it. My quarrel is not that efforts are not being made, but rather that some of the efforts might be accused of being misguided.

There is a strong school of thought which maintains that the Schools Meals Service ought not to have been instituted until there was compulsory education, that all should have been drawn into the net before those who were in the net were fed. I have heard this backed up by officers of the Criminal Investigation Department who have noted that among recent murderers quite a few of them could neither read nor write. It is true that people who can read and write also commit murder, but it is much more, likely that a man who cannot read will not have a very high appreciation of the value and sanctity of human life; and so I will counsel the Minister to bear in mind the necessity for compulsory education even in Barbados. The figures are often vaunted that 98.5 per cent of the children attend school, but they are denied if we went into Queens Park where there would be even now a lot of children running around who ought to have been in school today. If one went down on the wharf there would be a large number of young Izaa Waltons casting their lines who ought to be in school today; so all is not well here in so far as compulspry education is concerned.

It has been said that a four-way compromise is to be made in so far as education is concerned in any country. It must be economically possible, it must be socially desirable, it must be politically practical and it must be educationally relevant. I sympathise with the Minister on the first point of the economic possibility. Any country can devote only Just as much of its budget to education, and Barbados would never be able to build enough physical plants to educate all the children of educable age or ability in these piants. So to talk of erecting schols from time to time until a point is arrived at where there would be no private schools is laughable, It is not done in countries with one hundred times the resources of Barbados, and it cannot be done here. I welcome the Minister\'s assurance, and I congratulate him on the efforts which he has made to draw the private schools into the ambit of his influence. I will say no more

on that at this time, as it is not my desire to anticipate anyone who may be speaking upon this subject later in this month, but I would like to pay tribute to him for his labours in this direction and to assure him that they have not gone unheeded, and that we are most grateful for his efforts.

Now the question of an increasing birth-rate, a birthrate increasing almost in geometrical ratio with school places provided in arthmetical progression, one can never catch up with the other, We must, all be aware of this, and we can only congratulate the Ministry of Education for its efforts in that direction,

It is true that there has been some heart-burning mentioned by the Minister himself as to the results gained to the General Certificate of education which was written in July last. I do feel that a great deal of suspicion would be eliminated if the Minister would see to it that these results were published. There suits of all schools which take the examine ation should be published in the pages of our local newspapers. When these things are not written up and held before them, much more suspicion is engendered than is perhaps needed; but if the Minister could see to it - and I am hoping that he can -that these results are published year after

year, the public would then have an opportunity of assessing the various schools, and they would know to what schools they might best entrust their children. In all the other territories these results are published immediately they come out. In Trinidad next door, they are published on the front page of the \'Trinidad Guardian\'; so important are they considered. In Barbados last year they were not published at all. This is a strange departure and there must be some reason behind it. All those involved who do not inveigh against this new departure might have something to hide, but I am advocating and asking the Minister if he would be good enough to see to it that hereafter the results of this examination which is of such great importance to those young people who are about to take their places in society, to the parents who have spent large amounts of money in education, to their friends and prospective employers, and to other interested persons, are published.

Now I am sorry if the Minister misunderstood my motives in bringing this Resolution before the House. I did not think it necessary to warn him specifically as to the motion, because I was only too well aware that any Resolution which is brought here must be the subject of comment by all the members of this Honourable House even before it is discussed here. I saw no necessity therefore for bringing to him specifically the knowledge that I was bringing such a Resolution. It is no duty of a fast bowler to point out to the opposing batsman that he is going to bowl a yorker; it would make the game very silly each time he tried to do that. I apologise for bringing it in his absence; but we had not seen him for some time, we were not sure he was going to come in on that occasion or the next Tuesday, and there was a matter of burning importance which I thought should be discussed in this House. 2.55 p.m.

I refer to the recent appointment, or tentative appointment, which has now been sent back to the Governing Body of a certain school. Now as to this matter, I do not want to speak on it at any great length because it has been issued that this matter is now being considered by the Hon. Minister and his colleagues and it is what I consider to be sub judice.

But what I would like to draw to the attention of the Hon. Minister is another salient point in that it is now being considered that not only is the age of eleven now considered too early for children to be removed from the primary to the Secondary School, but this is a pronouncement which was made by no less a person than the Chairman of Management of Headmasters and Headmistresses of the Schools Advisory Committee for Education, established in England. This is a movement which has stated that postponing and transferring the entrance age from eleven to thirteen would give the staff of his school a better opportunity to assess the standard of the child. He goes on to state that at the moment the Secondary Schools have the power to call upon the primary school head for the assessment of the applicant and this has reduced the pressure of primary schools which tend to prevent them from concentrating on examination results and not fulfilling their proper aims.

This is a view which has become more tenable throughout the educational world. A great deal of frustration and heart-burning is caused in Barbados when the time comes to write what is properly known as the eleven plus examination. Something like over 10,000 children wrote this examination this year and you only have 700 places; therefore the result is obvious. Nine thousand and over are going to fail. It is obvious that 9,300 would have to be failed or at least, if you chose to play with words, are not going to gain admission.

This is not the fault of the Ministry of Education; this is because of our increasing birth-rate and our almost static physical plant for education. However, there are plans which can be adopted to ameliorate the existing evils, and one of them is making the transfer from the primary to the secondary level at the age of thirteen. That I recommend to the Hon. Minister.

