

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION OF 1966 - 71

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 1st August, 1967

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 12 o'clock (noon) today.

PRESENT

His Honour J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C., F.Z.S., (*Speaker*); Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P. Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, (*Minister of Trade, Tourism, Co-operatives and Fisheries*); Mr. R. ST.C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE; Hon. N. W. BOXILL, (*Minister of Communications and Works*); Mr. J. B. YEARWOOD, (*Chairman of Committees*); Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, (*Minister of Agriculture, Labour and National Insurance*); Sir G. H. ADAMS, C.M.G., Q.C., B.A., D.C.L. (Hon.) (*Leader of the Opposition*); Mr. W. C. HINDS; His Honour G. E. SARGEANT, (*Deputy Speaker*); Mr. C. A. E. HOPPIN, J.P.; Mr. L. S. CRAIG and Mr. H. B. ST. JOHN, LL.B.

Prayers were read.

ABSENCE OF MR. SPEAKER AND MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER AT LAST MEETING EXPLAINED

Mr. SPEAKER: Before the business of the House is further proceeded with, I deem it necessary to explain to hon. members that in respect of last Tuesday, when neither the Deputy Speaker nor myself was present at the House at the appointed time, both of us were professionally engaged until late that afternoon in the High Court of Justice, (as indeed we had anticipated) — until after 3 o'clock p.m. It had previously been agreed to, between the Deputy Speaker and myself, that the former would make every effort to arrive at the Chamber in time to commence the Business of the House on schedule, the more so because His Honour had undertaken to give a ruling that afternoon in respect of Order No. 3, in "Private Members' Business." Unfortunately, through circumstances over which the Deputy Speaker had no control, his arrival at the Chamber was delayed until after the time appointed for the House to meet. Both His Honour and myself profoundly regret this unfortunate circumstance, and whatever inconvenience was thereby caused to Honourable Members.

Today's Meeting is in accordance with Standing Order 5 (2) which enacts that "After the first sitting, unless the House otherwise decides, the House shall meet on every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, ..."

It may, however, be of interest to note that the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1957-50, Section 97, states: "If at any time the Speaker is absent from the House of Assembly the Deputy Speaker shall thereupon take the Chair of the House, and shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of the Speaker pursuant to the rules or other orders, Resolutions or customs of the House of Assembly, and every act done, order made and proceeding taken in or by the General Assembly shall be as valid and effectual as if the Speaker himself were in the Chair; and every act done and warrant, order, certificate, notice or other document issued, signed or published in relation to any proceedings of the General Assembly by such Deputy Speaker, shall have the same effect, force and validity as if the same had been done, issued, signed or published by the Speaker;

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to affect the proceedings of the election of a Speaker or the forms therein observed or any prerogative of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors concerned therein or otherwise relating to the office of Speaker."

It may be recalled that in the House of Commons in the United Kingdom, in 1855, a Standing Order was agreed to whereby the Chairman of Ways and Means, as Deputy Speaker, was enabled to take the Chair and perform the duties of the Speaker during the unavoidable absence from the Chamber of the latter; and statutory authority was given by the Deputy Speaker's Act of 1855 to that Standing Order: further, the said Standing Order was later amended to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means who, "whenever the Chairman of Ways and Means is absent from the Chair, is entitled to exercise all his powers, including those as Deputy Speaker," (Erskine May's 17th ed. page 250).

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the meeting of the 14th March, 1967, have been duly circulated, and if there is no objection, those Minutes will be confirmed. (After a pause). There being no objection, I declare the Minutes of that meeting duly confirmed.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. It did not appear to me that Your Honour had finished making your statement; otherwise I would have risen before. There is one point which the Opposition must make arising out of what took place last Tuesday. The Opposition were not consulted or told what was happening. I am sorry that the Hon. Leader of the House is not here because I take it that the Acting Clerk acted on his instructions; but it is inconceivable that there could be any Assembly in this world where, under these circumstances, it would not extend its inherent right to appoint somebody to conduct the proceedings. There is nobody in the world, even if there is no provision for it, which does not have the right to appoint somebody to conduct the proceedings, as a Jury would select a Foreman. If the Chairman is not present, then you select one. I do not desire to make any big thing out of it for reasons which I would not state here, but I could not let this incident pass, which is a most exceptional one. I have not done any research on it, I do not know if it has ever happened in the history of this Assembly; but it is so extraordinary, that the Opposition could not possibly sit in silence when Your Honour has made that Statement.

Nobody wants to make a mountain out of it, but the least that could have happened would have been for members to have been told: "This is the situation, what is your view?" There could be no defending of the position which took place. It should not have taken place: and in this matter, as in so many other matters, the Opposition was not consulted. For reasons which I do not wish to give here, I am not making any mountain of it; but do not let the Hon. Leader of the House or the Cabinet as a whole, think that these perpetual slips, if you like, are adding anything to the dignity of this Assembly. Do not let it be thought that the Opposition will let things like this pass without commenting on them.
12.25 p.m.

REPORT ON BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ACQUISITION, DEPRIVATION AND RENUNCIATION OF CITIZENSHIP OF BARBADOS HANDED IN

Mr. SPEAKER: The Select Committee comprised of a Joint Select Committee of the Senate and of the House of Assembly appointed to consider and report on a Bill to provide for the acquisition, deprivation and renunciation of citizenship of Barbados and for purposes incidental to or connected therewith, has presented its Report.

Is it the wish of the House that I read this Report?

Failing any such intimation, I consider that it be laid on the Table of the House for printing and circulation.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Honourable Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of External Affairs, I am commanded to lay an account of the Transactions in Rum in the Several Districts of the Island for the quarter ended 30th June, 1967.

DOCUMENT

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received from the Accountant General Accounts and Statement for the month of December, 1966, as prepared by him.

PETITIONS

Mr. ST. JOHN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to present a Petition by the Council of the Barbados Law Society with respect to the incorporation of the said Barbados Law Society.

The Petition has been respectfully worded and I ask that it be taken as read.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I beg to present a Petition to incorporate the Lions Club, a charitable organisation.

The Petition is respectfully worded and I ask that it be taken as read.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following:-

A Resolution to place the sum of \$2,059 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1967-68 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimates, 1967-68 No. 9 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

A Resolution to place the sum of \$991.50 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates, 1967-68 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimates, 1967-68 No. 10 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution;

A Resolution to place the sum of \$1,500 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1967-68 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimates, 1967-68 No. 11 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

NOTICES OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that the Replies to Parliamentary Question No. 51, asked by the hon. junior member for St. Peter is ready.

Also, the Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 40, asked by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas is ready.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, at this stage I beg to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply. Also to move the Suspension of Rules 5, 14, 16, 18, 40 and 45 for the remainder of today's sitting.

NOTICE OF BILLS

Mr. ST. JOHN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Bill to incorporate the Barbados Bar Association.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Bill intituled an Act to incorporate the Lions Club.

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

BE IT RESOLVED that this House —

Mr. SPEAKER: I have not called on the hon. member yet.

The hon. junior member for St. Joseph; his Resolution re payments of pensioners.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: This House is of the opinion that in respect of the payment of Pensioners for whom the Government is responsible:

1. rates of payment should not be fixed in accordance with the actual contributions made by them (in whatever way made) during their working life but in accordance with their value adjusted to the wage or salary and price rates at the time of their retirement.

2. these payments should be adjusted annually to keep pace with rises in the cost of living so that pensioners could retain their value in terms of purchasing power.

This House is further of the opinion that changes in the laws necessary to obtain these results should be made to operate retrospectively.
12.35 p.m.

r. SPEAKER: The same hon. member. His Resolution re the foreign policy of the Government.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: RESOLVED THAT - this House having to rely in the main on statements in the Press, often in newspapers outside of Barbados, for information on the foreign policy of this Government, calls on the Prime Minister, as Minister for External Affairs, to give to this House from time to time as events warrant, information of what is the country's general policy in relation to other nations and what steps he proposes to take to implement this policy.

This House is further of the opinion that before going to conference with representatives of other countries the Prime Minister should inform it of the general nature of this country's policy on the matters to be discussed at such meetings and should report after each conference on its results and on the stand which he took on behalf of this country.

Mr. SPEAKER: The same Hon. and Learned member. His Resolution in connection with Anguilla.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: This House requests the Prime Minister to make a Statement to this Chamber on the Conference recently held here on the Anguillian situation with special reference to the policy of this Government thereon as stated at the Conference.

Mr. SPEAKER: The same Hon. and Learned member. His Resolution in connection with Standing Order No. 64.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: This House condemns the frequent absences of the Prime Minister from attendance at its meetings, in breach of Standing Order No. 64, and calls on him to conform to the spirit as well as the letter of that Order as is the custom of other Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Mr. SPEAKER: The same hon. and learned member in respect of the precincts of the House of Assembly.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: This House requests Mr. Speaker to rule as to what are the precincts of the House and specifically invites him to make the necessary arrangements whereby twenty-four spaces will be reserved for the parking of Hon. Members' cars at least on those days on which the House is sitting.

Mr. SPEAKER: The same hon. member: his Resolution re Standing Orders and the representation thereof.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: RESOLVED that this House, having regard to the present state of its Standing Orders, is of the opinion that a Select Committee on Procedure be set up to consider and to make recommendations for their revision.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. and learned member for Christ Church.

Mr. St. JOHN: BE IT RESOLVED that this House strongly condemns the conduct of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture for his failure to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the irregularities at the said Barbados Corporation as disclosed by the said Minister to this House in his answer to Parliamentary Question No. 43 on 18th July, 1967.

QUESTIONS

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. junior member for St. Peter. His Question re Female Nurse at Enmore Health Centre.

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

1. Is Government aware that on 24th May, 1967 a female Nurse attached to the Enmore Health Centre became ill whilst on duty?

2. Is Government aware that the said Nurse was rushed from the Enmore Health Centre to the Casualty Department at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in search of medical treatment?

3. Is Government aware that the Nurse's complaint was diagnosed as Coronary Thrombosis and the Casualty doctor ordered her immediate warding at Hospital?

4. Does Government know that this Nurse, still wearing her uniform of office was denied admission to the Hospital Ward?

5. Who refused her admission?

6. Does Government consider such refusal in the interest of the Nurse's Health and of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in general?

7. Would Government state what effect if any, such cruel treatment meted out to a sick nurse, and under such circumstance, has had on the nursing staff in general at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital?

8. Was the refusal to admit the sick Nurse to the Ward an action which can be supported by Government?

9. If the answer to No. 8 above is in the negative, what steps have been taken or does Government propose taking to ensure there will never be a repetition of such conduct?

Mr. SPEAKER: The same hon. member. His question re persons employed at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

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

1. How many persons employed at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital have been treated by medical doctors or specialists at the said Hospital or after elsewhere after suffering from the effects of a fall sustained whilst on duty at the said Hospital kitchen?

2. What were the injuries sustained by each person and for which treatment was given?

3. What is the cause of these workers falling on the floors of the said kitchen?

4. Would Government investigate and seek to remedy the situation without delay?

Mr. SPEAKER: The same hon. member. His Question re the Public Works and Waterworks Department.

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

1. Is integration of the functions of the departments of Public Works and Water Works having the desired effect?

2. Is one such effect the reduction of employment of certain categories of workers?

3. If the answer to No. 2 is in the negative, will Government state if a number of plumbers transferred from Public Works to Water Works have been offered employment every other week since 19th June, 1967?

4. Is Government aware that the plumbers referred to are men who have been employed by Public Works every working day for periods of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 years?

5. Does Government consider it fair and just that these plumbers or workers, or however else same may be styled, should be treated as mentioned at No. 3?

6. Is the standard of plumbing employed and practiced at Waterworks Department the same or equivalent to that formerly practised at Public Works?

7. How many plumbers trained at the Barbados Evening Institute are amongst those transferred from Public Works to Water Works and now offered this unsatisfactory deal of employment every other week, (having the effect of reducing a man's pay by 50%)?

8. Are Barbados Evening Institute standards, that is, Certificate of City & Guilds (Finals) which are acceptable to Public Works Department, equally acceptable to Water Works Department?

9. When will Water Works Department employ the "stick and solder" technique as taught by the Evening Institute, and abandon the "pot and ladle" method which the Evening Institute does not consider acceptable to present-day standards?

10. If the Public Works plumbers transferred to Water Works are not being discriminated against in employment, how many of the Water Works plumbers have been placed on this every-other-week basis?

11. What steps does Government propose taking to relieve the problem of transporting workmen to the various work sites in this Department?
12.45 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. senior member for St. Joseph. His question relative to the Barbados Taxi Owner's Association.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the appropriate Minister:-

Is Government aware that the Barbados Taxi Owners' Association have to pay the considerable sum of \$9,000 per year to the Barbados Hilton Hotel for the concession held by the Association?

2. If the answer is "yes", doesn't it strike Government at first glance that \$9,000 is exorbitant, bearing in mind the high cost of maintenance of motor vehicles, and that work for taxi-men at this hotel is limited?

3. Can the Government do anything to have this amount reduced?

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to incorporate the Barbados Lions Club be now read a first time.

Mr. HINDS: I beg to second that.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware that the hon. member has given notice of this Bill or that he has submitted it to the proper authorities. The Government has no intention of fettering up the Statute Book with Bills which can be dealt with in the private Associations. The first point is, however, that we have no recollection of notice of this Bill having been given.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member has given notice of this Bill today.

Mr. ST. JOHN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to incorporate the Bar Association of Barbados be now read a first time.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: I beg to second that.

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

MR. SPEAKER'S RULING RE PRIVATE MEMBER'S MOTION

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a ruling which I undertook to give and which I shall now give. On the 27th June, 1967, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition gave oral notice of a motion, by reading same in the House at the appropriate time for Private Members' Notices.

Immediately upon completion of such Oral Notice by the Learned Leader of the Opposition, the Honourable Leader of the House rose and queried the propriety of the introduction of this Motion, "the subject matter of which, if it ever existed, was not part of a debate or discussion in this Honourable House", and requested the Ruling of the Chair thereon.

Thereupon I gave an undertaking that the matter would receive my consideration.

I have given the motion in question my most careful consideration and study, and it is my view that such is not in order. Accordingly, I direct that it be returned to the Honourable and Learned member who signed it, as being in my opinion, out of order (vide S.O. 20(5) (c)).

Mr. SPEAKER: I did not put the motion made by the hon. junior member for the City for the second reading of his Bill, which motion was duly seconded.

The question that the Bill to incorporate the Barbados Lions Club be now read a first time was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, is Your Honour's ruling an interpretation of Standing Order 20 (5) (c)? Never in my life have I seen notice of a motion given to the Clerk and handed back to the hon. member who gave it unless previously paragraph 5 of Standing Order 20 had not been complied with. It is handed in to the Clerk; and the Speaker, before it reaches the House, passes it as it is, or with alterations or hands its back. As soon as an hon. member gives notice of a motion on the floor of the House, it is put on the Notice paper.

12.55 p.m.

For over forty years that I have been in this House, I have never seen it happen. The Leader of the House said that he did not question the propriety of the motion; all that he was questioning was whether the subject matter was something which this House should entertain in as much as it did not take place in here. He said all of that and it was extensively reported in the newspapers. He wanted to know whether it was proper to discuss it because it was discussed outside of the House.

I am more than anxious that the dignity of the Chair be observed.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling already on the matter, and any further question on the matter can only be questioned by a substantive motion.

I would state further for the information of all hon. members that I knew of that Resolution only after it was read for the first time by the Hon. and Learned Leader of the Opposition.

The Acting Clerk was not here at the time. He has been given vacation leave, and it would appear that that matter entirely slipped those who were acting as Clerks at the Table at the time and whose experience is not on a level of the Acting Clerk who has been in that position for over thirty years.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move Standing Orders Nos. 5, 14, 16, 18, 19, 40 and 45 be now suspended for the remainder of today's sitting.

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

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

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Government Business be now taken.

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

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

ORDER NO. 2 TAKEN

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 2 be the first Order of the Day.

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

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the Island.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1967-68 No.6

HEAD 13 - CUSTOMS

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, certain refunds have been granted to the Dairy Industries and as the Note sets out,

"Supplementary provision in the sum of \$21,552 is required to provide for the refund of duty paid by the Barbados Dairy Industries Ltd. on supplies which were imported during the period 1st December, 1965, to 4th May, 1966 prior to the publication of the Customs Duties Order granting the Company duty Free concessions."

This Company has been operating here for some time. It is a limited liability company and it is law that this company be granted certain concessions in order to assist it. Government owns 25 per cent of the shares, and other parties consisting of local people own the other 75 per cent.

Assistance is given pioneer industries by the Government by way of granting them certain concessions, and it is for this reason that we have come here today. It may well be that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture can give hon. members further details if needed.

I beg to move that Head 13 stand part.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I beg to second that.
1.05 p.m.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, the explanatory note reads: "Supplementary provision for the sum of \$21,552 is required to provide for the refund of duty paid by the Barbados Dairy Industries Limited on Supplies which were imported during the period of December, 1965 to 4th May, 1966, prior to the publication of the Customs Duties Order granting the Company duty free concessions."

Now, Sir, this Resolution is asking for a refund on supplies imported. Well supplies mean most things. It could be machinery, bad milk, good milk, anything to make bad milk and something to handle some of the tins. I am not against the refund, but now is the time for the Government to tell us something on the operation up at the Pine. I do not know if they know what is happening relative to the product that is produced up there, but I can say every week I have to be returning tins of milk made by these same people to the stores. Now if we are to encourage industry, we must encourage industry that is producing something to help human consumption. It is not fair to us as consumers after buying this product that on mornings when the housewives go to make their household tea, they have to be drinking it without milk. We are not accustomed to such conditions here in Barbados; if the foreigners up there are accustomed to giving people over there something they call milk but in truth and in fact it is not milk, we are accustomed to drinking good milk here, and when we open the tins, we find proper milk. But not today. What is happening is that when you open a tin, you find something like white rock-stone in the tin, which makes one believe that they are tinning rock-stone up there. I hope that the Minister in charge will see to it now that they give us proper milk up there or nothing at all. Do not take advantage of the consumers, preventing them from getting proper milk and, I would say, compelling them to throw away their money. It is not fair.