There is the psychological effect to this also. If a child is regarded as an educational reject at the age of eleven, it is

not a good thing. It can warp the life of children at that age. But if you make the transfer at the age of thirteen, the child is older and harder; and if he fails, then the psychological effects are not as injurious as they would have been two years before. There is a world of difference between children of eleven years and those of thirteen years. It is a greater difference from that of a man of 40 years and another of

42 years. The idea which has now gained ground in England and certain other countries is that the transfer might well be made when the child is at the age of thirteen rather than at the age of eleven as now obtains. That may well help the situation.

Another question which is causing us a great deal of thought is the teaching of English in our schools. This was seen from the results of the last examinations which were so ridiculously poor, not only in this territory, but in Trinidad and Jamaica. It is not only that some of our schools are run by people who have no value for the Queen\'s English; but even in those schools where there are dedicated teachers sometimes the teaching of English is done inexpertly.

Many years ago teachers did not have to be particularly concerned in the performance of a child in English because only the cream of the primary schools reached our secondary schools. When a boy left a primary school, it was more or less presupposed that he was an intelligent boy. I remember well in those days that boys would go through the wholeyear with only three or four essays given them. Now if you do not set an essay and a precis at least every week, at the next examination the children are doomed to failure: and, along with that, there are teachers in secondary schools who would not go to the trouble of correcting the work of the children. More importantly, children do not read readily nowadays. They lack vocabulary and a person\'s vocabulary can be assessed as a measure of his intelligence. Ideas are formulated in words, and if you do not know words you cannot assimilate ideas.

The reason for a child\'s failure in English is his lack of knowledge in the English Language and his lack of vocabulary. Formerly, this used to be done in almost an unconscious manner because you had a large percentage of the schools\' population going to the Public Library and reading. People read worthwhile literature, and almost unconciously their English was improved. The situation today is far different. We have respectable children coming and asking us if they can have a comic on Macbeth. It is the comic version which remains in their minds. Then they look at pictures by the Yellow press. That is what we have to fight against nowadays, and I must agree very warmly with the Hon. Minister of Education when he said that what is needed is a return to the teaching of English Grammar. We have people who tell us to learn English by models People tell us that we should sit down and read essays by Bacon or the novels of Sir Walter Scott. It is just like going down to Kensington Oval and watching Gary Sobers batting and then expecting to perform equally as well without learning the mechanics of the game. It is necessary for our pupils to read good English; and, for that matter, to translate English into a foreign language, it it necessary for them to have a strong knowledge of English Grammar, and this should be inculcated into them at an early age. 3.05 p.m.

This new educational system of studying the models of great writers and hoping that the pupils will be able after reading these models to write, if not equally as well, at least approximately as well, is silly. I agree with the Minister in that entirely, and I do hope that the teachers in our schools who have been

alarmed and embarrassed by the recent examination results, will take this to mind and reintroduce the grammar books into their school classes.

We also have a great deal of difficulty, as the Minister must be all too well aware, in the teaching of comprehension. A child cannot make a precis of what he does not understand, neither can it answer questions on it. Most of the comprehension questions are taken from the pen of some great writer; and if the child cannot understand what is expressed in the particular style and manner, surely it cannot be expected to make a good performance on paper. It is therefore necessary to introduce the works of great

writers to the child\'s attention and see that they are studied. A great deal of the blame may be cast on the lazy teachers of some of our schools who will not set work which will demand a great portion of their time, but who are merely relying on one-word answers. I know that the Minister is aware of the consequent comments from the pen of the examiner. If the child is studying Shakespeare, he gets eighteen out of twenty from one-word answers; but if the child is asked to write an essay answer on the same Shakespeare, he is ill at ease. That is one of the things which caused the lamentable results from which we suffered on the last occasion.

I am glad to learn from the Hon. Minister that the whole idea of technical education is old-fashioned and I hope they will come in with something which is more suited to our needs for the future. There have been many complaints which I will not reiterate on this occasion. I have mentioned them to many teachers, and there are those who think that a polytechnic would improve things in Barbados, such as those we have on the outskirts of London where people can get degrees in Modern Studies or Economics, or if they can do engineering of some sort or the other; but in this one school there is provision for various types of specialization. Perhaps this may be a more economical idea than some of what has been attempted in the past without success, and which has caused the technical Institute to be regarded with less than warm admiration.

I agree with the Hon. Minister that in view of the efforts which are being made, a Commission of Enquiry into the educational standards of the island may not now be necessary, especially as, within recent months, there has been a tremendous flurry of activity which, we hope will continue in the educational realms. If this suggestion is followed, some of the most outstanding charges may be made in the future. So I agree with the Hon. Minister that, perhaps, this Commission of Enquiry might be no longer necessary. But I will point out to the Minister that such criticisms as have been made were made in good faith. There was no attempt to criticise anybody or to denigrate anyone\'s own effort; but at any time that the situation calls for it, and I see that there is anything going wrong in the educational system of the island, I will get up in here and make a similar motion again. I would like that to be carefully understood.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, at this stage, I am asking leave to withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

The hon.member is asking leave to withdraw the Resolution which was tabled in his name, and if there is no objection, leave will be granted. (AFTER A PAUSE) There being no objection, leave is granted. This Resolution is accordingly withdrawn.