This \$21,000, I do not know — as I have said in my opening remarks — if it is for machinery. It can be what is being imported and has to be dumped — the powder or the milk or whatever it is. I do not know what it is, but I am sure that at home weekly I have to be returning tins of some hard substance inside and I do not feel that it is fair. We have never seen suffering in this country for milk; I am sure about that. Every householder used to get his milk; and if we should encourage people here now to embarrass the householders, we are not doing our duty to the public because I am a Barbadian, and the only complaint that I have had when it comes to scarcity of milk is when the poor people do not have the money to buy it; but the milk was always there. Today we have to be drinking tea without milk because when you open a tin and see some of all sorts of things coming out except milk, you are forced to throw it away. There is a possibility that that something will upset the stomach. We are not accustomed to anything of this

sort. It is a disgrace. Whoever is responsible for it, I do not know; but it is time to let us go back to our old-time way of getting milk, or give us something good to drink. I would have to blame the Government for it because I understand that the Government is a shareholder. If the Government is a shareholder, they are doing it to the embarrassment of these people. They should go into it and see what really is wrong, but not to encourage an industry to forget the health of the country. They will be surprised to know how many people are suffering from bad stomach. I am not saying that it is because of the milk, but your humble servant here was suffering with his for the last three months, and no doctor can find out what is wrong with my stomach. Something is wrong. I am not saying it is the milk, but when you open this tin and you find such conditions, what can you say? We are the representatives of the people, and we must see to it at once and ask these people not to deliver this type of milk at all. Give them a chance to check up and "fix-it-right" in the tin. It certainly is fixed wrong in the tin. I do not doubt that they can supply us with good milk, but it does not appear as if the time has come yet. Send someone overseas to take up a management course — or something — to see how proper milk is prepared. Send them up to the Carnation Milk Company, and let them find out how it is being done up there and come back to us then.

The merchants are receiving tins daily: and every time they send out a carton of milk, out of twenty-four 18 are being returned. Out in the Lunch Room one afternoon, our caterer had six tins and he managed to squeeze through with one out of six. He was embarrassed in the Lunch Room and we had to drink tea without milk that afternoon. I understand that they are importing some milk, but they are allowing the B.M.C. or whatever they call it to give it to their friends; only their friends can get this proper milk, but the other people cannot get it. There are some merchants who can get as many as they want - I have been made to understand that that is so - and some get very few; so it is not right. This is a very serious state of affairs; this is the health of a country - milk not rum; more important than rum, because I never yet met up bad rum - do not care how it tastes, it is not bad rum; but I am encountering daily bad milk, and that is the health of a country.

1.15 p.m.

It is the health of the country. The Government may want to help and encourage that industry up there; and if it is not giving proper results, then they should send a man outside to learn the techniques in putting up the milk. There is no sense in taking the little good milk which we have and putting it with something else, and when it boils down you do not have any good milk at all. It is better to ration us with half pint of milk a day rather than give us in a way in which we cannot make any use of it. I feel that the time has come or is coming when the Government must keep a strict eye on this matter; and if they are thinking of the people of the country, they will have to carry out an investigation into this milk question and find out the reason why we are getting so much hard milk in a tin.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, there is just one question which I would like to ask the Minister. As to the milk which is made for our Dairy here, is that counted with supplies which are brought into the island and is there a refund of duty? We have some milk coming in from Belgium and it is made expressly for the Barbados Dairy. Does that come under the category of supplies received in the island?

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, this Resolution for the sum of \$21,552, in my mind, calls for a Minister with a lot of nerve, a Minister who, at the same time, carries about in his bosom a total disregard for the health of the people of this country. As to this question of milk, there is nothing like it which has caused more human suffering, created more human disgust and brought about the loss of money and a waste of precious time. It is putting the small shopkeeper, particularly, out of business. I cannot, for the life of me, understand how any Hon. Minister, who is supposed to know the suffering of the people of this country, can come before us with this Resolution and with such limited information as is given in this Addendum. There can be no doubt that everybody who drinks milk or who has been accustomed to drinking milk has had genuine reason - real, solid grounds - for complaint on the question of milk since the Government became part-producers of what, to my mind is the biggest piece of bad-smelling scandal that this country has ever seen. Day in and day out, poor people go to the shops and they buy a tin or two tins of milk, and despite the fact that they follow the instructions which are given on some of these tins about shaking the tins vigorously, when they get home the milk is bad. You do not go to the Supermarket or the shop and ask the proprietor if the milk is good or bad. As soon as you open it and it is bad, you have to get rid of the tin. That is after the people have travelled back to the country. They do most of their shopping on week-ends and it is after they have gone back home and opened the tins, that they find this condition. There is a brand of milk called "Sun Gold", and some people have been finding "Solid Gold" when they open these tins. And remember, Sir, that the obnoxious odour which escapes from these tins is in itself injurious to the health of the people. All they have got is a small tin of "Solid Gold" on their premises, and they have to journey back to Bridgetown and see if they can get it exchanged.

You will find that some of the shopkeepers have come to the conclusion that they are not sticking it any more because their customers are becoming fed-up and disgusted. Every house in Barbados depends upon a tin or a gill of milk, as the case may be. There is a lot more on the question of this milk which has got to be gone into, and it is at the distribution level in the first place. It is unkind, to say the least, to find that an industry for processing milk has been established in Barbados, and the milk is costing us more through having it produced in Barbados than it is costing us through its being imported. Bad milk is costing us more in Barbados than good milk which is imported or which is coming from abroad.

1.25 p.m.

This House has been asked to provide a refund of duty paid by this Dairy. What has happened is that on each case of milk that this Dairy has been allowed to import into Barbados this Company has been allowed to make three dollars.

Now, what is the position as regards the wholesalers, the provision merchants and the small shopkeepers? Bear this in mind; these dealers here buy this milk from this Dairy, and they have to pay for it cash. It may not be known that when they pay down hard cash, they would get in return hard milk.

The poor individual shopkeeper cannot hope to succeed too long in business by giving his customers hard milk.

As I said, the Dairy has been allowed to make a profit of three dollars on every case they import, but all that the small shopkeeper is allowed is forty-eight cents. Now, let us look at the Supermarkets. They have to buy a number of cases in order to make forty-eight cents on a case of milk. Out of that, he has to pay for everything. He has to provide for a motor lorry to transport it, as well as the lorry driver, and hands to work on the lorry; and even when he sells it to the country shopkeepers, he has to turn around and provide transportation for getting this milk to them. All that he has to do out of the forty-eight cents that he is allowed on each case of milk; but the Dairy is allowed \$3.00 a case.

Now if you do not send along your cheque, you cannot get your order at all. You cannot go down at the Port and draw it. This Dairy has been allowed to make money out of the wholesalers, the small shopkeepers and everybody, by the Government.

I am to wonder if the Minister of Education has been informed, when the children at those schools were sick, if it was as a result of this milk being served at the schools.

I am to say this: if it has been found out that the Barbados Dairy has been causing such human suffering, have they called upon the Company to produce better standards?

I do not know what our Public Health Department has been doing about the matter. What used to happen was that you could see them stopping people at every gap and taking samples of the milk they were selling. One of the things which I would like to know is how many samples of milk they have taken from this Dairy? Have they ever taken any samples of milk from this Dairy? If so, after they analysed it, what has been the results? If it did not come up to standard, have they subsequently reported the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions? Has a charge been proceeded with against the owners just as was the case of what happened to the one-cow or two-cows people?

Sir, this milk question is scandalous. What we have got to ask ourselves is this. The Addendum tells us that "supplementary provision in the sum of \$21,552 is required to provide for the refund of duty

paid by the Barbados Dairy Industries Limited on supplies which were imported during the period of 1st December, 1965, to 4th May, 1966 prior to the publication of the Customs Duties Order granting the Company duty free concessions!

Mr. Chairman, as the hon. senior member for St. Joseph has said, without any other information given to us here, we must conclude that supplies can mean things when it comes to the Dairy Industries; but what we have got to address our minds to is that while the House is being asked to vote money by way of refunds to the Barbados Dairy Industries Ltd., the same industry has shown us how best we can liquidate the milch cow population of this island.

The Hon. Minister and introducer of this Resolution has told us about diversification. It sounds good; but since this dairy has been operating, quite a number of owners of milch cows — the small peasant farmer — have got disgusted and fed up. He can find no sales for his milk because we understand the standards are different for different people. We now know that a certain standard has been set for Mr. A, a different standard for Mr. B and a different standard for Mr. C, and you get that happening all the way down the line. Even today the Barbados Dairy Industries Ltd, is receiving milk from certain suppliers, and you find that other small peasant farmers are so fed up that they have sold their cows.

It goes further than that now. We have seen and known that some of the people suffering as a result of these different standards set up by the Barbados Dairy Industries Ltd. have had good reason for complaint for the price paid them for their milk. It would appear as if the milk received from some people was whiter than what was received from others; 1.35 p.m.

The next thing you saw was that Mr. Barrie-Smith told us who some of his best customers were. I do not doubt it; he must know what he was talking about; but what has happened since then is this, that even some of the large dairies that had been supplying milk, now they find that there is not that demand at dairy level for their supplies. They cannot now turn back to their customers, because some of these large dairies had a fleet of motor vans to effect their deliveries to their customers in the past; but from the time that we were to have this solid type of milk, no more liquid, they geared themselves not to distribute about the country districts as in the past, but only to deliver to one central depot; so now they find that there is not that demand at the top level.

You know what is happening with milk now? Milk is being fed to the pigs! Milk that poor people would be glad to drink is now being fed to pigs by the gallons, and an Hon. Minister is telling us about diversifying and what not! The diversification of pig food? We have produced some very good pigs in Barbados, but they have never been milk fed. The only part of the milk that the pigs got in the past was what we called real sour butter-milk. After the cream has been taken off, you throw the rest of it to the pigs; they

have been doing well on that in earlier years; but the situation as it stands now is this, that in the villages, the country districts, people who keep a cow still get milk, but they find that they cannot now sell it, or they cannot dispose of it as readily as heretofore.

Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Minister who no doubt would have the wealth of information to give this hon. House on this matter would be doing himself, this hon. House and the community the greatest good ever if he got up and told us today that it is his intention, or the intention of his Government to have a thorough investigation carried out into milk production or into milk processing in Barbados.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Chairman, according to the provisions of the Industrial Incentives Act, 1963, the Pine Hill Dairy was established and was entitled to certain concessions provided that the appropriate applications were made. In 1966, on the 5th May, the Order was published in the Official Gazette making certain duty free concessions on certain materials, containers, laboratory supplies and equipment for the use of the pasteurization and manufacturing of milk. According to the procedure, if an industry is established, before it actually goes into operation and it is seeking the granting of concessions in respect of materials, etc. imported, an application has got to be made prior to its going into operation. What has happened with the milk plant is that this point slipped the management and the application for these duty free concessions did not reach the Ministry of Finance in time. As a matter of fact, it was on the 8th December, 1965 that an application for duty free concessions for these materials, containers, laboratory supplies, etc. reached the Ministry of Finance in respect of duty free concessions as from the 1st December, 1965. At that time this application was not given favourable consideration.

I want to be candid; I want to be brutally frank; I want this Committee to be realistic. The milk plant is employing possibly 100 people most of whom are Barbadians, and those who are not Barbadians are there simply because no qualified Barbadian applied for the appropriate post. Over and above that, the Minister of Health who introduced the Resolution spoke of diversification — I back him on this — and dairying is one of the forms of agricultural diversification practised in this country. In the farming section of the dairy industry, over 300 people are employed. I want hon. members to know this, that the Government has absolutely no intention of destroying any industry in this country which is finding work or employment for a number of people of that magnitude — over 400 people — employed directly in the complete dairy industry. The farming section plus the milk plant — the dairy plant lost \$181,000 in its first year of operation which included depreciation costs of \$65,000. I want hon. members to understand that this Pine Hill Dairy is not a Government Corporation; it is not a Government dairy; it is a private Company.

1.45 p.m.

Therefore when hon. members are saying that the Government should send out people for training to take over the industry, it is not for the Govern-

ment to send out people for training; it is for the dairy to do so. I also want to tell hon. members that the Government can only say how it feels about something, as I did say what I felt about the dairy industry a few weeks ago. You cannot make them accept your advice. Of a Directorship of five persons, the Government has only one person. He puts the Government's point of view, but it does not necessarily mean that the Government's point is carried because he can be easily outvoted.

In reply to the question raised by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, I should like to say that this refund of duty has absolutely nothing to do with the importation of tinned milk. This is as a result of an application made to the Government for a refund of this money in respect of materials, containers, supplies, laboratory equipment etc. prior to the 5th May, 1966, and according to the Customs Duties Order published in the Official Gazette and laid before the House. The Order was made on the 22nd April, 1966; it was issued on the 5th May and laid in the House subsequently and the milk plant was entitled to duty free concessions for these things. These were prior to the 22nd April. This is nothing to do with the importation of milk from Belgium or wherever it comes from.

I think that hon. members were very much concerned about the quality of the evaporated milk produced by the milk plant. I share the concern with hon. members about the quality of the milk, but let us face facts. The industry has had and is still having its teething difficulties. What makes the position more difficult is that the Pine Hill dairy is the second Dairy plant in the world to manufacture evaporated milk from milk powder; the only other plant is in the Philippines. In the other places evaporated milk is manufactured from the surplus. There is a difference between reconstituting milk from milk powder and other milk. You can mix milk powder and send it to the schools, but the manufacturing of milk is something completely different. The equipment at the milk plant has been over-heating this evaporated milk, and the over heating has resulted in affecting the milk powder. However, Sir, certain investigations have been made. I have been advised by the operators of the milk plant that they have been able to correct eight points, and they are now investigating the ninth point.

I should like to advise hon. members to take into consideration that there was a big surplus of evaporated milk at the plant over the past three weeks, and therefore the hon. senior member for St. Joseph will not be buying any bad evaporated milk, because the plant has stopped making evaporated milk about three weeks ago. That has been done in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture because we were not satisfied with the product and we had investigations carried out; we had an expert to advise us as to what was wrong with the milk. Currently, the Milk Plant is not manufacturing any evaporated milk. It is quite easy to manufacture the sweetened condensed milk from milk powder, but there are certain difficulties connected with the system used for converting the liquid milk into powdered milk, which has resulted

in the manufacture of bad milk. All of these things are being investigated now. The Plant will not be making any evaporated milk in another two months. Permission has been granted to the Milk Plant to import evaporated milk until investigations have been carried out, and we hope that in the next two months the plant will be manufacturing wholesome evaporated milk, and not hard gold. They will be producing proper Sun Gold.

Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that hon. members have tried to push certain blame on the Government for the bad milk manufactured at the Milk Plant or for the position obtaining in the dairy industry. As to the question raised by the hon. junior member for St. Peter about farmers producing milk and feeding pigs with it and the like, I want to explain that in Barbados, as against any other part of the world, the cost of producing one pound of fresh milk is higher than the cost of producing that milk in any other part of the world. From investigations which have been carried out, it has been discovered that the cost of producing a pound of milk in any dairy farm in this country is approximately thirteen cents.

1.55 p.m.

And what is the case, some more efficient dairies may produce it at 12 cents. The cost of animal feed here is high, and because of the small amount of pasture land which we have in this Island, you find that more animal feed is fed to these animals, and therefore it makes the cost of production higher. If we were growing corn here, we would be in a position to provide animal feed cheaper. But what do we find? We have to make evaporated milk from milk powder which costs 14 cents a pound, whereas we produce it at 15 cents or 14 cents a pound depending on the quality. Therefore, when the milk plant has to produce evaporated milk, you find that the milk plant is losing at least 10 cents a pound on it.

The other thing is this. Immediately as the milk plant started, the dairy farmers began to step up on their production of milk. We had many cows brought in from Canada and Puerto Rico, and now these cows - or most of them - are in full production. The position is that some of the fault has got to be put on the milk plant because of bad advertising tactics. The milk plant is faced with the situation where total production is in the region of 5,000 pounds. The amount yesterday was 7,000 pounds of milk produced at the milk plant.

The milk plant is losing money. If they were not making evaporated milk, they would not have to import milk powder costing 14 or 15 cents a pound. This problem was discussed between the milk plant and my Ministry, and the decision was arrived at to place the milk produced on quotas, and these quotas on which they were placed took into consideration the last three months' supplies. Most of the dairy farmers are satisfied on the quota system, but for most of them, their production has increased because of the number of their herds, and because for a lot of them their heifers and cows have just calfed and they find themselves with a great supply of milk.

We know that during the month of August and part of July that we would be consuming less fresh milk because we sell part of that milk to the schools, and the schools are on vacation now. Therefore, they are not getting rid of that now; so in order to discourage the milk producers from continuing to increase their production at the moment, they have been given a quota which would be reviewed after the next school term begins, and they also have to take into consideration the fact that the tourist industry begins around November and more milk would be needed for supply to the hotels.

Manfully, they have carried out their tasks without complaint. I am surprised that hon. members have insisted to ask that the industry produce better condensed milk. What we should do is to ask people to drink more of the fresh milk which is being produced locally, and of which the milk plant has a surplus, so as to keep the industry going. If all the surplus up there is sold out, then we would have no bad milk.

This is the second pasteurization milk plant in the world that has attempted to manufacture evaporated milk from milk powder. Sir, I think that I have answered all the questions and the points that really deserve an answer; and we hope that in the future, hon. members would want to help rather than destroy the Barbados Dairy Industry.

Mr. St. JOHN: Sir, we have now had the benefit of hearing the Hon. Minister of Agriculture making a speech on this matter setting out the Government's attitude. However, there are a few points which we take great exception to in his speech.

First of all, it is said that it must be remembered that the Barbados Dairy Industries Ltd. is providing employment for a number of local people, but what we must remember too is that this Dairy is operating on monopolistic conditions granted by the Government of this Island.

2.05 p.m.

The second point that the hon. Minister made is that this industry is employing some 400 people and it is not the intention of Government to destroy an industry which employs this number of people. It is not our intention either; but what we want to ensure is that 250-odd thousand people, their health and their standards are not sacrificed because of the fact of inefficient management and an exaggerated sense of protection for 400 people. Most of these problems could be solved if there was proper planning done by the milk industry; but since it is a private company that operates on inducements and incentives, I am going to criticise it in the House of Assembly here because it has to make representations to the Government to come here to get certain legislation passed in order for it to operate.

One of the things that has got to be done is that the Government has to introduce certain standards in relation to the quality and the content of the milk, in relation to the distribution system of the milk. The Hon. Minister says that we have come here and cried

down the milk. I have listened to the speeches from this side, and everything they have said has been corroborated by the Minister. Nobody has said anything up to now with respect to the pasteurized milk from local milk, or the super-pasteurized milk; but this is what I am going to say now. Why is it, if the cost of producing milk in Barbados is 13¢ per pint, the producer has to operate on a price from the plant at 14¢ or in the case of super-pasteurised milk 15¢ - a mere penny - why is it that the consumer must pay 22 1/2¢ a pint for it? Look at the differential between the two of them; would not it be better economic sense instead of using the 7,000 daily surplus pints of milk per day and converting it into condensed milk where you can get an alternative supply at 4¢ a pound, would it not be better to reduce the price to the consumer and see if it would not be an incentive for more people to drink milk in Barbados?

Obviously there must be distribution costs; but what has got the public anxious in Barbados is the fact that the pasteurised milk - they think that with the pasteurised milk the cream is taken off and sold at one price, and that they are getting the milk on a standard which is not the standard they have had before. The argument is there and you cannot convince them otherwise. I am not in a position, I am not an expert upon the analysis of the content of milk. I know that in Barbados I have seen many cases prosecuted, and the expert, namely the Government Analyst, coming to give evidence, and I have heard him repeatedly say that in Barbados there is no legislation setting out the minimum standard with respect to the content of milk and that they have to use the international standard; but what the users of the pasteurised milk want to know is that they are buying milk that has a certain minimum standard attached to it, and it is the Government to see that that takes place by passing the necessary legislation and setting up the standard required.

The second point. The reason why there is this surplus of fresh milk here in Barbados and that the system in Barbados is not paying is because of the lack of foresight of the management of the plant, and I would accuse them anywhere because when the tourist season came on they decided that they were more interested in selling milk to the hotels than they were interested in selling to the shop keepers who were begging to set up a trade - I say, milk trade - all over the island. But as soon as the tourist season came, their supplies of bottled milk were cut off. Everybody knew that if they had looked to see what happened to Banks Beer when it first started - they said it was an inferior product because it was made here, but today 90% of the consumption of the beer is local because they have got accustomed to the taste of the beer. Similarly, if they were to think along the same line with regard to the milk a lot of Barbadians would buy it; they would develop a considerable preference for it. The only way it seems now that they can do this is to make an immediate price reduction in the price of the milk; the loss they would make if they were to reduce the price and try to get rid of the surplus fresh milk would be less than if they converted it into condensed milk which the Hon. Minister says you can get alternative supplies at 4¢ a pound.

There are still a few other points to be taken into consideration. When the milk industry was spoken of in Barbados it was recognised that something would have to be done in relation to the cost of feed for the animals so as to bring down the price of milk. Part of the plans were in conjunction with your milk plant which was supposed to provide a guaranteed market for your milk; another part of the plans was using the Barbados Marketing Corporation as an instrument for feed which would be imported into Barbados in bulk, and the Government would set up a bulk plant. In addition to that, the Government would embark upon an Animal Nutrition Research scheme in the island; this scheme has started, and I am unable to detect anything today with the Barbados Marketing Corporation. I would like the Minister involved to tell the House what progress has been made with respect to the bulk importation of feed. That is a great problem, so that it is unfair of any person to say that the Opposition is trying to decry the local product; what we are decrying is the fact that the management of the milk plant has put out in Barbados thousands and thousands of tins of milk which were bad; and if they had any kind of proper system of checking they will have discovered this; if they have, they have done nothing to make sure that the consumer would not stand part of the loss. They would have recalled all of those batches that they had sent out to the Supermarkets. There are still some in the shops in Barbados, notwithstanding the fact that the evaporated milk has not been produced for some two months.....

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I said three weeks, not two months.

Mr. St. JOHN: Three weeks, so that everybody is willing to give the industry a chance; everybody recognises the importance of diversification in Barbados. But let them understand that the people in Barbados are not people who speak in terms of third-class standards; as a matter of fact, Barbadians like their standards higher than anybody in the world. We just want to make it clear we do not regard the milk plant as an organisation which should be subject to any special protection. Have adequate safeguards; be advised to ensure that certain standards are maintained.

We feel, according to our understanding of the situation at the present moment, that they have failed in their management and in their marketing policy. Shopkeepers have voiced to me that the distribution system at the milk plant with respect to the super-pasteurized milk, sterilized milk - they have said that there is not the same regularity with the same competence with respect to the distribution as obtains with Banks Beer or any of the other beverage plants in Barbados which have certain regular routes. The shopkeeper knows beforehand exactly what day they will turn up; he can watch his sales and he will be able to know what his business is doing; but the milk plant does not run like this because they expect to sell their milk in bulk to the tourist industry. 2.15 p.m.

That aspect of the administration of the milk plant has been sadly neglected; they expect to sell

their milk in big quantities to the Tourist Industry. The crop season coincides with the height of the Tourist season and producers of milk have suffered a drop in production of somewhere around 20% because of the lack of fodder. When you look at the matter, the whole thing seems to fall on management which can be corrected. We will willingly encourage the people to buy pasteurised milk and any other milk which the plant produces, and which reaches a certain minimum standard.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to prolong this debate, but the Hon. Minister would make one feel that we are crying down the milk industry. The criticisms which I made were due to the quality of the milk that I know is supposed to be placed in a tin marked "Sun Gold". I spoke about milk being in the tin and I maintained that it is not good. I want the public to know that we appreciate.....

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: On a point of order. The hon. member said that he was speaking about the milk in the tin, but I want to make the point that when he criticised the milk in the tin, there are several types produced and manufactured by the milk plant which come in the tin. One would think that the hon. member was criticising the sweetened condensed milk; the hon. member must be specific.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I did not mention condensed milk at all. I mentioned the milk which they are making and putting in a tin marked "Sun Gold". I want the Minister to know this, that since the Plant has stopped producing evaporated milk for a few weeks and it is importing evaporated milk, the Government should try and not increase the expenditure on this milk by allowing it to come in, then to be taken to the milk plant, then to the stores and then to the country. This milk which is being imported for the time being must be dealt with just as before. The merchants should convey this milk into their stores from the Harbour and in that way I am sure that it would cost less. What is the good of allowing this milk to come in, then it has to go to the Pine Hill Dairy, then back to Roebuck Street and then to the country? You are trying to fix-it-right, and you are not fixing-it-right, if you are increasing the expenditure. I understand that the merchants have to send the money direct to the Pine Hill Dairy. When they take it from the merchants or agents, they have thirty days or so to pay for it; when it is consumed and gone, you have to pay for it. I am submitting that you are making it hard for the consumer by allowing this milk to go to the Pine Hill Dairy in the first place. I am saying that this milk should not go to the Dairy at all; let it go from the Harbour to the merchants and then to the people. I would not encourage people to use more fresh milk if I did not know anything about it. I would be glad for a pint of this milk and I cannot get it. If this milk is going out in bottles, see that it goes to the shops and the people can buy it. If you are not telling the people what to do and all that the people are receiving is something hard, if they are receiving "Sun Rock", what do you expect the people to do? You should tell them that they can

get fresh milk, let the man with the van pass through the districts and you will be able to deliver the milk to the shops and the shops will be able to sell it to the people.

Mr. Chairman, it is better for the people to buy something which is guaranteed than buying something in a tin. The merchant will say that he has only got ten cases and he has demands for three hundred cases. How is he going to supply them? He can only supply some of his family and a few of his friends. If he gives half dozen tins to one person and more to some other persons, then the people will say that he is taking sides. Some people will be getting as much as they want, whereas others will not be getting anything. I am suggesting that this milk should be put on the open market. Why should you take the milk to the Pine Hill Dairy when it is not being produced there? The only reason I can think of as to why they are taking the milk up there is because they want to make it cost more. They are not putting anything more in it; they are carrying it up there so as to make it more expensive. As the Hon. Minister has told us, there were nine points to be corrected and they have managed to correct eight of them. Let them try and correct the ninth and go back working well again. 2.25 p.m.

They would not know that without starting again. When they start the operation again and everything is going all right, the consumers would not know anything. The Hon. Minister has admitted that it is now about to withdraw it. It is still in the stores and knocking about the shops. Withdraw it!

I maintain that to import it, whether it is through the Pine Hill Dairy or anybody else, it is not good business at all. Allow the merchants to get it. I maintain that as it is now, your lorries will have to leave without getting milk, and the shopkeepers receiving the goods will not get any.

The only thing that sells for cash is cigarettes. In my opinion, any man can live without having cigarettes, but not without milk. This is creating a hardship on people. I do not know if the Hon. Minister knows that you have to send on the cash to receive it. As I said before, the only thing that you can ask for cash is cigarettes. The shopkeepers carry into the merchants today the money for the good which they sold last week, and then get goods from the merchants to sell during the week. The merchants will then have to wait until next week to get the money for those goods. If the merchants told all the shopkeepers that they have to pay cash for the goods which they received, and the shopkeepers told all their customers that they have to pay cash for the goods which they received, then business is bound to fail.

In every business, you have what is called "trusting". All the way around, there is trusting. Why state that they have to pay for this milk cash? What is wrong? What is happening is that it is only creating a hardship on the poor shopkeepers, and it is those poor people whom I am interested in. I therefore can-

not sit in here and allow anything that is done to create hardship on these people.

Therefore, Sir, see to it that this milk be obtained from the Harbour by these merchants. Let the Directors of the Pine Hill Dairy understand that they cannot get cash for everything and they have to bear some part of the burden of trusting. They would have to bear some of the strain.

Therefore Sir, I hope that you will recognise that type of business that is being carried on. If it were not affecting the poor consumers, I would not have anything to say; but as long as I am in here, I must look after the interest of the poor fellow.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Sir, in answer to my question, I observe that supplies means just supplies and not milk. That word "supply" is extended to cover that milk.

Now, others pay duty. Why bring that in and keep out the other brands that people are clamouring for? Why not allow "Carnation" brand to come in? Are you only doing that just to allow the local dairy industry to carry on without competitive prices? You should allow people to bring in supplies that you cannot obtain here.

Many of us would want to assure the Government that by now allowing the Merchants to import this milk, inevitably the cost must go up to the consumer. Here I join my colleagues in stressing that any imported milk should go to the merchants in Bridgetown.

I remember the Hon. Minister himself said that he would be very frank. We on this side agree with him that it does not augur well for Barbados in using those arguments. Those arguments can be used against us. I remember when P. Y. Butter was first introduced and sold here. It was only after it was sold here for about fifteen years that I got to know what a representative told us was true. He said that he had visited the place in Belgium where it was made and it was made only for the Barbados market, and not for other countries. He went on to say that it was shameful to say that Barbados was the only place that was buying P.Y. Butter.

2.35 p.m.

If 400 people are bring employed to produce inferior milk — I hope hon. members will not laugh at this, but it is absolutely true — I have seen my cat at home refuse this milk, and the cat drinks milk all day long. If a cat has that discrimination, human beings have it too. Are you employing 400 people in an industry that is producing something that the public does not like? If you want to employ 400 people on a worthwhile project, start another crash programme — which reminds me that very soon after the crash programme ended I was approached by a poor resident of my own parish who asked me to pass on to the Premier, as he was then, the information that they needed another crash programme immediately because the bushes and the weeds were growing back too fast. Of course you can employ 400 people; take

200 of them to dig a hole and the other 200 to fill it back up again, but what are you doing as a matter of common sense? We have

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. The 400 people are not producing milk that has to be thrown away. The only bad milk produced by the milk plant is the evaporated milk which is only a part of the operation by the milk plant, and I said that the 400 people are employed, 100 at the milk plant and over 300 in the dairy farms; so do not get the impression that the people are producing bad milk; that section is out of operation.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I thank the hon. member. 300 people are doing their best to produce good milk and 100 are upsetting their efforts to such an extent that they have to throw away what they produce. The Government has no argument. At least the Government can listen to criticism, listen to the report the people who are the consumers make, and we expect them to correct errors of the past.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, just one small point I want to make. The hon. Minister for Agriculture has admitted that the plant has been making bad evaporated milk. He also tells us that the plant lost \$181,000 in the first year of operation. We also learnt from the hon. Minister that the plant employs 100 people, but I am to wonder if it has ever occurred to the Minister to enquire into the wages paid to these 100 people. We hear quite a lot about how many people each industry is employing, but it would be a good thing if an investigation is carried out and you will find at this same plant that lorry drivers are paid \$22.50 a week, and what is further, if the lorry driver arrives 15 or 20 minutes late during the morning a stoppage is made; but when he works overtime in the afternoon, no overtime is paid. Some lorry drivers have got to lift the containers, they have to do porter's work as well for the \$22.50. If it is alright for the hon. Minister — I am telling you, it calls for a Minister with a lot of nerve to stand up and introduce this Resolution this afternoon. He has got to turn his mind his conscience, his everything on the health of the community. This question of milk is bad from beginning to end, and it is good that the Minister has admitted that this is so.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, since the whole system has been arranged whereby thousands of gallons of milk are being rejected from the plant, that milk, I understand, is now being used for feeding pigs, is it no concern

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. The hon. member said thousands of gallons of milk is refused by the plant. This is not true.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I amend that. He says it is not true; but a considerable number of gallons per day — a considerable quantity of milk is being rejected at the direction of the Ministry. I say this; it is a concern, it ought to be a concern of the Government; it is the concern of the poor children

of this country that milk in such a sufficient quantity is now being fed to the pigs daily. Will the Government not see to it that growing children of the poor and inmates of Government Institutions such as Infirmaries be fed, at the expense of the taxpayers, some of that milk? Milk is a very balanced food.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. All the Institutions in this country get milk from the Pine Hill Dairy; they get as much as they can use. There are 18 schools getting milk from the Pine Hill Dairy, and it is the intention of Government, as soon as the dairy can get the necessary equipment, that the other schools in the area will get. The schools are on holiday now and this has increased the surplus of milk. There are only as far as I know, three dairy farmers in this country whose milk is not being taken at the plant because some of them have recently increased their herds, and consequently their milk production has gone up. There are only three, I do not know where the hon. member got the fantastic number from. He is only going on assumption.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, I anticipated what he was going to say. The schools are on vacation, but let me tell you something; when the schools are on vacation, the children still have mouths. Do you hear the hon. member? In an aside to me he said that I can go and carry the milk to the children. That is the quality and the calibre of the kind of Minister we produce in here this day and generation. I am saying this. Is it no concern of Government? Is the Minister speaking because he is out to argue against the fact that a considerable quantity of milk per day is being rejected by the Pine Hill Dairy, and that that very considerable quantity of milk is now being fed or being over-fed to pigs?

2.45 p.m.

Is it still no concern of mine? I say that the children come to me at the school to be fed with this milk which is now being rejected and fed to pigs. It is not for me alone to do it; it is the Minister's responsibility to visit the country as well as I do it. If the Hon. Minister wants any assistance in St. Peter, I will assist him. He can have it free, gratis and for nothing. (Asides) Mr. Chairman, I do not take alcohol. What I have mentioned is the point which I had to make; it is an additional point which has not been made before.

I agree with the points made by the hon. senior member for Christ Church, the hon. junior member for St. Peter and the hon. senior member for St. Joseph. I knew some time ago from planters in St. Peter that a certain quantity of milk was rejected, and I also know how that milk is fed to the pigs. I also know, and the Hon. Minister has reminded us today, that during the vacation period, there is no milk being administered at the schools. I want to say that it ought to be the concern of the Government that all is not well when a very considerable quantity of milk which remains, and which is a substantial part of the nutrition of growing children, is not given to the children during the vacation time as well as during school

time. That should be done; this milk should not be fed to the pigs, and then the children have to wait for six or seven weeks in order to get milk which is a substantive part of their diet.

The Hon. Minister cannot say that we are against this milk scheme; he cannot say that today. There is a big concern which is interested in this dairy at the Pine. I frankly say that I have some very grave misgivings, and I say that it is a matter for some concern that a certain product is not being properly manufactured, and that is an admission by the Hon. Minister. I do not blame the Minister because he is no chemist or technician; I do not think that he is anywhere near those capabilities yet. In the meantime, it is an interest of mine, and a concern of the Government, that the children are neglected during a period of two months or more during their vacation, and they should not see pigs being fed with good milk when these young children in their homes cannot get an adequate supply of milk. The Minister can bring some milk to Speightstown and I will assist him with it anywhere in St. Peter. That is my interest.

The question that Head 13 stand part of the Schedule was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

HEAD 22 - MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

RELIEF OF DISTRESSED BARBADIANS ABROAD

Head 22 - Ministry of External Affairs - was called.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Head 22 stand part of the Schedule. The explanatory note sets out the purpose for which this supplementary amount is required. It is merely to assist the upkeep of the Old People's Home in Colon, Panama. This Home caters for destitute West Indians who are residing in Cologne. The amount of money which is sent out there can only cater for some of the destitute Barbadians, and the object of this vote is to assist Barbadians who are now in Cologne and who have been sending money here so as to try and develop this country. I think that this is something which, we all agree, will commend itself to us.

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

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, I agree with this item. Many years ago, as some of us will probably remember, there was an emigration to Panama in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal. Several Barbadians went to Panama and some of them returned not destitute, and were able to become some of the first Negro peasant holders in this island, especially in the parish of St. James. I remember that the late Dr. Pilgrim of Porter's St. James, was the first person to subdivide land for small-holding purposes, and that caused an increase in the coloured electorate and hence a land stake in the community. Many Barbadians were able to purchase land. Panama as it were, assisted in increasing the wealth of this island because people worked in Panama and sent back money here; but, on the other hand, some of them did not do so well.

Now, Sir, this is a good thing; it is a very good gesture on the part of this Government to make this contribution in remembrance of those who have contributed to the wealth of this country.

These people have worked hard, but they did not prosper: and so it is good for us to remember them. I think that it is a very good gesture on the part of this Government to make this contribution towards the upkeep of this Old People's Home in Colon, Panama. While I am on this matter, I want to say that the time has come when I would like to see more Old People's Homes established in Barbados to serve the people who represent the majority in this country.
2.55 p.m.

We have got to remember this and it is nothing whatsoever trivial; but I would say that I express the feeling of the Opposition. I make this a complete reality by making this contribution on the part of old people.

They say here that "the British Aid Society in Panama which provides help for British subjects there, at present spends approximately \$1,428 per annum on relief of ten destitute Barbadians in Panama City. This Society has requested some financial assistance from the Government towards their work. It is accordingly proposed to make an annual contribution to the British Aid Society."

I regret to see that. I regret to see that some British Aid Society is really asking us to help some Old People's Home in Panama. The Government is totally responsible. I cannot vote for one penny, but I would support any measures of this kind. As I said at the beginning, emigration to Panama was one of the great sources of increasing the resources of Barbados at one time.

Mr. Chairman, this Resolution has my blessing, but I think we have got to contact the same information source under the aegis of British Aid Society.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister how long has this annual relief to distressed Barbadians abroad been going on? Incidentally, I would say that it was very good on the part of the hon. member to congratulate this Government, but I would like to say — I had no time to look it up — but I would like to know how much was the sum before which was given to help these people in Panama. I ask that because \$2,000 twenty years ago is not the same as \$2,000 today.

I would also like to ask the Hon. Minister if the British Aid Society asked for this contribution or if they asked Barbados to contribute, let us say, \$1,000 or some particular sum in their currency.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Sir, I would like to assure the hon. member that this Government has not laid any claim at all to initiating this relief to distressed Barbadians abroad. This has been going on for many years now.