RESOLUTION re THE HOSPITAL (FEES) REGULATIONS

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

The next Order of the Day under Private Members\' Business stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition

To move the passing of a Resolution relating to the surgical fees, accommodation and treatment charges as set out in the Schedule to \"The Hospital (Fees) Regulations, 1965.\"

Notice of this Resolution was given on the 25th May, this year.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think before I proceed to make any observations or criticisms which I will make on these new Hospital (Fees) Regulations, I think it is my duty to say that I appreciate the courtesy which the Hon. Minister of Health has extended to me by accompanying me through the Hospital, I thought it my duty when I gave notice of this Resolution, that I would discuss these Regulations, that I would draw this matter to the attention of the Hon. Minister. The Minister was not bound to accompany me, and I do not believe that he accorppanied me just because he wanted to be there for me to ask him questions. Therefore, I say that he has observed how cheap courtesy

can be, and that it can be lavished without losing anything. While I say that I will also say that it was a pleasure to have the Minister with me in going through the Hospital. I say that because I felt it my duty to go carefully into all of these matters and there are various reports which I have seen and various

accusations which I have heard, some of which have been founded on fact and some of which have not been founded on fact. 3.15 p.m.

I shall attempt this evening to sift these accusations and deal with those founded upon fact, lest it be felt that I am merely a critic of the Hospital Just for the sake of criticism.

I think hon. members will appreciate, after being here in public life for twenty years in this Assembly, the role 1 have always played in Social Services and as a critic of the Hospital administration even when I was on the Board of the Advisory Committee; and I was abruptly removed because I am not one of those who would just say what anybody wants me to say. I want it to be made quite clear. therefore, that if any member of this House or any member of the medical profession thinks that I have anything against him individually when I speak, I publicly say that I have not; but if they feel so, it is a matter entirely for them and I just do not care. I am doing a job which I feel my conscience tells me I must do, despite the fact that some of my friends have been saying recently that I receive money as Leader of the Opposition and I do not oppose. I have made it quite clear and will continue to make it clear that as far as I am concerned they can keep this Opposition money they are talking about, because I am not prepared to come here and just for the sake of getting my name in the papers every day or over the radio oppose something if I feel it is right.

When I listen to some of my friends or so-called friends saying that my colleague the hon. junior member for Christ Church and myself will praise the Government for something or support them, I can assure them that I still keep in my files copies of newspapers like the Beacon, and I have Hansard reports of this House in which the President of the last Government party actually praised the hon. junior member for Christ Church and myself for giving support to his party in matters before this House when members of the present Government opposed. We acted in a way that we thought was right, and in a manner of national interest and not merely of Party.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are Regulations and Regulations, You know there are certain Regulations - and I must confess I did not observe this at first - which empower the Cabinet to make Regulations, and 40 days after tabling them in this House, they become law and members of this House cannot amend them. The most they can do is to throw them out en bloc. On the other hand, I think it was the 1947 Act which made an amendment giving power to the Cabinet to make such Regulations without bringing them before the Chamber at all; so it does seem to me a matter of courtesy in bringing them here. Had it not been so, we would not have had an opportunity of discussing these Regulations.

There are things in the Regulations, however, with which we are not in entire agreement and which we

will point out to the Hon. Minister and his Cabinet. Let me say at the outset that you have a new Hospital, you have modern equipment, conditions have changed, and I am not prepared to say here all the fees paid at the old Hospital should be retained at the new Hospital. What I will say is that the increases made do not seem at all equitable when compared with the old rates. The running of the Hospital is one of the most burning questions in Barbados. My colleague who has just sat down spoke about education, but I would take him or anybody else to task in saying that the Government may increase anything for taxation. One may smoke, drink, eat or go to high school, but there is always the expectation that as long as one lives, he will have possibly to go to a hospital or have the services of a doctor at a hospital; therefore what I am dealing with today must affect every living soul in this country.

Funnily enough, immediately on giving notice of my intention to discuss these Regulations, I saw in the Advocate

that the Minister of Education in some interview said that the Hospital in Barbados was free to all. I understand that quite clearly; but since that I have seen so much written on the Hospital that I am wondering why all this was not written before. If I had not gone through the Hospital with the Minister himself, I would have come to the conclusion that here was a Minister who was pre-judging or anticipating what I had to say on this matter, and was building up a case. I have seen it written about the Hospital that it is the best in the world and that everything is going rosy; but I want to say here and now that this is far from the truth, and I am going to make a strong statement now that unless something is done, you will have a breakdown within six months. I appreciate the fact that, as the Minister has told us, there is a tremendous shortage of nurses. 3.25 p.m.

If you will recall the debate in this House, you will remember I discussed this matter with the Hon. Minister and the Hon. Minister gave some other reasons. I hope the Hon. Minister is now convinced that the reasons given to him are really not the reasons. They could not be the reasons. The latest information given us by the Hon. Minister was as a result of a Resolution which was passed here a few weeks ago where I commended the Government and the Ministry for using the wards at the old Hospital for the training of nurses. Like my colleague, who spoke on education, I do appreciate that the Hon. Minister of Health is making an effort; but if people in this country are afraid because a man becomes a doctor and then shows us that he is not a human, if he does not get up and say that, it is not really helping the Ministry at all.

I shall say something here this afternoon and it is this. One thing which the hon. junior member for St. George warned me about on the floor of the House was this. He said to me that I would be sorry for him. He was then the Minister for Social Services. I must confess that at the timel did not grasp what he said tome, but as time goes on, what he told me has proven to be correct.