If you look in the Departmental Estimates you will see all of this set out. We have a large number of distressed Barbadians in Cuba and we sent them some money at the time of the Independence Celebrations. We eventually received a telegram from them stating that they had a good time out of it.

I think it was from 1906 that Barbadians started to emigrate to Panama until 1913. The list fails to provide the number of Barbadians who left this country for Panama, but I have seen that after the emigrants from the European Countries failed to endure the rigours of the climate of Panama, they had to resort to Barbadians. I understand that 10,000 Barbadian emigrants went there at one time. As I said, I do not know the figure of how many Barbadians went there, but they went there, until 1913. I also do not know how many Barbadians are in Panama now.

However, there are in Panama living in the Canal Zone, Barbadians whom we are responsible for, and many of them are close to the age of retirement. We have Barbadians living in the Canal Zone who are entitled to remain there and become citizens, and other Barbadians who are just bordering outside who are not entitled to become citizens of the U.S.A.
3.05 p.m.

At the other end of the Canal you will have the Republic, Panama City where you will find quite a number of Barbadians, and the British Aid Society is extending the hand of assistance. The British Aid Society is not as sinister as it sounds; we have used the British Embassies all over the world in order to find assistance for destitute Barbadians; we still do so in Cuba and we still do so in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

The British Aid Society in Panama City is one which is run by West Indians — as a matter of fact, I was quite surprised talking to the President of this Society, Mrs. Roy Simpson, to discover that she is a Barbadian, and during the course of my discussion with the Committee of the Society, they explained that the funds which they have were not really adequate for the amount of work which they had to do. I believe that the British Government through their Ambassador has given them a modest sum of pounds for the work which they are doing, but their work is different from the work in Colon, which is a form of relief work such as the one like the "meals-on-wheels" service which the Red Cross Society would do here in Barbados.

It is not really as necessary in Panama City as it is in Colon where it was for a time fully supported by the Governments of Barbados and Jamaica. This has been going on now for a large number of years, and I regret very much that neither the United States Government nor the Government of the Republic of Panama saw fit to recompense the large numbers of Jamaicans and Barbadians who have contributed towards the growth of the economy of the United States of America chiefly. We must not forget that it was the labour of the Barbadians — the man who is amend-

ing the tax right now is a Barbadian and has been doing this job for over 30 or 40 years. It is the first example I know where you will have a fully electronic system, and this had been functioning now for over 50 years; I consider that it is not good enough that these people should have lived and worked in the Panama Canal and still are not eligible for social security. We have this anomaly that persons of Barbadian parentage, born inside the five-mile side of the Canal are eligible, but their parents are not.

Another question was asked as to whether this was an amount that we thought up or whether this had any relationship to the requirements of the British Aid Society. I would just like to explain; the average expenditure of the Society per month is \$1200. In a letter Mrs. Roy Simpson — she is married to an officer in the British Embassy there — they have taken care of 34 West Indians; they have provided them with monthly food parcels and paid their rents up to \$8 U.S. They often have to be taken to the hospital, and any hon. member can see the correspondence if they wish. They average that the expenditure is \$250 U.S. They said that they have not received any help from the United States Government, and any help is greatly appreciated. We are therefore happy that the Government of Barbados will be able to contribute to their fellow countrymen's needs; we are contributing \$2,618 to distressed Barbadians abroad; \$10,000 to the relief of distressed Barbadians in Cuba. People who have worked for 35 and 40 years still have to be provided for by their Government here in Barbados, so that in this respect Cuba is no better than the United States of America. That is a statement of fact, not a criticism.

The contribution towards the Old People's Home in Panama is \$2,240. We also send allowances to Brazil to persons there, \$444 per annum and \$576 to the British Government. According to their own statistics the Society spends \$84 U.S. per year on each person and the cost of the 10 Barbadians would be approximately \$840 U.S. or \$1,428 per year. The amount which we contribute therefore is \$500 U.S. out of the \$840 U.S. The reason why we arrived at that figure, or how we arrived at that figure was because there is evidence that a considerable portion of this money is raised by the Barbadian Community — those in the City of Panama — and they have been getting specific allowances sometimes. It is on that basis that we are asking the Legislature to approve this legislation.

That is all the information I have and I can assure hon. members that I have been there and I have seen for myself. I am satisfied that it is money well spent. I do not think that we will have to ask the House in the near future for any considerable additional amount. This started in 1913 and this is now 1967 — that is 54 years ago — and the average person who left here at the age of 20, 22 would now be 76; some of them have returned to the homes of their fathers, some have gone to the home of their forefathers, and the rest of them have been able to eke out some existence in industry or commerce in the Republic of Colon.

The question that Head 22 stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Resolution for \$22,062 do now pass.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I beg to second that.
The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.
3.15 p.m.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1967-68 No. 7

HEAD 43 — MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Hon. C. E. TALMA: The next Resolution, Mr. Chairman, is a Resolution for the sum of \$3,000 in Connection with the assistance which the Government is giving to the Barbados Olympic Association. The Addendum to the Resolution sets out that this sum of \$3,000 is a grant to assist the Barbados Olympic Association in meeting the expense of sending a contingent of some 16 persons to the Pan American Games to be held in Winnipeg, Canada, during the period 23rd July to 7th August, 1967. Hon. members will know that the team has actually gone, and they also know the policy which has been adumbrated in the past of granting assistance on a dollar to dollar basis. We have given assistance in the past in these circumstances, and in this case, we feel that assistance should be given to this Association and we have given it the necessary assurance.

It is not a question of voting the money now and paying later; it is merely that we have given the Association the assurance and the necessary guarantee, knowing full well that the House would cooperate and give the necessary assent in this matter. On this occasion the Barbados Olympic Association applied for assistance to the amount of \$4,200 and the Bill is to the extent of \$8,440. We feel that we have quite a few outstanding athletes, people who could make some sort of contribution to these games, and we feel that we have to assist them. I believe that this Resolution is not in any way controversial; I believe that it will be passed without any sort of opposition. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Chairman, in giving this Resolution my blessing, I should also like to make a few observations. The Barbados Olympic Association, to the best of my knowledge, and I say it with some degree of authority, applied to the Barbados Government for assistance to the amount of \$5,000, but the Government has only seen fit to assist the Association with the amount of \$3,000. The whole cost of this exercise of sending a team of athletes to Winnipeg is not in this amount. I remember some time ago when they were sending a team to Brazil, the Prime Minister made it very clear in here that he was not prepared to come to the assistance of people who just plan to ride up and down the road as soon as they hear that something is coming up. The association

was faced with an amount of \$11,000 to send 21 athletes abroad. The Association applied to the Government in assurance with the Government's policy of making a grant on a dollar-for-dollar basis for assistance in the amount of \$5,500, but the Hon. Minister has come down here with a Resolution for \$3,000 which leaves the Barbados Olympic Association searching for \$2,500. How do we expect to promote the youth of this country? I have always felt that a healthy mind breeds a healthy society.

We have at Winnipeg now a Silver Medallist, a little man called Hugh (Mango) Phillips, and there is Kingsley Reece who rode against the British Champion in Barbados, and this Barbadian cyclist whipped him at Kensington. It is very difficult for these young men, when they put in all they have in training and they set about to raise functions to assist in carrying them through, and then when they come and ask the Government for "X" dollars, the Government can only see its way to give them a certain amount. I am quite sure that on that side of the House you have sport-loving persons. The Hon. Minister of Trade is a very keen yachtsman, and the Hon. Minister of Agriculture is an ardent turfite and the Hon. Minister of Communications and Works is an ex-professional boxer. All of these things we know. It is unfortunate that they would not help the B.O.A. with the additional \$2,000. I know that many of these athletes have had to buy their own suits, their own blazers, pants, crests, and ties out of their own pockets. A boy like Reece had to borrow a bicycle to ride at Winnipeg so as to represent Barbados. With all that, you come here and ask the Government for \$5,000 and the Government has brought down this Resolution for \$3,000 in order to fool us that it is matching dollar for dollar. I hope that the Hon. Minister will tell hon. members on this side the amount for which the B.O.A. applied. I know that the amount is \$5,000, but the hon. Minister has said that it is a question of dollar for dollar and therefore the amount will be \$3,000. Mr. Chairman, I will have something else to say about this matter when I hear what the Minister says, if he cares to reply.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Chairman, while we of the Barbados Olympic Association are grateful to the Government for the subvention which they have granted us, I would suggest once again the idea of establishing a National Sports Council following example of Trinidad and Guyana in creating such a Council which, at the beginning of every financial year, would allocate a sum of money to be spent on sporting representation abroad, and for the invitation not only of other national teams, but also for coaches to come to Barbados so as to improve the standard of certain sports in the community.
3.25 p.m.

When it is considered, Mr. Chairman, that 55 percent of the populace in Barbados was under the age of 25 years, twenty-five years ago, you can see how very important it is that the aspirations of young people are not thwarted by any act of ours. We do feel that the Minister will not think that we are in any way ungrateful for anything which he has done; but on

behalf of sport, we put forward the suggestion that in our view it would be better for us in Barbados if the conditions prevailing in Trinidad and Guyana were investigated where the National Sports Council informed the Government of what they needed by way of sport, and allocations by the Government were made annually to support representation abroad and for the invitation, not only of other national teams, but of coaches to come to those countries to improve the standard of certain sports in the community.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, I really did not intend to speak on this Resolution; but after listening to two speakers who preceded me, I think that I should made a contribution; We were hoping, in a way, that the National Olympic Association of Barbados would have told the Barbados Sporting public that it has to pay for sport; but I have not heard that yet. I do not mince matters. When the Barbados sporting public attempts to pay for its sports, the better it would be for all of us and the Government, but we are encouraging the young people to get something for nothing too often.

I commend the Government for giving this amount of money to assist the Barbados Olympic Association in sending some of our sportsmen to the Pan American Games. However, I am sorry that there are no individuals who can assist in getting down to the root of the problem in Barbados and tell the sporting public of this island that it has to pay for sport. The Barbados sporting public is too cheap and does not pay for sport.

We have quite a few young men who are trying their best at various games, but the public generally stay away and those who go just go into the bar and have a drink. That is all. People should pay for their fun. I used to pay for my fun when I used to have fun. I am not criticising the B.O.A. or the Government. I am backing both. I was a Games Master at a Primary school, and I love my sport, and I had boys in training. I am getting old now and I have retired from many things.

What is happening in this country now? We are a new nation. We want people to bring home Gold, Silver and bronze medals; but we are just staying outside and not supporting sport. We are not paying one red half cent to support sport. It is not good enough.

We talk of a National Sports Council and all that sort of thing. We do not want mere words. Let us get down to it. Let us see it coming from all over the island. Mr. "Mitchell" Hewitt had made a good contribution to cricket in the island by carrying it to every hamlet in the island. That is how we have had our Garfield Sobers and Charlie Griffith. We also have a great man over the National Sport Council in the person of Mr. Lynch.

But we want more country clubs. We want a national sport, not a centralised sport. We want also a sport loving people or, so to speak, a sporting population. Let the people of Barbados pay for their sport. I agree with the hon. junior member for the City of

Bridgetown. He said he was grateful to the Government. But let us have more clubs all over the island. Let us begin to think that we have to pay for our sport.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1967-68 No. 8

TRANSPORTATION OF LIBRARY

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman the next Resolution is for the sum of \$3,500. The Addendum reads as follows:-

"The sum of \$4,420 was provided by Supplementary Estimates 1966-67 No. 36 to meet incidental expenses and the cost of transportation of the Richard B. Moore Library from the United States of America to Barbados. Of this sum only \$920 was spent by the end of 1966-67. This Resolution seek the provision of \$3,500 to complete payments in connection with the acquisition of this Library."

I think that hon. members are fully aware that the principle has already been agreed upon. This Library is very comprehensive and means a great deal to the people of the West Indies. It is a library which has been built up over very many years. I do not think I need to say anything more on this matter as it commends itself to hon. members.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I beg to second that.
3.35 p.m.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, the Resolution is for the sum of \$3,500 to complete payments in connection with the acquisition of the Richard B. Moore Library. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot for the life of me understand what went wrong all along with this Richard B. Moore Library and its purchase, and having it transported to Barbados. The Hon. Minister of Education, in answering correspondence on the matter, gave the public to understand some time ago - and I think this House too, Sir - that a portion of the Library had already left New York. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the Minister said that a portion of the Library had left New York en route to Barbados; I do not think he said so, but let us take it for granted that a portion of the Library had been shipped to Barbados. What would be of interest to us to know, we are now asking for money - although it is a revote - to complete payments in connection with the acquisition. What would be of interest would be for us to be told if the Lions Club, who are known to be the purchasers of this Library - if they still hold \$200,000 U.S. to the credit of Mr. Moore, and it is a case where Mr. Moore is no longer interested in getting that \$20,000; or on the other side, if money is still due and owing, in truth and in fact, to Mr. Moore as we have been told by the Hon. Minister of Education. But what we know on this side is this, Mr. Chairman; this whole transaction, this whole exercise has not been as enlightening as the library is intended to be for Barbadians and West Indians when it is established.

There is a lot which has not been told to us on the matter of this Richard B. Moore Library. I have asked and I am prepared to ask now, Mr. Chairman, if this House is not going to be asked at some future date to vote more money in connection with this Library. And still we have not been told yet that this Richard B. Moore Library has arrived in Barbados, being housed or anything of the kind. It is quite time enough - if Mr. Moore had to travel with those books in his pockets from 1965 until now, we believe that he would have been able to ferry all the books to Barbados. Something is really, really wrong about it. We are asked for this money to complete payments in connection with the acquisition; I am to wonder, Mr. Chairman, if there are any other payments to be made or that are outstanding in connection with this library.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Moore spend many years in making this collection of books, this very valuable collection of books, and his decision to sell the library to Barbados is not what this House has been led to understand earlier. It is a sale outright, a purchase. It is not, in truth and in fact, as I said, what he had been led to believe. I will tell you something now, Mr. Chairman. In December 1965 - only to show how long negotiations have been going on, or how long there has been fool playing in this matter - in December 1965 I was in New York, and Mr. Moore gave me - and I have it still - a recording of the speech he had prepared to deliver in Barbados at the handing-over ceremony of this library. That was December 1965; and Mr. Moore - a man of Mr. Moore's standing - could not be such a novice as to have on tape and processed on records, a speech that he did not intend soon to deliver. Sir, I kept my promise to Mr. Moore; I had to honour my promise to Mr. Moore; I have not allowed anybody in Barbados to hear the recording of that speech; it would have been unfair to Mr. Moore; But that is from December 1965; this is now 1967. I do not know if Mr. Moore has any intention of returning to Barbados for a handing-over ceremony or anything of the kind, because as it would appear to us, if in 1965 - December - Mr. Moore had in mind to prepare his speech, evidently it all turned over in his mind that even a few months after that he would have been delivering his speech. Since then, Mr. Moore has come to Barbados; he vacationed with us; he has returned to the United States. This is some library, Sir.

3.45 p.m.

Let us hope that Barbadians and West Indians generally whom we expect will benefit from this library, will not grow beards before it is set up, if payments in connection with the acquisition of this library are still being made. I feel that if the Government is paying the cost of the transportation of this library and the transportation is taking this much long, then some inquiry should be made in the United States of America. If, on the other hand, the completed library has arrived in Barbados, then we can easily be told that it has arrived at last; we can be told what arrangements have been made for the housing of it, and surely we would be glad to know if it is serving the purpose which Mr. Moore would like to know it is serving, or the purpose which inspired him to allow-

ing the sale of the library to go through to the Lions Club of Barbados for the benefit of the people of Barbados and the West Indies generally.

I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that it is necessary for me to say much more on this matter, but there are one or two things which come to my mind. It has been said from the Government benches and in the press by the Minister of Education, that it was the Association for the advancement of Caribbean Education that first made it known to the Government that Mr. Moore was prepared to dispose of this library to Barbados. The Minister of Education and the Prime Minister of this country - both of them know that that is not true.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. Unfortunately for the gentleman who has just taken his seat, I happen to have the Ministerial file on the question of the Richard Moore Library which appears to provide the hon. member with such.....

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, you cannot have a point of order on a point of order.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. You cannot refer to an hon. member as a gentleman.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the hon. member need waste any time on that because we all know that it is a complete misnomer.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Prime Minister has risen on a point of order and I am asking the other two hon. members to sit.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, I rose on a point of order and I should be heard. It is a point of order dealing with the Standing Orders of the House.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, I entirely agree with the hon. member.

Mr. HUSBANDS: We are all hon. members in this House.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I can understand the indignation of the senior member for St. Peter when the word "gentleman" was used. I assure you that it was inadvertence on my part and I withdraw it. I was saying that unfortunately for the hon. junior member for St. Peter, I have in front of me the file dealing with the question of the Richard Moore Library, and when the hon. member said that the Prime Minister knows it is not so that the first mention we have of this library was from the Association for the Advancement of Caribbean Education, there is a letter to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour dated 7th March, 1965.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Prime Minister has risen on a point of order, and I am asking the hon. member to take his seat.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I ask the hon. junior member for St. Peter to take his seat. (Mr. HINDS resumed his seat).

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, when the hon. member said that the Hon. Minister of Education and the Prime Minister of this country know that it is not true that it was the Association for the Advancement of Caribbean Education which first made it known to the Government that Mr. Moore was disposing of this Library to Barbados, I am quoting from the official records and there is an entry in these records in connection with the Richard Moore library. I very much deprecate the behaviour which goes on in here since the beginning of this session. I must set the record straight. There is a letter written to the Government on this matter, it was written to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Odle, and it is dated 7th March, 1965. (ASIDES) Mr. Chairman can I be heard in silence?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I want hon. members to observe Standing Order 29 (6) which states: "While a Member is speaking, all other Members shall be silent or shall confer only in undertones, and shall not make unseemly interruptions."

Hon. E. W. BARROW: This letter was written to the Government concerning..... (ASIDES).

Mr. CHAIRMAN: While the hon. member is speaking, all other hon. members must be silent. (ASIDES). The Hon. Prime Minister has risen on a point of order and I am hearing him. I am asking all other hon. members to be silent.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: This letter is dated 7th March, 1965, and it says this:

"This letter is being written to you concerning a project which I believe will be of inestimable value to Barbados. It concerns the purchasing of a library. This library is owned by one Richard B. Moore, a Barbadian by birth, a lecturer, a book-seller, scholar and author." This letter to which I refer is dated March 7th, 1965, and sent by the Secretary of the Association for the advancement of Caribbean Education. It goes on: "This library has been the result of 45 years of collecting books dealing with Afro-American Afro-West Indian and the contributions of people of African descent, to world history. It is a unique collection of books because many of them are either too obscurely placed, supplies are unobtainable or out of print. In any case, it constitutes a gold mine of information and the history of people of African descent. Such books would be invaluable to the young fertile minds of Barbados. We are trying to get Mr. Moore to sell this library to Barbados." 3.55 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to say one word. It is a pity that the general public is not in here to see the behaviour of the members on the other side.

Mr. HINDS: The Prime Minister of this Government and the Minister of Education both know that this is another lie if they say that the Association for the Advancement of Caribbean Education was the first to draw it to our attention that the Richard B. Moore Library was available to us.

The Prime Minister would know of that. He would be a liar if he.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will ask the hon. member to withdraw that - when he said that the Prime Minister is a liar.

Mr. HINDS: I never said that. Call for the report.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I now have the report and the hon. member for St. Peter is reported to have said: "The Prime Minister would know of that. He would be a liar if - " Those words are offensive and I am asking the hon. senior member to withdraw that remark: "He would be a liar."

Mr. HINDS: I have been asked to withdraw those words and I am willing to obey the ruling of the Chair; but, Sir,

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Before a speech can be made, I am asking the hon. member to withdraw the words complained of.

Mr. HINDS: But be fair to me, Mr. Chairman. Those are not the words I said.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will have no other alternative but to read Rule 35 (2). I would like the hon. member to observe Rule 35 (2).

Mr. CRAIG: I rise on a point of order. There is no Rule 35 (2). What I see here is that the decision of the Chair is final.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, you sought to draw to my attention Rule (35) (2). I would be glad if you can show it to me.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the hon. junior member for St. Peter has withdrawn the remarks, I beg to move that the Resolution do now pass and I ask you to put the question.

Mr. HINDS: I am somewhat at a loss, Mr. Chairman. I should be allowed to continue to speak on the Richard B. Moore Library. The Prime Minister of this country and the Minister of Education know as well as anybody else whether or not the House has been told the truth of the Richard B. Moore Library transaction and the transportation of it. They know whether the House has been told the truth.
4.05 p.m.

I need not tell the House whether or not they have been told something other than the truth. I do not have to do that at all; but every time this library comes up, the Prime Minister gets - he knows what he has got to hide. But this is what I want the Prime Minister to deny now, that by his manoeuvring, by his taking \$10,000 U.S. of this money, the purchase price, to Mr. Richard Moore in the United States and leaving the \$20,000 to be collected by Mr. Moore in Barbados, that there was a possibility of the United States Government Tax Collector not getting his just due for the United States Treasury. Ask the Prime Minister to deny that.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has asked me to deny something about the United States Treasury. I am nothing to do with the United States Treasury.....

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman,.....

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, but the hon. member has asked me to deny something and I am entitled to answer. I am on a point of order. On his left is a former President of the Lions Club who donated this money - \$30,000. I was handed an envelope at a public function. I handed over to Mr. Moore that money which was presented by the hon. junior member for the City and some other members of the Lions Club. I gave it to the Financial Secretary who deposited it in the Treasury and I handed an envelope to Mr. Moore. I subsequently learned that Mr. Moore had elected to have \$100,000 paid to him at that time - I have on file the letter from the Lions Club that on the receipt of the complete volumes of the Library they will hand over the other \$20,000. I do not like the nonsense, the smears of which the hon. member is Past Grandmaster; it is shocking to see the kind of representation we have here today.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, the Prime Minister of this country will still have to deny, despite all his talk about smears and all sorts of representation and what not. The Prime Minister has first got to look at the Marketing Corporation and the Chairman they have down there, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: We are now dealing with the Richard B. Moore Library, and 26 (2) says that no new matter should be raised in a discussion.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, if I had said that the Marketing Corporation's money had been spent in St. John in the election, that would be a new matter, but I am getting on with the debate.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: A member shall confine his observations to the subject matter under discussion. There is nothing here in this discussion about the Marketing Corporation, and therefore I am not going to allow that to creep into this Resolution. I would like hon. members who are sitting and are not speaking to observe Rule 29 (6) and I would like to say that the behaviour of hon. members on my left is ridiculous and I honestly deplore it. I would appeal to them once

again to try to uphold the dignity of this hon. Chamber. Let the member go on.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, with due respect to the Chair, I never made any mention about Marketing Co-operation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. member willing to continue his speech on the Richard B. Moore Library?

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. Speaking as one of the members on your left whose conduct you described as ridiculous because we have not kept quiet during the period when we were in our seats, I would point out to Your Honour, and I would ask Your Honour to consider this, that the first interruption came during a speech by the Prime Minister which was made under the guise of a point of order.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Are you trying to be Chairman of this hon. House? Would the hon. member for St. Peter continue his speech?

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: I am on a point of order.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have ruled that that is not a point of order. Will the hon. member continue his speech?

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister told us, told this hon. House that it is after he had handed over an envelope to Mr. Moore in New York that some time afterwards he learnt that the Lions Club was holding \$20,000 to be paid to Mr. Moore on the completion of transporting the Library and what not. Mr. Chairman, I happen to know this, that when Mr. Moore came here to Barbados, Mr. Moore had intended to purchase a property out of this \$20,000 U.S., and that is not all, Mr. Moore went to Brighton at Black Rock to make arrangements to purchase a property there. He went into the Prime Minister's Office and sat for many hours in the hope of having a voucher passed for some of the money.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: May I be on a point of order Mr. Chairman? If Mr. Moore sat in my office for many hours I am unaware of it, and if the Lions Club had the money I see no reason why he should be there.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, it is the very reason for Mr. Moore sitting in the Prime Minister's office awaiting that voucher to which I just made reference that we are called here today to debate this measure. If you would observe, Sir, ...

Mr. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Chairman, I must rise on a point of order. Again the hon. member is completely ignorant of the Government's procedure, particularly financial procedures. I do not pass vouchers; they only vouchers I sign are vouchers for myself for my pay; I do not pass vouchers. What would Mr. Moore be doing in my office waiting for me to pass a voucher?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: While a member is speaking, other members shall be silent, and the behaviour of this House should be better. Let the hon. member continue.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, I never accused the Prime Minister of passing vouchers. What I am saying is this, that we are here being asked to vote \$3,500 — revote rather, because as the Addendum tells us the sum was \$4,420 already voted. Now let the Prime Minister get up on his hind paws again, Mr. Chairman, and explain to us where is the difference from \$3,500 and \$4,420, and let him deny that a voucher was passed for Mr. Moore for that amount. I am not saying the Prime Minister passed it.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: On a point of order. The hon. member has invited me to intervene and I am going to intervene. The House was asked some time ago — the exact date I do not have at my fingertips, but it was before the end of the financial year. Members will remember that the House was asked to vote \$4,420 or \$2,600 U.S. to provide for the shipment of these books. The hon. member is not saying anything that he has not said already during the course of that debate. This was decided some time in October and it would have come to the House after 27th October, 1966. That is all I can tell you now. At the end of the financial year, 17 crates containing 276 cartons of books were received by the Government Archivist, Mr. Chandler, and were stored temporarily at the Department of Archives where they had been checked and treated with insecticide. The Archivist made a request — in a letter he wrote to my office, where he stated that \$517.95 was spent during the last financial year, but owing to an oversight there was no re-vote.

4.15 p.m.

The dues for the second shipment have not yet been met and advice has been received of a third shipment. (ASIDES) The hon. member has invited me to intervene and I intend to intervene for the last time because I am not interested in what he has to say. On the 2nd March, 10 crates had been sent to the Archivist. The hon. member can check for himself.

The Archivist recommended the urgent provision of Dexon angle iron to form the racks on which to place the cartoons — nine racks each measuring 4 x 3 ins. He also recommended the provision of \$15 for spraying by Messrs Rent-o-kill. This is the Archivist saying that he has received the books. He said that he wanted to report that the first consignment in this collection containing 10 crates had been unpacked and transferred to the Archives Department. There was a shipment consisting of 7 crates, and the cartoons were smaller and packed more compactly than the first lot. He said that he would be grateful to know when he could expect the final shipment. The hon. member is saying that it was not shipped.

On the 11th April the Archivist wrote to the Permanent Secretary pointing out that on that day more crates of books had arrived containing 6 car-

toons. How the hon. member is able to make a conspiracy of that, I am unable to understand.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, looking at the Addendum to this Resolution and the figures which are stated therein, I am willing to let the Prime Minister have all the machinery at his disposal, all the accounting machinery, to examine what has really transpired. In other words, my information is that Mr. Moore stood in the Prime Minister's office awaiting a voucher for the sum of \$960. If you look at these figures, a simple subtraction would show you that \$3,500 from \$4,420 would leave \$920 which would have been spent. I am telling this Honourable House that the correct amount is \$960 and not \$920 as we see here in this Addendum. This could not have taken place without the knowledge of the Prime Minister. That is what I am prepared to argue, but we have seen the Prime Minister at his best. We know the things of which he is capable, Mr. Chairman, and these things are not all good things. These things are not all bad things. Oh no, Sir! But you will find that when certain hon. members stand on their feet in this Chamber and the Prime Minister sits there, he cannot sit quietly if you anchor him with 25 tons of lead. He has to jump up to do what? Not to deny the accusations made against him and against his Government from this side of the table.

The Prime Minister is telling you that he is reading from his files. He has a letter from the Association for the advancement of Caribbean Education. Mr. Chairman, I almost said he has a letter from the Caribbean Association for Mental Health. (Laughter), The Prime Minister wants us to understand that was the first letter that he had placed on the file, that that was the first intimation that his Government got that Mr. Richard B. Moore was to prepare to dispose of his Library. That information is not correct. Whatever the date the Prime Minister has on his files is a matter for the Prime Minister, but he fails to understand that there is nothing that he brings to this House which, if we have the time at our disposal, we will not investigate. We will investigate from the Prime Minister's birthday up. Nothing he tells us are we prepared to sit down and accept; I am prepared to accept it from Ananias first. 4.25 p.m.

We have heard from the Hon. Prime Minister; but what we on this side want the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education and his Government to do is that whenever the Richard B. Moore Library has been bought, they would be good enough on behalf of the people of Barbados to thank the Richard B. Moore Council and the Lions Club for what they have done by the way of providing the people of Barbados with this library.

The Minister of Education in a Government Information release said that the Lion's Club bought this Library from the money they had received from the people of Barbados. But, Sir, when I read this Addendum, I must come to the conclusion that the Minister of Education could only be a person with a perverted mind. I have had to ask since if the Prime Minister can be called a capable person.

But, Sir, we hope that the Library would arrive in Barbados and that it would be placed for the bene-

fit of all. I also hope that in this collection of books, there would be a collection of some books on Mental Health. I am sure that no person would stand to benefit more from that type of Library than the Hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, I have been informed by my colleague that the Hon. Prime Minister read from his file. I am ignorant of the matter and I am not going to presume to know what I do not know. This I know. I know what I have seen stated in what is called the Addendum.

Sir, I am speaking under Head 41, Ministry of Education (1) General Administration dealing with the transportation of Library. I am going to speak on any matter dealing with this, but I am going to deal with the transportation of this Library first.

We have heard the Hon. Prime Minister tell us that these books have arrived. I believe they have it on the files. However, I do not know where they are now, but in the face of the documentary statement of what the Prime Minister told this Committee, when you read from this document which I have in my hand, I must say, that before you heard what the Prime Minister said, you were in confusion.

I repeat! The sort of Addendum which this Committee should get is reliable information that will lead to constructive questioning, and all this contention would be stopped. This applies to all Government Ministers. Ministers should see to it that their Permanent Secretaries send to this Honourable House Addenda which are in order.

This is confusion. In this Addendum you see that the sum of \$4,420 was provided by Supplementary Estimates 1966-67 No. 36 to meet incidental expenses and the cost of transportation of the Richard B. Moore Library from the United States of America to Barbados.

This is last years' report. "The sum of \$4,420 is to meet incidental expenses and the cost of transportation of the Richard B. Moore Library, from the United States of America to Barbados."

When you refer to this same document, you see:-

"Of this sum only \$920 was spent by the end of 1966-67. This Resolution seeks the provision of \$3,500 to complete payments in connection with the acquisition of the Library."

If the Hon. Prime Minister had not made an explanation as to how that was, you would have thought that this sum of money was spent.

As a member of the Committee who is expected to say "Aye" when the question is put, I do not know what this Addendum means.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to speak on the Resolution proper. This Resolution seeks to provide the sum of \$3,500 to complete payment in connection

with the acquisition of the Richard B. Moore Library. Why did you say to meet incidental expenses and the cost of transportation of this Library? I am yet to understand what you mean by "this is to complete payment and the cost of transportation of the Richard B. Moore Library." As I see it, this is not satisfactory information. As a result of information like this, you always get a lot of rows.

4.35 p.m.

You will always get in my time, and probably after my time, a lot of rows coming down because there is an insufficiency of information in a money Resolution. I do not want to hold up any Public Officer to ridicule; when such things come before us in the proper form I exercise my judgment; but you cannot ever expect that on this side of the Table where there is an Opposition that they would be content to get this type of information and then to begin to debate something that you know from your files.

I am not indulging in the history of this Library because I am absolutely ignorant of the facts of this case. My colleagues might be very well posted. I am not contending about that; it is for those on that side who have the files to reply. Money has been spent already, and \$3,500 is now to be voted for afresh because this money was already voted last year 1966-67. This is now 1967-68 and I think I have said enough on that.

I am very sorry that the hon. Minister of Education is not in his place. It is a matter which I have drawn to his attention already. When I was very inexperienced, I used to be told by those who had more knowledge than myself of matters like these, that the pattern of education was — believe me, Mr. Chairman, it is the worst run department in this country, the Education Department of Barbados. I am sorry the Minister is not in his place, because Tuesday gone week I went over there and sat by the side of the Minister of Education and told him my business. I do my political chores every day in St. Peter; in other words, I canvass every day of the week, and this day has been no exception, before I came here. I do not make noise and shout and push out my chest like a Kiaki King. It is not my way; let the other fellows do it.

Mr. Chairman, I am speaking of a matter which does not belong to the professional side of the teaching career. It concerns a teacher in her own personal right as a citizen, quite apart from being under any discipline as a teacher. In other words, the matter of which I am speaking does not really have to pass through that Head, it can go

Mr. HOPPIN: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. Are you allowing the member to speak on the Ministry of Education? I thought we were speaking about the Richard B. Moore Library.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, before I began to speak — the hon. and affable member for St. George is a neophyte; he has overgrown his strength politically. This person wanted a loan.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am saying that is new matter.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, I would like

Mr. CHAIRMAN: This has absolutely nothing to do with the Richard B. Moore Library, and I would like the hon. member to confine his observations to the subject matter.

Mr. HUSBANDS: This is the Ministry of Education, Head 41, General Administration, and when I tell you that specific forms are supplied by the Ministry of Education.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: A teacher's loan therefore has absolutely nothing to do with the Richard B. Moore Library and I am asking the hon. member to stick to the Resolution.

Mr. HUSBANDS: The Ministry of Education has specific forms and they are directed through the Permanent Secretary. He has to be informed; he has to send information to the Bank Manager before any such loan can be made. This exercise is being done in the Ministry of Education and is a matter of public business.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I still say a teacher's loan from a bank has nothing, absolutely nothing to do with this Resolution. That is the teacher's private business and I want you to stick to the Resolution.

Mr. HUSBANDS: I have already told you this does not conflict with the teacher's professional responsibility, but provision is made and I am given to understand this is an ordinary course of accepted action that is being done — not now and not again — and I am saying how the departmental accounting of the Ministry of Education is now at fault.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: If it is at fault with the Richard B. Moore Library I will hear you. Rule 26(2) says a member shall confine his observations to the subject matter under discussion, and the subject matter under discussion now is the Richard B. Moore library, and I want members to stick to the rules and allow the dignity of the House to be maintained.

4.45 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, I think that a lot of filibustering has been going on. I think that if hon. members will give the matter proper consideration, there will not be any filibustering. I beg to move that the question be now put. (ASIDES)

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, if there are any school teachers in Christ Church or if they are spineless, he should not be representing Christ Church again.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am asking the hon. member to confine his observations to the matter under discussion. These are Standing Orders which hon. members have to observe, unless the hon. member wants to carry this Hon. Chamber down the road. (After a pause). Has the hon. member concluded his speech?

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, I am still on my feet and therefore I cannot be deemed to have concluded my speech. I am consulting the Standing Orders of the House. *(After a pause)*

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Chairman, I am addressing the Chair.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have not heard any hon. member addressing the Chair.

Mr. HUSBANDS: An hon. member cannot be on his feet and doing his work and the question is put! I will tell you something, Mr. Chairman; it is that ancient usage and tradition are firmer than any code of rules and regulations. If you have nobody to teach you that, Sir, I am quite competent to assist you in that. *(Cheers)*. Now, Mr. Chairman, in connection with this Library, I have not taken any one-sided point of view. I have dealt with it from the information which I have been able to glean from that sparsely written document known as the Addendum. That Addendum admitted of some confusion; otherwise the Prime Minister would not have to tell us point-blank that that Library has been acquired and is now the property of Barbados. Mr. Chairman, I informed you that I had to speak on a matter of general administration. I respectfully came to the back of your Chair and gave you that notice in a proper manner, and you will see that time will prove that those whom you have to advise you and who should advise you rightly, are advising you wrongly. I do not get upset; the Speaker or Chairman has got to be the kind of stout-hearted person who has to stand firm in relation to the Prime Minister *vis-a-vis* the Opposition, and time will tell you something. Traditions die very hard and the Standing Orders of this House have to be observed. I am saying what I am saying in good faith and without any animosity whatsoever. I am trying to assist you. I do not want any row to be made in this Place today, but you will learn that an hon. member like me is an hon. member whom you should take great cognizance of what he says, because I am not in any way biassed. I do not like the Chair to be biassed or timid. I have spoken already to a former Minister when I was in that Chair.

Mr. Chairman, we will respect you and the members on that side of the House must respect you as well. Some of them who know better will deceive you. Some of them do not know what they are about and I may say that they will never know either. *(Laughter)*. Sir, we on this side, have some respect for you. Mr. Chairman, it is only because I do not want anything of a row now that I will not go into the matter; however, I will pursue it in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner.

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

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that you do now report the passing of three Resolutions in Committee of Supply.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN reported and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

4.55 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that these Resolutions be now read a first time.

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

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

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that these Resolutions be now read a second time.

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

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

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that these Resolutions be now agreed to.

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

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

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this sitting be now suspended until 6.15 p.m.