At this Hospital I will deal with the nurses first. You have a shortage of nurses. Why should there be a shortage? Let us get to the root of it. Let us deal with the nurses first. I said here some time ago that what I could not understand was how our seventh standard girls who got the chance to go to England eventually became with the tuition they received registered nurses and qualified midwives. If that is so, then how it is that girls who attended private secondary schools and who had reached the fourth form, would fail to pass the eyes of those who have to examine them to become a student nurse at the Hospital here? There is no shortage of manpower as such here. In other words, nobody can tell me that there is any shortage of nurses who have applied to become nurses. You have a shortage of trained nurses. What is responsible for this? When I say something and I am subject to correction, I hope the Hon. Minister of Health would correct me. How is it that you have a class of 120 girls taking an examination to become nurses and only two of them getting through with that examination? How is it possible? It is very easy and very simple indeed to understand the reason. It is just because they are not taught. I am wondering, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if the Hon. Minister can see around the corner that this is a suitable attempt to undermine the administration of the Hospital. I am not taking that statement back: I am going to prove that up to the hilt. There are a number of girls coming from the Federal High School, the Modern High School, the Washington and a number of private secondary schools and you accept 100 of them. If the Hon. Minister is going to tell me that I am not speaking the truth, he can make his notes and contradict me. There was a time when every child in a second form at a certain secondary school failed an examination and the next term the authorities took on the staff a Mr. Sealy who was an elementary school teacher to teach those children and everyone of them passed. Something must have been wrong. I therefore say that all the 120 girls who sat this examination at the Hospital could not be idiots. All 120 girls who took the examination could not actually have failed in certain subjects; therefore, something is wrong at the Hospital.

Let me say here and now that a very eminent and distinguished visitor said this to me. A doctor is as good as his nurse is. That is so. be he Surgeon-Specialist, Physician-Specialist or whatever Specialist he may be.

On the Other hand, I notice that to be able to combat this shortage of nurses, the Ministry responsible has been following the practice in England and the United States of employing what you call Nursing Assistants in some places, and what you call Nursing Auxiliaries in other places and what you call Ward Auxiliaries in Trinidad. I want to say to the Hon. Minister, if it is not known to him, that he ought to know, that even these girls whom you have recruited for a job as this have complained that they are treated purely as domestics and looked upon as pure domestics and they strongly object to it. We sent girls to England to become practical nurses and they have become practical nurses.

Another point which I would like to draw to the Hon. Minister\'s attention is that gone are the days of the idea that you are dividing nurses for the purpose of eating in the Dining Hall. This is something

which nurses are not going to tolerate, especially those who have gone to England and other parts. Let me say this. All doctors do not possess these qualities. Some realise that conditions have changed and they must give the nurses the respect which is due to them. When I say that, may be, you would get somebody telling the nurses to write a letter to the \"Advocate\". I prefer to do this in a general way because I believe the Hon. Minister is interested, and in the way which he is going into the matter, he must know that all the statements which I have been making here are true and he must know that these are statements of fact.

With respect to your Assistant Nurses, all is not well. I will be the first to commend the Government for its recognition of the services of the Matron at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and recommending her for Honours from Her Majesty the Queen. With few exceptions, from what I have heard, I get nothing but praise being said of the Matron for her attitude towards the nurses; but indeed, as I have said, a doctor is only as good as his nurses. 3.35 p.m.

As I said, Sir, a Doctor is only as good as the Nurses. These nurses which we have had there, the old-time nurses, the Doctors will tell you and the Minister ought to know, have given wonderful service, and some of them have given that service at great sacrifice. I must say that, to me, it does not seem to be only a question of money. I spoke to a nurse who had been recruited from England and who has only been back here for about two or three months.Naturally one having been trained in big hospitals in England with modern methods and modern technique and seeing how nurses are treated in this country, you can see the underlying resentment, for what reason I do not know; but I do say this: there is a subtle move that this Hospital will be down in six months for many reasons.

I will remove from there and go straight on to the doctors. There is a feeling in this country that if you criticise a doctor you know what is going to happen. The first thing I would like to say is this: when they wanted to remove the Visiting Surgeons I have always maintained that they should remain and here is where I will call names. A few months ago a boy got stabbed and the wound touched his heart. He was rushed to the Hospital and Dr. St. John was called in. This is a question of dealing with people who cannot pay. I will deal with this question of payment in a hurry. This doctor worked on this child until about three o\'clock in the morning, and what a rude shock we had a few days after I did not know that the doctor was asked to leave. What I do not understand is this I do not believe that I would know Dr. St. John if I saw him, but Dr. St. John who is a Barbadian, was asked to leave. He is a Barbadian who has given service to this country. Let me tell you this with all the Specialists that you can bring here, you cannot staff the Hospital with all Specialists. I understand that Dr. St. John has been asked to leave and I speak with the greatest respect to the Doctor who had been brought from British Guiana, a doctor called Dr. Romitti. Thirty years ago, Dr. Romittt of British Guiana was the king in the West Indies,

but according to the laws of nature, you take a man of 36 years as against a man of 75 years. Let them

bring back Dr. Massiah at the Hospital.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