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

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, before the question is put, I would just like to say that we too are representatives of the people of Barbados. It is common decency for the Government to tell the Opposition what they are going to do. The Opposition is part of this Honourable Assembly. You cannot dictate even to little children.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I regard one and a quarter hours as adequate time for the suspension.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that this Sitting be now suspended until 6.15 p.m. Hon. members in favour will please say "Aye" and those against will please say "no". Me-thinks the "Ayes" have it.

(A VOICE: Divide) A division was taken as follows:-

AYES: Mr. YEARWOOD, Hon. E. W. BARROW, Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, Hon. C. E. TALMA, Hon. G. G. FERGUSON,

Hon. N. W. BOXILL — sitting — : Mr. Speaker, before I answer, I would like to know who asked for the division.

(ANOTHER VOICE: Vote.)

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Aye.

AYES: (Continued) Mr. LOWE, Mr. CORBIN, Mr. SPRINGER, Mr. WEEKES and Mr. HOPPIN.

NOES: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HUSBANDS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. ST. JOHN.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I abstain.

(A VOICE: You have to vote one way or the other).

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER: The vote is being taken. Anybody who wants to say anything may only do so sitting.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: (*sitting*) I have to remind Your Honour that no division was called for.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am advised by the First Clerk of the Table that he heard a division called for; I too heard a division called for, and in consequence of that, the division is taken. From whatever source it was called for, I am positive that I heard the word "divide".

Mr. HUSBANDS: (*sitting*) Mr. Speaker, the division was improperly called for, in that it was called for at the wrong time. It was premature.

Mr. SPEAKER: I know a request to divide can be made. By a certain rule of the House the Speaker of the Chamber can comply with that request.

However, a division was called for. When I put the question, I said afterwards that "methinks the 'Ayes have it' and then some hon. member said 'divide'".
5.05 p.m.

The division is being taken and only one hon. member up to now has not recorded his vote and that hon. member must vote "Aye" or "No". The Chair is grateful for any assistance, but it is guided only by the Clerks at the Table. The Clerks at the Table are well apprised of the Standing Orders.

Mr. St. JOHN: Look at rule 37 (3).

Mr. SPEAKER: Rule 37(7) states "When a Member's name is called by the Clerk at a division, the Member shall answer either by voting for the 'Ayes' or for the 'Noes'".

A division is being taken and I would ask the hon. and learned member and Leader of the Opposition to note that the Clerk is now about to call his name.

The CLERK called Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS who replied "No".

Mr. SPEAKER: I am advised that 13 hon. members have voted "Aye" and that 7 hon. members have voted "No", accordingly I declare that the AYES have

it and this sitting stands suspended until 6.15 o'clock p.m. this day.
5.13 p.m.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I should like to draw to your attention that there is no quorum, and I ask that the bell be rung.

Mr. SPEAKER: I thank the hon. member for drawing that to my attention. Let the bell be rung.

On the Bell being rung, a quorum was obtained.

RESOLUTION TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (GENERAL) (AMENDMENT)
(No. 9) ORDER, 1967

Mr. SPEAKER: When the sitting was suspended, the House had completed the consideration of Order No. 2. The next Order of the Day is Order No. 3 which stands in the name of the Hon. and Learned Prime Minister.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave to take charge of this Order in the absence of the Hon. and Learned Prime Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Education is seeking the leave of the House to take charge of this item standing in the name of the Hon. and Learned Prime Minister, and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted. (*After a pause*). There being no objection, leave is granted for the Hon. Minister of Education to move the passing of the following Resolution:- A Resolution to give effect to the Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1967. The Hon. Minister may proceed.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, this Resolution seeks the approval of the House for certain adjustments which are to be made to the structure of certain Ministries and Departments. They cover a varied field which includes the Service Commissions' Department, the Establishments Division of the Prime Minister's office, some part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Inland Revenue Department and so on. The re-organisation with respect to the Service Commissions' Department is that it proposed that there should be Chief Personnel Officer, one Senior Personnel Officer instead of two Senior Personnel Officers, four Personnel Officers instead of five Personnel Officers as is the case at present. In respect of the Clerical Office, it is proposed that there should be one Senior Clerk, one Assistant Accountant, seven Clerical Officers instead of eight Clerical Officers, one Secretary, four Stenographers/Typists instead of five Stenographers/Typists and the other officers will remain as usual.

This re-organisation is due in part to the fact that some part of the Personnel has been removed to the newly set-up Training Unit and, consequently, the proposed establishment will be 22 instead of 25 persons.

In the Establishments Division of the Prime Minister's office, the following posts are to be added - one Administrative Assistant, four Clerical Officers and one Stenographer/Typist. In the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is proposed that the temporary post of Administrative Assistant should be made a permanent one, that there should be the replacement of one post of Senior Clerk by a post of Administrative Assistant and the creation of a new post of Senior Messenger.

In the Inland Revenue Department, it is proposed to create an additional post of Deputy Commissioner and an additional post of Senior Accountant. All in all, the proposals arise from the re-organisation, re-adjustments and reconstruction of certain Departments and Ministries, and I am quite sure that they will get the approbation of all hon. members. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. St. JOHN: Mr. Speaker, in the Addendum to this Resolution and in the notes to the Establishments Department, it is stated that a certain re-organisation has taken place whereby the allocation of functions between the Establishments Division and the Public Service has been changed. There is a sore point which has arisen in Barbados with respect to this matter, and it is the relationship which exists between the Establishments Division in respect of pensions and the Public Service Commission. What has occurred now is that there is a complete conflict as to whose responsibility it is, or who has the power to advise, as to the grant of pensions or upon whose advice the Governor General must act. It is clear that by this Resolution the Government is attempting to make it clear that in future the grant of pensions should now take place upon the advice presumably of the Establishments Division which comes in the office of the Ministry of Finance, so that no longer will the Public Service Commission have any responsibility to deal with this matter, but the Establishments Division will deal with it. That is a very serious point. As it states here: "The administration of the regulations applicable to leave and leave passages and the award of pensions are at present handled by the Service Commissions' Department. But the Establishments Division is responsible for advising on formulation of policy in these matters - and the making and varying of the various regulations both of an administrative and legislative nature. Where cases arise which do not readily conform with existing regulations, they are referred to Establishments for interpretation or for devising principles for dealing with them. It is appropriate therefore that Establishments should assume full executive responsibility for matters of leave, leave passages and pensions and it is accordingly proposed to transfer those functions to that Office."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the provisions of the Constitution of this country particularly to section 104 which says this:

(1) "The power to grant any award under any pensions law for the time being in force in Barbados

(other than an award to which, under that law, the person to whom it is payable is entitled as of right) and, in accordance with any provisions in that behalf contained in any such law, to withhold, reduce in amount or suspend any award payable under any such law is hereby vested in the Governor-General.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (5) and (6), the power vested in the Governor-General by subsection (1) shall be exercised by him on the recommendation of the appropriate Service Commission."

If it is said that in their wisdom they are deciding now to grant complete control to Establishments - as stated in this note - "it is appropriate therefore that Establishments should assume full executive responsibility for matters of leave, leave passages and pensions," - what I want to know from the Hon. Minister is this; in future will the Governor-General be advised by the Establishments Division of the Ministry of Finance in exercising his constitutional functions which, it is set out here in the Constitution, shall be exercised by the Governor-General on the advice of the appropriate Service Commission? I want to know whether there has been a change in this matter which appears to me to be of a fundamental nature affecting the terms and conditions of service of Civil Servants, and whether the bargaining unit, namely, the Civil Service Association, has been consulted and whether the matter has been referred to them. I am not suggesting that the Government is bound by any proposals which the Association makes; but as to these far-reaching proposals which appear, in the absence of some proper explanation, to be an infringement of the existing constitutional provisions, I would like to know whether they have been referred to the appropriate Association and whether the Association has given any views to the contrary in respect of these proposals.

6.25 p.m.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, when first I read the Addendum to this Resolution, I observed that the Addendum spoke of the staff of the Service Commissions' Department was to be reduced by three. I thought that at long last the Government was doing something about the army of occupation and making an effort to reduce the number of officers in the Civil Service. I was to be disappointed when I read further that the staff of the Establishment Division of the Prime Minister's office was to be increased, not just by three which were taken away from the Service Commissions' Department but by six officers in all.

I was even more surprised when I read lower down that what I would call a sub-division in the Establishment to the Prime Ministers' Department would deal with pensions because as it was pointed out by my hon. friend, the hon. senior member for Christ Church, the subject of pensions is one of the subjects which come under the control of the Public Service Commission. The note to which we refer says that it is appropriate therefore that Establishments should assume full executive responsibility for matters of leave, leave passages and pensions and it is accordingly proposed to transfer those functions to that office.

There should be no political control in the selection of the Civil Service, but by this political control is bound to follow.

Also, I am not happy to see in the Addendum the expressed need for expansion of the services. I know that the responsibility of the Government has increased, to use a well known quotation, and I know it may be necessary in the transitional period, with a different type of economy and a different type of political structure to have more staff. Nevertheless, we cannot but be worried over the rapidly expanding public services.

In the Budget Speech we heard of the "army of occupation." It is what we hoped was something undesirable. But what has happened? After the Budget Speech, we have seen all this rapid expansion. I appreciate that the Government sometimes has the attitude towards control over its public offices. I would not mention the Barbados Marketing Corporation, but through the complaints which have been made of that Corporation, they caused the removal or dismissal or whatever it may be of the former Chairman from the Senate.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sure that does not arise out of the Resolution.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: I am of that opinion too, Your Honour; but I would suggest that this Resolution is symptomatic of the belief that whatever may be said, that the purse of the taxpayers is bottomless. You will remember that the Marketing Corporation expenses revealed a loss of \$100,000 a year and the Minister concerned, as far as we can judge, is of the opinion that the Marketing Corporation Board has carried out its duty satisfactorily.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is there in the Resolution referring to that?

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: I am referring to the extraordinary increase in the staff of the Departments of the Government which has involved a charge on the Treasury. Your Honour, you may not know, but I understand there is a change in the Ministries. I have just heard so.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have not heard it officially.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: The Government which just out of the blue is prepared to appoint an additional Minister; a Government which does that in a small territory like Barbados; a Government which has two Ministers of State, six other Ministers, as well as a couple of Parliamentary Secretaries; that Government has to watch very carefully when it comes down with a Resolution asking for an increase of its staff.

I return to the unconstitutional practice in removing the subject of pensions from the Public Service Commission and putting it under the Prime Minister's control. Now, Sir, there are indeed certain changes referred to in this Resolution to which we are not in opposition. The Changes as far as I recollect, were

referred to in the Manifesto of the Barbados Labour Party. I refer to the intended review of the problem of tax collection.

We know that the Commissioner of Income Tax is skilled in his job, but he is only one man and the duties which he has to do are many. We agree that you should have a man appointed who will relieve the Commissioner of some of those duties.

The creation of the post of Deputy Commissioner is to relieve the Commissioner of personnel and training matters and much of the major administrative functions. There are many people who pay income tax, and many more who do not pay it should be called upon to do so. We hope that by the end of this tax year, this new staff would have shown its worth in the matter of tax collection. We very much hope that the promise referred to in Part D of the Addendum would be realised. Because of that we think that Part D is most valuable.

6.35 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, when the Minister of State replies I hope that he will not — I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether I stand corrected or not; I certainly heard voices telling me "Leader of the House". When the Leader of the House replies, I hope that it will not have come as a surprise to him that my hon. friend, the hon. senior member for Christ Church, should have pointed out the constitutional aspect of this Resolution.

The Establishments Division and the question of the six new staff certainly has come as a surprise to us, and for my part, I very much hope that whatever files the hon. Leader of the House has seen, and has been allowed to see, or has now been allowed to see will contain such information, and I hope that he has absorbed such information so as to be able to give us the answer on the constitutional position, because Mr. Speaker, certainly as far as we are concerned, the Government is not paying sufficient attention to the Constitution of Barbados, that we all agreed to in London last year. When it approves new legislation, sometimes I think that parts of the Constitution must be totally missing from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister's Office; otherwise so glaring an error could not be made.

There will be no Committee at which we can analyse clause by clause any particular proposal contained in an order which has been laid on the Table of the House; but if hon. members had to deal — if some of us on this side had to deal with Civil Servants who are agreed over the question of pensions, they would perhaps realise that a good part of the work of the Services Commission does in fact deal with pensions, not necessarily disputes; but when difficult matters arise, they are referred to the Establishments Department of the Prime Minister's Office. I do not know, but when difficult matters arise, the Service Commission even now take an extremely long time to give an answer on questions like this, and I myself am a little shocked to see that somebody has told the Services Commission it must be referred to the Prime Minister's Department for interpreta-

tion. The Crown Law Officers are capable of interpreting all the Pensions Acts of this island in our view, and the Service Commission should deal with the Crown Law Officers. When it comes to making their recommendations to the Governor-General in respect of pensions they should not have been dealing with any Establishments Division of the Prime Minister's office. The Establishments Division, as far as I know, is not staffed by lawyers: so that when they have to deal with laws they are being asked to carry out a function such as this, and I do not know that there is anybody in the Establishments Division of the Prime Minister's Office any more qualified than the Civil Servants who staff the Services Commission to interpret the laws of Barbados on any difficult point or principle.

Mr. Speaker, I will not at this stage say whether or not I can vote for this Order without hearing an explanation. I know I should like to vote for increasing the staff of the Inland Revenue Department, but I feel I would be failing in my duty as an elected member of this House if I voted for anything which appears to be unconstitutional. If the Government cannot uphold the Constitution, then the Opposition must.

I have dealt principally, Mr. Speaker, with the Public Service Commission, but it should not be forgotten that the Public Service Commission is not the only Service Commission; there is a Judicial and Legal Service Commission, there is a Police Service Commission. Dealing with the Police Service Commission we can only too readily imagine what the situation would be if the functions which the Royal Barbados Police Force has come to rely on as being the safe hands of the Police Service Commission — if these functions were in any way eroded by bringing them under a more direct political control. Already, and indeed for a long time, it has been widely thought by the Police that the power of moving Police Officers from one station to another is exercised, not on disciplinary grounds in the sense that the grounds could be justified before the proper disciplinary tribunal, but on the grounds that an annoyance has somehow been created to a senior officer, and therefore a Junior Officer has to pay the penalty of service at Bissex Hill or elsewhere where, despite the fact that the station may be in a very good parish, the Police may feel that its remoteness from the centre of the population may represent a punishment rather than a promotion upon transfer.

We can see, Mr. Speaker, that this is true not only at the level of Junior Police Officers, but this is true even at ministerial level where a shift can be considered as a punishment rather than a promotion. The Judicial and Legal Services Commission — particularly where this Commission is concerned, I think we should beware of transferring too much from the Officers who staff this commission to the Officers in the Prime Minister's office. Not too very long ago, Mr. Speaker, we were hearing about political interference with judicial and legal officers; immediately following that a Civil Establishment Order is brought down and we are asked to approve it by Resolution, and one of the items in that Civil Establishment

Order — and one of the things in that Resolution — refers to bringing full executive responsibility for leave, leave passages and pensions under a political Ministry, so little of our warnings have been heeded on this point that the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, instead of being strengthened in relation to its control over Crown Law Officers, instead of the Crown Law Officers being made to feel that they should be independent of political control, the possibility that the opposite is in fact the case is at once suggested by the Addendum to this Resolution. 6.45 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, I will only repeat what I have said. I will listen to this debate and I believe that many hon. members on this side of the House will contribute to it. I will listen with great interest to the reply of the Hon. Minister who has introduced this Resolution. I hope that the Ministers' recent functions have not been such as to detract him from a full and adequate consideration of the files with which he was supplied for the purpose of this Resolution. I hope that he will be able to do justice to himself even in the circumstances in which he has now been placed. Mr. Speaker, I reserve judgment on this Resolution.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Speaker, I am not going to be left out of this debate. I have listened very carefully to the two hon. members learned in the law who have preceded me, and I am taking my cue from them. They have spotted on a matter of grave importance and this is a matter which must not be taken lightly. I am a citizen of Barbados by birth, and when it comes to any matter which touches the Constitution of Barbados, I begin to get very serious. Now we have a Constitution; many countries have written Constitutions and some have not. In the document which represents the Constitution of America, there are a lot of things provided for. The Constitution is one thing, but carrying out what is imbedded in the Constitution is another, and the interpretation of the Constitution is usually left solely in the hands of an impartial judicial tribunal. These are things which are fundamental; just in these surroundings I do not listen to the interpretation of the law. The Chief Justice interprets the law; The Prime Minister cannot interpret the Constitution of Barbados and any Prime Minister who is invested with these powers, is bound to be a dictator. Mr. Speaker, if you make me Prime Minister and invest me with these powers, you will have a dictator. First things first. If I am a citizen of Barbados and I have a voice in this Place — even if I were not in this Place I would have to see about the proper interpretation of this Constitution. Let me see that a proper body is determining the Constitution of Barbados.

Mr. Speaker, I have listened to two hon. members of the long robe who have preceded me — the hon. senior member for Christ Church and the hon. senior member for St. Thomas. They have expatiated on it and I think that we have got to make more of it. If we allow the slightest beginning of tampering with this Constitution to rear its inhuman head, democracy in Barbados, as we happen to know it, will be at stake. This is a very serious matter. If the Constitu-

tion says in paragraph 104 and it has expressly said it — I am repeating what has been done already. Any schoolmaster knows that repetition is one of the best methods of getting things home to his pupils. I will convince myself, if nobody else, that this is an ugly sign. It is a very dangerous beginning. We may look at it lightly, but this is a serious affair. If one reads paragraph 104 of the Constitution of Barbados this is what it says:-

"The power to grant any award under any pensions law for the time being in force in Barbados (other than an award to which, under that law, the person to whom it is payable is entitled as of right) and, in accordance with any provisions in that behalf contained in any such law, to withhold, reduce in amount or suspend any award payable under any such law is hereby vested in the Governor-General."

I agree with principles. I am very sure that both sides of the Delegation which proceeded to England to write this Constitution for us, were comprised of persons who are very knowledgeable in the law and Constitution making, and I am sure that they would see to it that when it comes to a true and legal interpretation of that Constitution, the Supreme Court of the Island, the highest Court of the land, is the only interpreter of the Constitution.
6.55 p.m.

The highest Assembly of the land is the Legislature, and the High Court is the highest Judge of the end. For those who are trained in the law, they are only human and they will slip sometimes. I read intelligently. First things first. I can talk a lot on this in here tonight.

When it come to pensions for the staff which you do not call Established, you have Personnel Officers in many of these departments. I refer to the lower paid workers of the Government, those who work and toil in the heat of the sun. They are always in trouble.

I know about the Public Service Commission. You are going to run into trouble when you try to interfere with that institution. What is of vital importance is this. Are we to sit completely and see an attempt made to infringe the Constitution of Barbados? Why suggest that the various Service Commissions are not impartial bodies? We have race riots going on in America now. In the written Constitution which is there, it says that there is freedom for all. However, you still have to get the Supreme Court to interpret it. You have there a Governor who expressed his ignorance of the Constitution and he brings out the National Guard in what he feels is right, and eventually the Judges of the Supreme Court have to say how they interpret the Constitution.

I represent a constituency of Barbados, but I have to represent the whole of Barbados. When you tell me that the Civil Service Association and the Barbados Workers Union have agreed to the proposals you have not told me much. The individuals who represent the workers Union may only be one man, and

it is not extravagant to say of the Civil Service Association that many of the members are spineless. Therefore, that does not take much effect on me.

However, I am a Barbadian citizen and I know what the Constitution here is. I have the honour to represent the parish of St. Peter, but I represent every citizen of Barbados by law. I am not surprised that the two hon. members who spoke before me made the sort of speeches they made. They have dealt with it as elaborately as they should. They know what is going to happen when once it happens that you tamper with the Constitution. They know that there is no end of it. We may have to invoke every section of the Constitution, and it may have to end in some other place.

We are living in serious days and serious times. There are forces let loose in this world today that seem to one that there are not many people who believe in the democratic way of life. You know that I once served with a man who told me that he did not believe in written Constitutions, but since then I have known him to take part in the making of this one.

The Constitution of Barbados is my safeguard. I can talk on this. The moment this Resolution makes any suggestion of taking what is properly vested in the Governor General into the hands of some other individual or somebody, the Constitution of this Island is broken.
7.05 p.m.

It so happens that the two hon. members who have preceded me have struck the same note. Other details in the Resolution may not be very controversial at all; this does not go down to the bottom of the labour force in this country; they are not mentioned in this, this novel document which is the Constitution of this country and which is to allow us to retain our rights as citizens of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as an abstract Resolution we will not be able to go into Committee, go into finer details, because as I have already mentioned, these individual Personnel Officers of individual departments, and the new proposal for the Staffing Committee to garner all these functions on his head is going to be - I do not see it working any smoother. I find fault with that, but I find a greater fault in really tampering with the Constitution of Barbados.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, this is a matter of such importance that I do not think it should be put unless you hear the other side. Having listened carefully to the two learned members for Christ Church and St. Thomas - who I think even the members of the Opposition will agree that it will be part of their business, as their business is with the law, to keep quite abreast of the Constitution, and if they have - this is not a matter of Party at all - if they have said it has seemed to them that this matter is an infringement of the Constitution, whether you are Party or not Party, you will accept their views.

We will listen to the Leader of the House on a matter of this sort; unless he can enlighten us on this, I am bound to vote against it. I will not vote against it as such, but because I find that the Government cannot reply to us and tell us emphatically that this is no infringement on the Constitution, or that they have been advised by the Parliamentary lawyers hired by the Government that this could not be an infringement on the Constitution. If that is done, we would be bound to see the light and we would be satisfied. You must remember that we have to have a 2/3 majority to amend the Constitution and this would have to be given very, very careful consideration not only by members of this House, but by members of the general public. I therefore would like to hear the Leader of the House on this matter.

It does seem like a small matter in itself before this Chamber; but surely Mr. Speaker, you, whose business is also law, would agree with me that it must be more than one side to a question. This is the Government on one side and the Opposition on the other. The hon. member put it to this Chamber that this is an infringement on the Constitution; surely the hon. member would give members of this House and the general public an explanation of whether this is so or not; otherwise I would have to vote against it. I cannot say it is dealing with the Constitution and with ramifications; it is really a matter for the lawyers and we sit and we listen, and therefore we would like to hear the Leader of the House on a matter of this sort.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great interest to the speeches made on the other side - and I am almost tempted to say to the speaker, because one speech was made and it seemed to me that all the others raised the points made in the original speech. I must thank the hon. and learned senior member for St. Thomas for the gracious if somewhat left-handed compliments he has paid, and to tell him that I really do thank him because while he and I perhaps share the disadvantage of not knowing much about this subject, I am prepared to say I know nothing, and it has been left for him to show the House how much he may not know.

The second point I want to make is that hon. members on this side are, or we should be, grateful to hon. members opposite for reminding us how sacred the Constitution of Barbados is. To hear the other side speak you would have thought that they made the Constitution, that they gave us Independence, that they remained in the Legislature when it was being prepared and the rest of us were absent. But I do not hold that against them; I think it is the business of an Opposition Party to remind the Government about the sacredness of the Constitution, and I take it that when they do this they are serious. The only thing is that although they may be serious they probably do it on the wrong occasions and certainly in the wrong sense of direction.

7.15 p.m.

The point is this; if the hon. and learned members on the Other side say that a particular proposal, Bill or Resolution is unconstitutional or that it infringes on the Constitution, and the learned gentlemen responsible for advising the Government think differently, I have to err, if I am wrong, with the lawyers who supervised it and reject the arguments on the other side; but, at the same time, we must not allow ourselves to over-ride all arguments which have their basis on legality. They may be good arguments, but they may not fit the circumstances of the case. We are dealing with a situation in which the Public Service Commission has hitherto been charged with a certain responsibility and, at the same time, in the discharge of this responsibility, it has to rely heavily on the executive mechanism or know-how of a Department of Government. Experience has dictated that if somebody is charged with the responsibility for something and somebody else has to assist in doing most of it or all of it, no harm is done if you transfer some of these functions or all of them to the agency or instrument which does all the work. As I understand it, the Constitution does vest this authority with respect to pensions and other matters connected with the Public Service, in the Governor-General. I do not discover, from my reading of this proposal here, even the slightest attempt to erode the Constitution by removing these functions from the Governor-General, and that is not so, I am advised.

At a lower level where the processing is being done, the Department which does the work even although the Public Service Commission is responsible in the first place, will continue to do it in its own right, but it will advise the Governor-General in the normal way. This being the case, no harm is done to the Constitution, because it does not require any change in the law to effect this. We are not now discussing a Bill; we are discussing a Resolution to approve a Civil Establishment Order. Hon. members are always praising the Attorney General and the Crown Law Officers - praise which, in my view, is well deserved - and it can scarcely be agreed that, in this instance, they want us to believe that the people who share this well-merited praise have so easily slipped up. It seems to me that they are shooting wide off the mark when they accuse us of bridging the Constitution when we ask them to do something which does not deprive the Governor-General of the right which he has under the Constitution. If he were to be deprived of such a right, that would have been seen by the learned gentlemen instead of the learned members on the other side. If the Constitution is being eroded, I would expect that the people who are trained in the law would have a common view about it, and there would be no confusion in respect of that. I am advised that the Establishments Division is now merely doing what it has always done, but doing it under this name without in any way eroding the Constitution, and in no way taking away by steps the powers which properly belong to the Governor-General.

I hope that hon. members will take that assurance. I hope also that they will realise that while hon. members on this side of the House are always grate-

ful to have important matters of principle drawn to our attention, we must still be forgiven if we do not get into any temper when they tell us that the Constitution is being eroded. If that were so, hon. members would notice it and would safeguard and defend it. I do not think I need answer the points made by the hon. senior member for St. Peter. I think he made a brilliant speech with this exception that neither he understood himself, nor other hon. members understood him. The points made by the hon. senior member for Christ Church have been amplified by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas and by the hon. senior member for the City. The hon. senior member for Christ Church initiated the debate and I want to assure him that what he fears is not so. These proposals were not put up in Government Offices without respect to other areas of opinion. Long and exhaustive enquiries were made in consultation with the Barbados Workers' Union and the Barbados Civil Service Association. I do not share the off-hand view of the hon. senior member for St. Peter that the Civil Service Association is spineless or that the Barbados Workers' Union now operates in the way he has suggested. If the hon. member is no longer there, then somebody must remain.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that this Resolution do now pass.....

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker,.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that the Hon. Leader of the House has already exercised his right of final reply. I gave the usual time for any other hon. member to speak and then the Hon. Leader of the House rose to exercise, and in fact, did exercise, his right of final reply, and I have begun to put the question. 7.25 p.m.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I really rose to make a motion for the postponement, and I do so now.

Mr. SPEAKER: To make a motion for the postponement, the hon. member would have to speak. No hon. member may speak after the Minister has exercised his right of final reply.

I am sorry that the hon. junior member for St. Peter did not observe the period of silence which preceded the speech by the Hon. Leader of the House when he exercised his right of final reply.

Mr. HINDS: My motion is a motion of postponement.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will put the question. The question is that this Resolution do now pass. Hon. members who are in favour will please say "Aye", hon. members who are of the contrary opinion will please say "No." Methinks the "Noes" have it. (A VOICE: Divide!)

Mr. SPEAKER: I have heard a voice calling for a division and that division will be taken.

AYES: Mr. YEARWOOD, Hon. J. C. TUDOR, Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, Hon. N. W. BOXILL, Mr. LOWE, Mr. CORBIN, Mr. SPRINGER, Mr. SARGEANT, Mr. WEEKES and Mr. HOPPIN - 11.

NOES: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MOTTLEY, Mr. HINDS, Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HUSBANDS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. St. JOHN and Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS - 9.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question has been decided in the affirmative, accordingly, I declare the "AYES" have it and accordingly this Resolution is passed.

ORDER No. 1 POSTPONED

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 1 be taken as the next Order of the Day under Government Business.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: In respect of Order No. 1, may I point out that the Report on that Bill was laid only this afternoon in this Chamber and it may be that all hon. members are not apprised of its contents. Again, it has not been printed and circulated.

On the other hand, the Select Committee was comprised of hon. members on both sides of the House as well as members of the Other Place. The Hon. Leader of the House has proposed that it be the next Order of the Day, but I think it would be better if the Party Whips would get together and determine it.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, this has taken me by surprise. I had taken it that this House wished to dispose of this Bill. I had almost thought that hon. members on the other side had perused it owing to the fact that hon. members on the other side had participated in the meeting of the Select Committee on it. I had no means of knowing that we were not ready to proceed with it.

The House has passed the second reading of the Bill. The Committee stage was reached and I do not think after it was sent to Select Committee that this is a matter on which the House is divided now.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Sir, I have not seen the Report. Have you? I take objection to this Order being dealt with now.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker,.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. senior member for the City of Bridgetown was named a member of this Select Committee. If the hon. member has not carried out his services, well then, that is a matter for him.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I am a member of that Committee but if you do not feel like coming to a meeting, you just do not come. Nobody can make me attend.

Mr. SPEAKER: On what is the hon. member speaking? The hon. member is making a speech.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, if I can get some indication, I should know whether it would be possible to proceed with this Order now. I said that we have no objection to dealing with it now.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, if there is the slightest suggestion coming from an hon. member that we should not deal with it now, I would suggest that we should not discuss it now.

Sir, I would like to say that we of the Opposition have no means of knowing what we have to do. It simply means that if the Government wants to deal with something, it should get in touch with the Leader on this side.

7.35 p.m.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I do not think I need trouble to reply to the hon. and learned member who just sat down.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: On a point of order. I have suggested to him, I gave an opinion that if there is any objection he should not proceed.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Leader of the House, I take it, was speaking on the same matter as that which the hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke on immediately before him.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I do not think that I am as silly as hon. members think. Two members from the other side have participated, and I think I am entitled to take it as their right to proceed with a report of the committee, and I am asking this now for clarification. I did not specifically enquire beforehand because I had assumed this; because the Report was here.

Mr. St. JOHN: Mr. Speaker, I was one of the hon. members who sat on this Committee from this side, but this objection was initiated by Your Honour. Your Honour was a member of the said Committee - as a matter of fact, it was Your Honour who presented the Report to this House, and it was Your Honour who said that the Report was not circulated, presumably so because it is the practice of this House that reports are circulated for the information of other members who were not on the Committee so that they will have the benefit of knowing what the Opposition's recommendations are.

Mr. SPEAKER: I merely pointed out that the Report had been laid only this afternoon. It had not been circulated, but I take it that it is not the unanimous feeling of the House that this matter be proceeded with now, although it has happened before. There is ample precedent for so proceeding with the Report of a Committee on the same day that it has been laid. In view of the expressed wish of one hon. member who incidentally was a member of that committee, and in view of Standing Order 58 (5) that a Bill reported from a Select Committee together with a Report on the Bill

shall be ordered to lie upon the Table without question put, and the Report shall be ordered to be taken into consideration upon such day as the member in charge of the Bill shall appoint, therefore in view of the feeling of those certain members of the House that the Bill will lie upon the Table without question put, I order that the Report shall be taken into consideration upon any day other than today.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: As Your Honour pleases. Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.....

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: On a point of order. May I draw to Your Honour's attention Standing Order 8; Orders of the Day should not have been taken before Oral Replies to Questions. The proper Order is for Oral Replies at this stage.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am informed by the Clerks at the Table that certain Standing Orders have been suspended. I have ordered that this matter be proceeded with any day other than today. I thought I had made that perfectly clear.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: As Your Honour pleases. Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.....

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: On a point of order. I am saying that the Orders of the Day should not be proceeded with according to Standing Order No. 8, and that you should take the question that should have been taken earlier.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I must ask you to deal with the hon. member who - I really do not understand the point of his interruption. I beg to move that item No. 8, be taken as the next Order.

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

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: It is only extraordinary English that the Hon. Leader of the House understands but it is the order of business that questions should be taken before public orders. Everybody knows that, it was a slip; actually members on this side of the House saw that we began orders of the day when we should not have begun.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, speaking on the motion, while it is true that the House may disturb the order of business as set out in Order No. 8, I would respectfully suggest that if hon. members are told that oral replies to questions are ready, that these replies should be given before the Orders of the Day. If we have certain Standing Orders, what is the point of saying that you have business under item B in Standing Order 8 but you are not going to take it? What is the point of jumping and jolting from Questions to Bills like this when we know there is a big Order Paper which we would very probably not get through tonight? Mr. Speaker, bearing in mind the importance of some of the Bills, if we know we cannot get through all, should we not take oral replies now? It is seldom enough that we get answers to our Questions.

I would draw hon. members' attention to Question No. 61 directed to the Minister of Education. Who knows when that will ever be answered? There are numerous Questions; Question No. 1 is still on the Order Paper. I am going to oppose this motion to take item 8 next, and I would suggest that we revert to Standing Order 8 automatically and give answers to questions. I am opposing this motion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: May I point out that in so far as Standing Order 8 is concerned, the order of business that begins with the procedure from the formal entry of the Speaker until we arrive at Orders of the Day, at which we have arrived and in respect of which we have already been dealing (VOICES) I can hardly hear myself.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: On a point of order.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I am speaking. In respect of 8(b) oral replies to questions, that is to be interpreted as meaning the laying of the answers to questions for which oral replies have been sought. That is all that 8 (b) means, and we have been dealing with Orders of the Day, the relevant Standing Orders having been suspended for the remainder of this day's sitting, and we are entitled to proceed with any matter under Orders of the Day which the House decides we may proceed with, and that is my ruling.
7.45 p.m.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Order No. 8 has not been suspended and therefore you stick to it.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Before you gave your ruling

.....

Mr. SPEAKER: On what is the hon. junior member for Christ Church now speaking?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I was just trying to substantiate what Your Honour said. It may well be that the members on the other side could learn some sort of parliamentary procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let there be no comments, please. Let it be understood that I need no substantiation, confirmation or qualification in respect of my rulings. They stand. (Laughter)

The question that Order No. 8 be taken as the next Order of the Day was put and resolved in the affirmative, the House dividing as follows:-

AYES: Mr. YEARWOOD, HON' BLES J. C. TUDOR, C. E. TALMA, A. DaC. EDWARDS, N.W. BOXILL, Messrs. W. R. LOWE, CORBIN, SPRINGER, SARGEANT, WEEKES and HOPPIN - 11.

NOES: MESSRS. LYNCH, HINDS, J. M. G. M. ADAMS, SMITH, St. JOHN and Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS - 6.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am informed that eleven hon. members voted "Aye", and six hon. members voted "No". Accordingly, I declare that the "Ayes" have it.

REGISTRATION (BIRTHS, BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House:- To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Registration (Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials) (Amendment) Act, 1891.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I think that hon. members will fully appreciate the reasons for this Bill and the amendments which are connected with it. I draw their attention to what is set out in the second paragraph of the "Objects and Reasons" in connection with the increase in fees for searching a register and for a copy of a certificate of birth, baptism and marriage given under the hand of any district registrar or minister, which fees have been increased from 12¢ to 50¢, and the revision which is consequential. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I am really gratified that the hon. member who introduced this Bill has made it short and has assumed that hon. members are acquainted with its objects and purposes. I do not know that he can necessarily say the same for hon. members on the other side and for himself. This problem has always been one which, in Barbados, has given rise to difficulties. I am not at all sure of what is aimed at by this amendment. I know that there is a great deal of trouble in co-ordinating baptismal and birth certificates in that different names are given at the baptisms than at the registration of births by the parents of children, and people find themselves in a position that the baptismal certificate is irregular and the birth certificate is not necessarily regarded by the authorities as sufficient identification, because it has not got the name of the child whose birth is recorded. It is therefore a very desirable power for the Registry to have in the register of the birth all the names given after birth. Not only should the baptismal name be given but the name which is other than the baptismal name should be also given. I will not now go into the theological question as to whether a child which is baptised in the Roman faith or the Anglican faith should ever change its Christian name. I notice that the responsibility of the Church is now being reduced, and the Leader of the House will not be reminded of those theological points either. The law of Barbados henceforward permits such a change of name and permits it to be entered on the birth certificate. I regret that the opportunity was not taken in this amendment to permit the wider power of the correction of the registers to be given statutory force. There is a great need for power in the Registry to correct baptism and birth certificates.
7.55 p.m.

I hope, since the Government is paying so much attention to the Registration (Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials) Act 1891, that attention will also be paid to this problem. They should not be subject to the whims and fancies of one Registrar or the other, or of one clerk or the other. You cannot make

alteration in the register unless the Vicar of the Church or the Incumbent is prepared to produce in the Registry the Church's register so as to make any change that may be required.

Mr. Speaker, there is another point. It may well be that in Barbados where there is no provision made for a putative father to acknowledge his child legally that we make some provision for that. In some jurisdictions, the right of a putative father to acknowledge his child has been provided in law not only for purposes of affiliation, but also for the purpose of registration. There are some countries in the Commonwealth - and some outside - where the father of some illegitimate child is permitted to acknowledge his child formally so that that child can apply for a document.

I do not know if in Barbados we are ready for that, but certainly it is something which I would ask the Government to consider. We have already the Legitimacy Act to make those who were not born in wedlock legitimate if marriage subsequently ensues. But there are cases where a father wants to bestow something to some illegitimate child of his because of some reason. He may want to apply to have such child registered in his name. That is a matter of some difficulty. It would be far easier if it were that the registration of birth would show evidence of paternity. All the trend of our legislation today is to try and remove the stigma of illegitimacy wherever possible. I therefore feel this matter should be taken into consideration by those who frame our legislation.