On a point of order. From what I can understand from the hon. member, he is trying to make out a case to the effect that Dr. St. John was asked to go in favour of Dr. Romitti. That is not the case. Dr. St. John\'s post was one of Assistant Visiting Surgeon, and when we had the revised Establishment for the Hospital for the posts of Assistant Visiting Surgeons, two of them were abolished. The posts of Visiting Surgeons were kept. The hon. member is referring to the time when the Surgical Registrar was to go on leave and there was the question as to whether Dr. St. John or the Specialist Dr. Romitti should have been brought in for the post. It was not a question of asking Dr. St. John to go in favour of Dr. Romitti; it was a question of the abolition of the post of Assistant Visiting Surgeon. I did not know that Dr. St. John was one of the Assistant Visiting Surgeon or Visiting Surgeon, but that will be taken care of.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

I thank the hon. member. I know that he has quite a lot to reply to, but I think he should wait and reply to everything. What I was saying is this here is a young man at the age of 36 years. I have not discussed this matter with anybody. Here is a young man who has been working quite a lot at the Hospital. We all know Dr. Romitti, an Italian, a very able man, a very distinguished surgeon and the like. Here is a man at 75 years who is good for matters of consultation, but Dr. St. John was asked to leave. When I heard the Minister say that he did not know this man, I want him to tell me the whole situation surrounding the mystery of Dr. St. John\'s removal. I am very glad to hear that Dr. St. John was not removed in favour of Dr. Romitti, but there are times when you must get up and say what should be said.

I do not believe that you have to stick to Barbadians, but when you have a man like Dr. St. John who is a young man, how is it that he has been asked to leave? What Body is responsible for his removal? I would like to have that matter explained fully. On the other hand, I have always been a critic of what is going on at the Hospital. When I see it stated in the newspaper that the Hospital is free to all, I take that to mean the same thing as that the Cemetery is free to all. You have a Statute to the effect that if a person dies in the street and there are no relatives to take care of him, a certain Body must provide a grave for that dead person and so on. I believe the statement is like one going to the standpipe where the water is free to all. It is not as, if you are a Goddard, how much you work for and so on; it is like water which is free to all. If this Institution is so free to all, why is it that you have in existence a department which must take the name and address and occupation of persons and so on? For years we had what is known as the Casualty, but that never was a Casualty. Another point is that Barbados led the way in socialist medicine for the simple reason that if carpenters, masons, artisans or anybody from all over the island felt that something was wrong they would go to the Hospital, to the Casualty as they would call it, and they would be examined and treated whether it was a Hospital case or not. 3.45 p.m.

I agree that conditions have changed, but do not tell me that the Hospital is free to all, because this whole question of fees and regulations have been dismissed. There were glaring headlines in the newspapers that the Hospital is free to all, but I would like to see an instance where, apart from an accident where the person had to be taken immediately to the Casualty, the service was free. What you call free would be Mr. X who runs a store in Broad Street walking up to the Casualty and saying his name is so-and-so, he is proprietor of a certain store, he pays so much income tax and therefore he is entitled to the service.

Now I have discussed with medical practitioners who have worked all parts of the United Kingdom the question of your Casualty and Out-Patients\' Department. You have appointed Surgeon Specialists, Physician Specialist and

other Specialists in the field of medicine as appear in these Regulations, and I would say that only a person who would be partly a lunatic could be responsible for putting some of these fees in these Regulations. As I said before, we do not have power to amend these Regulations.

Now let me deal with the Out-Patients\' Department. What I want to be told and what the public wants to know, since you pay a Specialist $8,800 a year and he receives 75% of the fees he gets from his other practice, is whether he is doing as many non-paying cases as paying cases. Mark you. Mr. Deputy Speaker, not one Minister would deny that there are more poor people and people who are unable to pay than there are those who are able to pay, and therefore it follows, as night follows day, that more of the poor will become ill and have to go to the Hospital than the rich who can pay. I am going to bring cases at point, and I am not going to take advantage of my position in this House. I will deal first with the Radiologist whose fees I will come to later. People go to the Hospital to see the Radiologist and there is a line of paying patients and a line of nonpaying patients, and I challenge Dr. Smith to deny that the line of paying patients is taken, and sometimes those who cannot pay are sent back several times, while those who can pay are taken again the next day. Lord have mercy upon the poorl Do you think it is right? I can prove that a clerk who was working there saw in the non-paying line a patient who was suffering and called the patient out and sent her up to Dr. Smith, and after the picture was taken, and she found that the line of paying patients was so long and this patient was taken out of the non-paying line, she got on the telephone and spoke to Major Daniel, and the girl was told the next morning she would have to leave the Hospital and go to the Technical Institute and work. Let Major Daniel deny that if he likes. Those are facts which I challenge them to deny, and I am perfectly willing to bring witnesses to the Premier or anybody else. I do not believe that the Minister would encourage that for one moment, but that is the sort of thing that has been going on for some time; and if that is not an attempt to undermine or prevent the Hospital from running successfully, I do not know what is.

You know fully well, Sir, as I have said, that the four walls of this magnificent building cannot make a

hospital. What must make a hospital is the co-operation between doctor and doctor, doctor and nurse, nurse and orderly, orderly and porter, and porter and doctor. That is the only thing that can redound to the benefit of the people of this country; therefore I feel that incidents like that are absolutely not right.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Minister took me through the Hospital and as an old politician I looked around and saw things for myself. You are having this as a training Hospital. Now a youngster goes to do medicine, in keeping with what is happening, at the Jamaica University. He gets his first and second M.B. and then he does his clinical in a hospital; but as two doctors said to me in my house only last week, when they are finished and have the piece of paper, they then would like to learn. One of them told me that the reason why you are getting no physicians at the Hospital, though you may make it the best training Hospital, is because unless a young man knows when he leaves Jamaica, Aberdeen or St. Andrews with that piece of paper he is going to come to a hospital and work with a man who will teach him something, he is not going to come. 3.55 p.m.

One doctor said to me: \"Mr. Mottley, tell your Government to cut my salary in half and let me work three day with Dr. Graham.\" I asked him why. He said that this is the feeling of every doctor whom you have in training at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. He further said; \"I come here to learn; therefore when I am in charge of a Pay Ward and the Physician-Specialist comes around. I see cases; I see diagnoses being made.\" He went on to say it is entirely unfair to the poor people that they have to stand in the corner and they cannot stand up even for two minutes. They come because they have diabetes or hypertension. On the other hand, this doctor told me that if he had somebody else over him as a physician Specialist, he could ask him

what he found wrong with such-and-such a patient and he would take me aside and tell me his opinion and where I was wrong. You get that from doctors who are trained. On the other hand he would tell me \"no, I think you are right and I think you should do so-and-so.\" I can call the name of Dr. Graham.

When I heard doctors in this country have the brass and temerity to say that they had no respect for the Minister of Health, I should have had them to deal with. Very few people in this country have respect for some of them. 1 would like to say that doctors make money, but at the expense of people in this country: and I do not think it is fair how they have treated the Minister.

I asked that same doctor; \"Why are you saying all this? He said that \"When we come out of a University and we come here, we understand that you have able facilities and we expect when you have 48 people in a ward to see a Physician-Specialist with experience. When we are in charge of a ward, we want to see somebody who would tell us something when we find something wrong with a patient and

we have prescribed treatment. We expect him to tell us that we are not treating the person in the correct way. But what do we find? When Dr. Forde comes to a ward, he does not stand in it for even two minutes, yet he is one of the most able Physicians in this country,\" This is what that doctor said to me. He said: \"Put me with Dr. Graham and cut my salary in half, because when I am with him, I learn something.\" They tell you that if every Physician- Specialist was like Mr. Leacock, Dr. Ramsey and Dr. Graham, you would be very proud. You see, the people look at these doctors as human beings.

I will tell the Hon. Minister of Health something now. I pay taxes towards the upkeep of this institution; but for God\'s sake, the name of Barbados means more than a particular individual at the Hospital. A man who came from America the other day went to the Hospital because he wanted to discuss something. He said that he wanted to find a particular doctor, and when he came upon a certain man, that man was Dr. Ramsey. He never expected that he would have met such a simple and humble minded man for a doctor. The other day I asked the Hon. Minister if there were two people in a bed and he said \"Yes, but it was against my instructions\". He went on to say that there was so much room between beds. If I had my mother at the Hospital I would commend the Hon. Minister for putting in more beds rather than to have another woman pushing her foot in my mother\'s face. 4.35 p.m.

All that does not worry me in the slightest. I am not taking any advantage of my position in Barbados, but I want to say that it is the feeling among the nurses that Mrs. Murray-Ainsley and Dr. Forde are the two people who are not offering co-operation at the Hospital, and that is where you are going under. I make that statement after serious investigation, and you do not think that I would be in public life for 25 years, of which nearly 20 years were spent in this House, fighting these battles, if I did not know my way. I drive about in shirt and pants at night and people do not know me.

I want the hon. member to be able to tell me not only about the physicians but about the gynaecologist and everybody in this Hospital. What are they doing about paying patients? I have been told things by people, and I am saying that Specialists at the Hospital, in stead of attending to more paying patients, they must attend to more poor patients and less paying patients. That means that the standard in Barbados is so high that nearly everybody can afford to pay for their attendance and the others cannot pay for theirs. If you find that the majority of people are those who cannot pay and those who can pay are in the minority, what is the indication? Would you be free to make them pay? Is that according to their ethics?

I see that you have increased the fees for the Specialists in respect of people who can pay. This is a sign which makes things worse. You have increased your fees for the physician Specialist. According to this Third Schedule of

these Regulations this is in respect of those persons who can pay. Human nature is pecular and I have not forgotten whence I came. According to this schedule, for the first day of attendance, the fee is $17 in Grade A room; $8.50 in Grade B room and $4.25 in Grade C room, which would be the wards in which we see four beds in the public wards screened around. Then we have the fees for the first two days of attendance. They are $29.80 Grade A: $14.87 Grade B; and $7.43 in the public wards. Then for each subsequent day, the fees are $3.40 Grade A, $1.60 Grade B and $.80 Grade C. Then in paragraph \"6\" of this Schedule this is what is set out the amount of fees payable under this paragraph shall not exceed $212.50, Grade A; $106.25 Grade B and $53.12 Grade Cor the public Ward. That is as far as the fees for the physician Specialists are concerned. When I was on the Hospital Advisory Board, I had a case like this this is a man whom you chased away, a man who used to butcher people. (MEMBERS What is his name?) (A MEMBER Trieloff) Right. A school teacher had an operation for his daughter and he charged the full price allowed for the operation; and because he wanted a bed quickly he got her out of bed on the second day. Every day for ten days she went to him to pack her hose he charged her $10,00. Dr. Baeza was there. Let me ask you this question. When you have an operation for appendicitis performed, you are charged something further for that? I say no. I do not know how to believe this. I can swear to that and I know it is the truth. The Minister was with me and I asked the doctor in front of the Minister this \"How often do you see the physician Specialist in the Ward?\" I see that the fees for the first day of attendance in Grade A room is $17.00 and the maximum fees charged are not to exceed $212.50. To me that is absolutely wrong. I was told \"No doctor comes in to see me\". I do not agree with these fees, although the Minister says that the maximum amount shall not exceed $212.50, and I will tell you why I do not agee with that. A Specialist is a Specialist. The first thing a person does when he becomes ill is to visit his general medical practitioner and that medical practitioner does not specialise in anything. 4.15 p.m.

If you take ill tonight, tomorrow you will go to your family doctor who looks at you and says that he thinks you should see a Specialist and he makes an appointment for you. This Hospital cannot be run for Specialists alone, and besides, they work at other clinics too while people remain suffering at the Hospital. Do you know that a Government stands or falls on the health of the people in the community? These doctors do not go into the wards and look at the poor people at all. When the family doctor sends you to the Specialist, you may have pains in the abdominal region and he examines you through and through and tells you that it seems as though you have an abscess in the liver, but that he is not certain and you have to go to the Radiologist, who is a Specialist again. I am not putting any case for myself; but for the grace of God I would have had to get somebody to do it for me, but I am showing what happens to the poor people. The Radiologist takes a picture, and you have to pay for the service in advance unless the Hospital Director says otherwise. When the results go back to the Physician Specialist, he says you have to have an operation and sends you to the Surgeon Specialist; so you go from the family doctor to the Physician Specialist, then to the Radiologist and on to the Surgeon Specialist.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Regulations state that the fees payable under this paragraph shall not exceed $212. When I spoke to the Hon. Minister, I had the impression that they applied to all, but this

only applies to the physicians. If you have acute appendicitis, you will have to pay $212.50 or $127.50 or $106.25 depending on the Ward. These fees are wrong, and if you have never heard me yet and you think I have become old and dotish, do not make that mistake. I can take this and hold an election on it. You are paying the doctors $8.800, then they receive three- quarters of the fees and yet you are allowing all this. After all, everybody is not Bowring or Goddard or Wilkinson. You have carpenters and masons who have daughters and may have to go to the Hospital, and these people may have to wait for two years. We can only express our sentiments against it here or in public, but it is not right.

I will come now to the Gynaecologist. I will render to Caesar the things that are Caesar\'s. I have heard from confidential sources that two of the doctors at the hospital whom you think would undermine the administration are offering the most co-operation, and those are Cato and Cummins.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

On a point of order, the hon. member said that two of the doctors whom I think would undermine the administration of the Hospital are giving the most co-operation, but I do not think they would give me any trouble.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

It is said that these two doctors whom it is felt would not give co-operation are giving the maximum co-operation, but I do not agree with the fees that are set out here for them. The fees are $170, $85, $42.50 and so on. I have got it out of the horse\'s mouth that after these people qualify and come here, they only do two or three maternity cases. Go and ask Dr. Payne who went to Harrow Hospital to do his internship. You and I know, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that Puchie\'s anatomy and the Queen\'s anatomy are the same, and the modern practice in England with pre-natal and post natal care is to deliver a child at the hospital and the next day the mother is discharged. 4.25 p.m.

You have been following the practice - not in the pay Wards - but in the Maternity Wards for the poor- of discharging them right away. I go and visit every house in Bridgetown and I will say this. In England, when a woman comes out of a Maternity Ward and returns to her home or where she is residing, there is water, electricity, light and everything. When you send women out of your Maternity Ward just a day after they have given birth to a child, they have to go and sleep on the floor; they have to go to the stand-pipe for water, and their condition is not conducive to proper living standards. While this is so with these poor women, the wife of the hon. senior member for St. George or the hon. junior member for St. John can go into the Pay Ward and stay for seven days, but Jane Lucas must go in the Maternity Ward, and after she has delivered the child then out she goes. I have drawn this to the attention of the Hon. Minister and I feel that something should be done in this respect.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I see that you want to stop me. Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
How far are you? Mr. MOTTLEY I am just half-way through.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
It is now 4.30 p.m. and Private Member\'s Business has come to an end for today.

TOWN AND COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (INTERIM CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL, 1965

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
When the Sitting was suspended, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition was speaking on Order No. 5 Second reading of a Bill to amend the Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) Act, 1959 to extend its duration for a further period of one year from the 9th July, 1965.

Mr. MOTTLEY:
I had finished my speech.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
I will put the question now. Hon. members who are in favour, please say \"Aye\", those who are not in favour please say \"No\". I think the \"Ayes\" have it.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that you do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on this Bill.

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

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

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

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were called and passed.

On the motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of one Bill in Committee.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On separate motions of Hon. J. C. TUDOR seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDER NO. 6 CALLED

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
The next Order of the day is order No. 6 which stands in the name of the Hon. Premier.

(A VOICE:
Let us go back to Order No. 4)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
According to the Standing Orders of the House, no Bill shall be read a second time until it has been printed and circulated to Members.

That is why I said earlier what I said and ruled my objection to this Item being dealt with.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:
Your Honour, having been in this House for a few years, you are quite aware of the Standing Orders of the House, but this Bill has been printed and circulated and this Bill has been published in the \"Official Gazette\"; therefore I find it rather remarkable that this Government had found so much resistance, even by legally trained persons, to dealing with this Bill which is in the interest of the people of this country. I am not surprised at the behaviour of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition because any real estate agent would not be interested in this Bill.

Mr. MOTTLEY:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I object to that. What is the Hon. Premier talking about when he says any real estate agent? The hon. member comes in here with this sort of behaviour. I merely said to the Clerk earlier that I have not got this Bill and he asked other hon. members over here if they had got theirs and they said \"no\".

The point of saying that I am a real estate agent is not becoming.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:
It is not a question of being a real estate agent; it is the kind of money that you are making.

Mr. MOTTLEY:
Because I am a real estate agent. (ASIDES).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
This Sitting is suspended for fifteen minutes, both hon. members being on their feet. 4.35 p.m.

On Re-assembling

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

During the interim of the suspension I instructed the Clerk to make a check and lunderstand that the Bill has been printed in the Official Gazette. That Rule seems to me to be in conjunction with the Rule that hon. members must be circulated with copies of the Bill. If it is the desire that this Bill be dealt with at this stage, it can only be dealt with, with the leave of the House as a whole.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Before Your Honour unnecessarily suspended the sitting, I was trying to explain to Your Honour something which you have Just omitted. You made a dogmatic statement that this Bill was not gazetted, and 1 was endeavouring to point out to you that this Bill was given notice of since last Tuesday. The Bill has been gazetted, and that is all that the law requires. The Clerk was endeavouring to circulate the Bill to hon. members and there is nothing wrong with that. I must say that the Clerk is at fault for not continuing to give duplicates of the Bill, which was posted to hon. members\' homes, after the Hon. Leader of the Opposition in his misbehaviour refused to receive a copy of the Bill from the Clerk of the House. These are

positive statements which I am making now. Your Honour was so unconcerned that the tenants should have security that you made a statement which was false.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

I am asking the hon. member to withdraw that statement. You cannot extend or interpret any statement from the hon. member to me.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

I am going to object to that too. I have never expressed anything that tenants must not have security.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

I am going to rule now. I will not deal with this Bill today. That is my ruling. I will not deal with this Bill today.

Hon. E. W. BARROW:

I am speaking as a responsible Leader of this Government and I am dealing with a statement which was made by Your Honour. Your Honour was not truthful when you said that the Bill was not gazetted.

I am still saying that there is an untruth. According to the Standing Orders of the House, when a Bill is gazetted and circulated, this Government is not going to be obstructed by anyone clad in brief authority or otherwise, trying to prevent the work of the country from being done. In two hours they got through the Boundaries Commission Order which was circulated and it was held up by the antics of the Opposition and in accordance with the Standing Orders, hon. members have not received their copies of this Bill. I am asking you to rule. I am not asking the House to grant leave to deal with this Bill. This Bill takes effect on the 8th June, whether the Opposition obstructs it or not. All these landlords have been hurriedly summoned by people on the other side to say that they will not be allowed to proceed with this Bill today and they are doing it over there while people are on their land. That was being done when we gave notice of this Bill last Tuesday. This Bill becomes effective as from 8th June. We will not go on with this Order; we will go on with the next Order.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Hon. members have not been circulated with this Bill in accordance with Standing Order 40, and I finally and irrevocably rule that we will not deal with this Bill today. I will not entertain any further discussion on this issue for the day.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was claiming Your Honour\'s indulgence

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

I have ruled that I am not entertaining anything further concerning the discussion on this Bill.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

But it is hardly fair to me to allow the Premier to make a statement about me which is not true. I am calling upon the Clerk to say what is true. I would like the Clerk to tell me something about it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Order No. 6 stands in the name of the Hon. Premier- To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to the liability of occupiers and others for injury or damage resulting to persons or goods lawfully on any land or other property from dangers due to the state of the property or to things done or omitted to be done there. This Order will not be entertained today.

The next Order also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the second reading of a Bill to

provide protection to persons in respect of fires accidentally beginning on their premises.

At this stage, members of the Government left the Chamber.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Order No. 8 also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier- To move the Second Reading of a Bill to amend the Statute of Frauds, 1762.

Order No. 9 also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Frustration of contracts.

Order No. 10 also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the law governing the making of contracts by or on behalf of bodies corporate and for connected purposes.

Order No. 11 also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier;- To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Guardians, Executors, Administrators and Trustees Act, 1891.

Order No. 12 also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the second reading of a Bill to repeal various obsolete Acts.

Order No. 13 also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Widows and Children Pensions Act, 1963.

Order 14 also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the United States (Oceanographic Research Station) Act, 1961.

Order No. 15 also stands in the name of the Hon. Premier:- To move the second reading of a Bill to

impose a tax on travel tickets issued in respect of journeys commencing at Seawell Airport.

Order No. 16 stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Communications and Works:- To move the passing of the following Resolution- Resolution to approve the Regulations entitled \"The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) (NO. 4) Regulations, 1965.\"

Mr. HUSBANDS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have observed that you have called all the Order son the Order Paper under Government Business and no answer has been given to anything. That means that the Government is not desirous of doing any further business for the remainder of the day. I therefore beg to move that this House do now adjourn until this day week at 3 o\'clock p.m.

Mr. MILLER:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I should like to draw to your attention that the House is without a quorum. 5.05 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

The bell was rung but no quorum was obtained,

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

The Bell having been rung for two minutes, and there being less than nine members present, this House now stands adjourned until Tuesday, 22nd June, 1965, at 12 noon. 5.10 p.m.