While I do not speak for all the members of the Opposition, I would certainly welcome a birth certificate which permits the natural father of a child to be acknowledged. As it is now, should the parents of that child marry afterwards, that child can adopt legitimate status. I certainly look forward to the day when such a birth certificate would be accepted and taken in Barbados.

I certainly would welcome anything which would smooth out some of the wrinkles which are in our Registration of Births Act. Many of the provisions in the Act have become outmoded here. The provisions were for the most part taken from the English Act, and many of them do not apply to circumstances here. These provisions are made and only have passing reference to Barbados.

As I have said, I hope that legislation would be made to remedy that situation. I hope that the case of natural fathers wanting to have their illegitimate children registered to show paternity origin would be made more generous than it is today. I hope what I have said would be transmitted to the Minister of Home Affairs who is charged with responsibility for these matters.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member who has just sat down has spoken in a very knowledgeable manner on the subject of Registration, and many of the matters are not contained in this Bill; but it well may be that the type of contribution which

he made may be the subject of another Bill. The object of this Bill is to amend the Act of 1891-9 to provide for the insertions of births of.....

Mr. SPEAKER: May I point out to the hon. member that he did not intimate to this House that he reserved the right to speak on this Bill at a later stage when he seconded the motion, and consequently cannot speak now on the matter.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Sir, if I may be allowed, that may be correct, but I am really replying on behalf of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: There are other members who can reply on behalf of the Government instead of the hon. member.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: With all due respect to Your Honour, the Hon. Leader of the House had gone away and asked me to reply on his behalf.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member may speak again only if the House grants him that indulgence, but a Minister who has not spoken can reply on behalf of the Government, or the Hon. Leader of the House who has the right to make a second speech.

May I get the intimation from the House that the hon. junior member for Christ Church may continue?
(A PAUSE)

There being a period of silence until now, I declare the hon. junior member for Christ Church may now speak. Let the hon. member proceed.
8.05 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, this is a matter on which I am fairly well competent to speak. I rise to speak on behalf of the Government; and if the Leader of the House has given way, and with the full co-operation of the House, I will do so. This is a question of regularising births and seeing after the fathers, to see that they are brought into line - whether in country districts, churches or wherever they are - the Central Registration Office - I think the time has come when we should do something. Since 1891 to now nothing has been done, and if we are trying to bring everything into line and bring things on a basis whereby these.....

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: On a point of order. The Minister cannot tell the House that nothing has been done since 1891; this Act has been amended on numerous occasions; the very sections which are now being amended were added during the regime of the last Government. He is now amending an amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: Point of order made.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I am trying to emphasise that whatever the amendments might have been - they were very few - they have not regularised the position and have left a lot of people out in the open. The Government now is trying to regularise things in such a way whereby each and every living

human being will be given some protection, and the fees in connection with these matters are being regularised also.

As the Objects and Reasons set out, Sir, the object of the Bill is to amend the Act of 1891-8 to provide for the insertion in registers of births of any name formally given to a child other than a name given at the time of the registration of the child's birth; and any name given to a child otherwise than in baptism, in cases where no name was given to a child otherwise than in baptism, in case where no name was given on registration of the birth, and the fees are regularised now. In our community the question of being born in lawful wedlock is not ideal, but whether you were born in lawful wedlock or in common law or whatever it is, you are protected under this Bill, and for that reason we are bringing it down to regularise and to see that that responsibility is undertaken. Whether legitimate or illegitimate, you are still a child of the nation and you must be protected and given every facility in order to aspire to higher heights.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: On a point of order. There are two points where I must correct the Minister. If he is suggesting that this is the first time that you can add a baptismal name to a certificate, he is wrong; you could do that since 1891. And further - this is a point of explanation - I am sure that what I said the Minister had heard clearly. I said you should not penalise the illegitimate child, and I made the suggestion that you should permit acknowledgement of paternity of an illegitimate child and to enter the father's name on the birth certificate, and the Minister made a remark, Mr. Speaker, that I do not offer anything constructive.

Mr. SPEAKER: Indeed, the hon. member is going beyond a point of order and a point of explanation, and is making another speech.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: If the Minister wants an amendment, let him refer this to a Select Committee: and in Select Committee, if he is prepared to accept the principle that a man should be allowed to acknowledge the paternity of his children, we will join the Select Committee and.....

Mr. SPEAKER: He has not arrived at this point yet, because this might never pass the second reading. Let the hon. member proceed.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I seem to have done very well tonight. I will try to comfort some of these boys - I would not say Non-conformist members, but anyhow, in any case, I am very satisfied that after this Bill should have been passed, some constructive criticism may emerge as a result. I am very happy to see that the hon. senior member for St. Thomas did enunciate the principles of the Bill and give it his full support.

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

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on this Bill.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, speaking on the motion that the House go into Committee, if the Minister wants to accuse any hon. member on this side of merely criticising and not being constructive, give us a chance to be constructive. If he wants to postpone this, it would improve the position of persons outside of lawful wedlock; we can either postpone it at this stage or have a Select Committee. The Minister would have to give us some indication that he would accept the principle of this Committee. The Minister has invited constructive criticism, and now we have taken him up he is trying to get away. I know the Minister; he at least has not been transferred or moved from his Department, so perhaps tonight is his night; but if he is serious we will co-operate with him on this point.

The question that Mr. SPEAKER leave the Chair was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

The House went into Committee, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

Clause 1 was called and passed.

8.15 p.m.

Clause 2 was called.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, there is a slight difficulty in Clause 2 of this Bill. If you look at the form, you will see that in Column 1 "When and where born" will now appear as one entry. I would like to hear from the Minister why that is thought desirable. "When and where born" are obviously two different questions. Again, it may be desirable to have "Where born" on a birth certificate. Everybody who is born in Barbados is registered in Barbados. I cannot find anything in the present amendment that specifically requires the place "Where born" to be supplied by any person. These points are tiny and technical but this is something which goes on. Several thousands of these things are done every year, and hon. members would be surprised to know how much difficulty arises in connection with them. We have to look forward to Clause 3 and the proposed amendment to section 6 of the principal Act, and subsection 4 sets out the particulars which are required to be given to the Registry. There is the birth - and that is where "When born" is called for - the sex of the child, the name, particulars as to the father and mother, the number of children which the mother has previously borne, the name and professional status of the person attending at the confinement and so on; but it does not require anyone to say "Where born" I would be glad if the Minister could tell this House why it is thought necessary to put down "where born". This innovation "When and where born" appears and there is no statutory provision for saying where a child is born.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member is really very technical. We have this Column as to when and where a child is born; what does the hon. member want explained?

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that I have not been able to make myself clear to the Hon. Minister. Let us be frank. Sometimes people do not want it to be known where their children were born; sometimes people do not want it to be known that they were born in Glendairy Prison. (MEMBERS: Parish) Mr. Chairman, I hear cries of "Parish". The district in which you were born is there, and therefore you have some idea of the district. You may get people insisting that the child was born in Glendairy Prison and you have to put it down and so forth. There is nothing in the Act which requires a person who is registering the birth of a child to say where the child was born. You will register the birth of a child in a particular district, but you do not register where it was born. There must be some reason for adding it to this legislation. There is no information as to that in the "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill or elsewhere. Can the Hon. Minister give an assurance about that?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, the Column "When and where born" should be explicit in this Bill. If you were born in Silver Hill, Christ Church, that will be stipulated. If you were born in Cave Hill, then Cave Hill will be there. The question of a person being born in an infirmary or in the prison is out of place. If you were born in a particular district, that district is stipulated on the form.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I honestly ask the Minister why is this necessary. The head of the form asks for the place where the child is born. I think the Minister should address his mind to the question. If you are born in Barbados, then you are born in some district; but in any case the forms are headed up with "Registration of District". Why does it matter if you are born in Cave Hill or Hinds-bury Road? I have never heard anyone express the view that it is desirable to know whether you were born in Silver Hill, Christ Church, or in the St. Lucy's Almshouse. From the experience which I have had with alterations of certificates and the like, I have never heard it suggested that the matter would be made easier by putting down where the child was born. 8.25 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: If the hon. member wants the information, it may well be that since Barbados has become independent, you need a certain type of form to show Barbadian parenthood, and this type of form is used at least to assist us in determining the nationality. We have people born in the United States of America of Barbadian parents. It may be that at a certain status, you are entitled to nationality. We hope that the hon. member appreciates the point.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: If that point had any validity, there would have been in the provisions made under the Act, something for Barbadians born abroad. Under the Act, there is provision made for a child if

it is born at sea. The Master of the Vessel has to transmit the birth to the Registrar. There is no provision for registering a birth to a Barbadian born outside.

I think it would be good, if provision was made for children born to Barbadians abroad. As I have said, under a section of the Act, provision is made for a birth at sea to be registered if reported by the Master of a Vessel. There is no provision there that can apply.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take sides in this matter. As it seems to me, both hon. members have lost sight of one thing. It seems to me that it is done because there may be two "John Smith" born at the same time. Something like that may happen, and so information like that may be useful.

The hon. senior member for St. Thomas said that if a person is born in an almshouse or Glendairy Prison, that information can be given, but that you do not have to say the specified place on the document.

I have risen to say that I have seen both points of view, but that does not seem to me to be something of importance to have a division on.

The question that Clause 2 stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clause 3 was called. It reads as follows:-

3. Section 6 of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor -

6. (1) Within twenty-eight days after the birth of any child, whether such child is born alive or is still-born, any of the persons mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) shall give or cause to be given to a registrar of a district in which the child is born notice of the birth of the child.

(2) In the case of the birth of a legitimate child the persons who shall give or cause to be given the notice required by subsection (1) are -

(a) the father of the child; or

(b) the mother of the child; if the father is dead, or absent from the Island or for any reason incapacitated; or

(c) if both the father and the mother are dead or for any reason incapacitated the owner or occupier of the house, apartment or dwelling in which the child is born, or the head of the family or household or of the persons residing or being in such house, apartment or dwelling.

- (3) In the case of the birth of an illegitimate child the persons who shall give or cause to be given the notice required by subsection (1) are -

- (a) the mother of the child; or
- (b) if the mother is dead, the owner or occupier of the house, apartment or dwelling in which the child is born, or head of the family or household or of the persons residing or being in such house, apartment or dwelling.

- (4) The notice required to be given by subsection (1) shall contain and express the following particulars -

- (a) the day of the birth of the child;
- (b) the sex of the child;
- (c) the name of the child if a name has been given to it;
- (d) the names, residence and the rank, trade or profession of the father and mother of the child; if the child is legitimate; or
- (e) the name, residence, rank or occupation of the mother, if the child is illegitimate;
- (f) the number of children (if any) that the mother has previously borne;
- (g) the name and professional status of the person attending at the confinement; and if the child is still-born, such fact shall be stated.

- (5) Every person who is required by subsection (2) of (3) to give the notice required by subsection (1) and who fails to give such notice shall, be guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that Clause 3 stand part.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I want to speak on Clause 3 which seeks to amend Section 6 of the Act of 1891-8. I am referring to subsection 4, paragraph (f). What is the purpose of asking for the number of children (if any) that a mother has previously borne? I have never in my life known of anything arising concerning the birth of a child which requires you to know how many children a mother has ever had.

Let us consider the situation where a mother was in the infirmary, and the matron of the infirmary is

required by law, if the mother dies, to notify the birth to the registrar. Would you place it on the matron to find out how many children the mother had before? It seems to me that no useful purpose can be gained from such information.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, it is wrong to try to find out something more than what is actually necessary for the form which you are making out. Why should you seek to find out some other thing? In short, the only thing that the document should contain is what is necessary in the circumstances. It is wrong to find out anything else, and the hon. member who has just sat down said that it may be difficult in some cases as in the instance he has given.

There is no particular point to be gained by that. It will help someone, if he looks at his birth certificate, to find out how many sisters or brothers he had, but this is a question of getting information which is not worthwhile. I well remember that on some form you were asked to fill in, there was the question of how many fowls you had. As a result of that question, people were saying that the Government wants to take away all their fowls. The Government is trying to kill two birds with one stone. The information on this should only be that as is necessary for the registration of a birth; it should not contain information for some other purpose.
8.35 p.m.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I would move an amendment that paragraph (f) appearing on page 5 of the Bill be deleted, and paragraph (g) be re-entitled paragraph (f). Mr. Chairman, correctly speaking, I believe we could count the lines and say line 5, paragraph (f). I am not sure, but the motion I will move is that paragraph (f) be deleted.

Mr. SMITH: I beg to second that.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, as far as I understand the hon. member, he has made a motion; he has moved that clause 3, paragraph (g) be deleted. In other words, he is suggesting that the name and professional status.....

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: On a point of order. It is paragraph (f) which is to be deleted.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has moved that (f) dealing with the number of children (if any) that the mother has previously borne, be deleted. He has taken objection to the question of providing that information; on what grounds? If a mother has given birth to five or six children, why should she be reluctant in disclosing that? Although I would like to accommodate him, there does not seem to be any justification. On the question of concealment of births or abortions, we do not entertain this; but if it happens to be their way of thinking - I refer to the Opposition - the Government is not familiar with, and will not be a party to that.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, what the hon. member has said is absurd. There is no painful

knowledge in the fact that a woman had six children, or whether they are alive or not. What does the Government gain by asking the people to write how many children they had before? Nothing is lost by taking it out as far as registering the child is concerned; what is to be gained?

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I regret having to get up so often on a Bill like this. If the understanding of the Minister opposite was as complete perhaps as the experience of those who have been dealing with these Bills, I would not have to rise so often. I am afraid I am going to have to start again. The Minister is asking us to pass a Bill; therefore the justification does not rest with us. As I see it, the justification for anything that is new rests upon the Minister. The law at present does not require any woman registering the birth of a child to say how many children she has had previously. By this amendment to the law this will now be required. Let me say - in case the Minister does not understand - let me outline this in as clear language as I can make it.

I have forgotten exactly how many births there are in Barbados; I think it is something like 3,800 a year. What the Minister is asking by this amendment is to ask 3,000 female citizens of Barbados every year to tell the Registrar, or when they send the midwife to register the birth of the child, to tell the Registrar about all the other children they have had previously. Point No. 1, let the Minister consider whether some of these 3,000 women will not feel it an intrusion to do so. Point No. 2, let the Minister consider - because if he knows anything about the registration of births it is not always the mother who registers the birth; it may be a midwife or an official of the Hospital. Let him consider if it is going to be all that easy for midwives at all times to supply the information. Point No. 3, let the Minister consider that he has reduced the time by this Bill for registration from 42 days to 28 days, so that if you go the 25th or 26th day and go back to the mother for further information to take back to the Registrar, you may have to pay a penalty for late registration. No doubt it will happen with voters in the parish of Christ Church too.

I think those three points would give the Minister some idea of the inconvenience that can arise through the inclusion of this section. There is no space on the form now newly provided for putting down how many children the mother has previously borne anyhow; so it would appear that the information will be useless. You are asking people for information, but you are not putting the information on the form which is the purpose of this. The Minister should tell us why he wants this information when it is not to be included on the form. It is merely a piece of petty bungling officialdom; he knows no more about why this clause (f) has been included than the man in the moon knows about it. I respectfully submit to the House, this talk about abortions, if he thinks that a woman is going to tell us about that, if he thinks that women who have had abortions are going to tell them how many abortions they had, they are mistaken. They are not even red herrings; this is an unnecessary piece of information, Mr. Chairman.

8.45 p.m.

The information is clearly unnecessary. We would be making ourselves fools, in my submission, to pass this into law without knowing the reason for it. It is a piece of totally unnecessary information which is being called for. It is not in the form, and yet the Minister is going to defend it. There is a name in the Bible for people who rush madly into things. I would not support something merely because it is there. The Minister does not know why it is there and therefore he says it must remain. Those of us who have logical minds will question something which is questionable, but, on the other side, if something is not questionable, they will leave it alone. I would not begin to think of voting for this. I am surprised that the Minister, without knowing why this thing is there, is prepared to defend it. I am quite sure that hon. members will find that before this year is out; they will hear from some of the constituencies why people have to tell the Registrar how many children they have had.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member sounds very convincing to listen to, but when you really analyse what he is saying in this matter, he is not quite in line. He refers to the form to be filled in, but if you look at Clause 3 (4) (g) for instance, you will see that one of the particulars to be given is the name and professional status of the person attending at the confinement; and if the child is still-born, such fact shall be stated. I do not need to go any further than that. The Register will set out other factors. Let us try and keep down to the fundamentals of the matter. The hon. member gives the impression that this requirement is not called for in the form, but there are other requirements to be fulfilled, so that what the hon. member is saying does not arise. This legislation is to facilitate mothers and not to do anything else. Why should mothers want to conceal how many children they have had? Do not let us be accessories before the fact; we have family planning and other associations by which we are trying to help the people. If a woman had six children and they were still-born, would she have to conceal that fact? It is better to give a full disclosure than conceal the facts.

The question that the words proposed to be deleted stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative.

A division was taken as follows:-

AYES: Mr. SARGEANT, HON^{BLES} J. C. TUDOR C. E. TALMA, A. DaC. EDWARDS, N. W. BOXILL, Messrs SPRINGER, LOWE, CORBIN, WEEKES and HOPPIN - 10.

NOES: Messrs. LYNCH, HINDS, J. M. G. M. ADAMS, SMITH, and Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS - 5.

The question that Clause 3 stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clauses 4 to 8 inclusive were called and passed.

On the motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, the CHAIRMAN reported the passing of the Bill in Committee.

8.55 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

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

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

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

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that this Bill do now pass.

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

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

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, this concludes Government's Business until tomorrow.

I beg to move that this Sitting be now suspended until 12 (noon) tomorrow.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I observe that certain consultations are taking place among members on the other side. I can assure those who are taking part in these consultations that it is no desire of mine to know anything of what they are discussing.

What I am asking is what matters will be introduced on the Order Paper tomorrow and whether the answers to those questions which were given notice of today will be given tomorrow?

I do not think we can proceed with Order No. 1 because I have not seen the Report on the Bill, nor the matter to which exception was taken by the hon. senior member for Christ Church and myself. I still will not be in the position to go ahead with them, and I do not think that by tomorrow hon. members on this side would be able to deal with these matters. That is why I ask today what will be on the Order Paper tomorrow.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, it comes back to this again. Why cannot the Government arrange with the Other Side what the Order Paper for the meeting is going to be?

The reply to the Budget Speech is still to be done. I suggest that a date be fixed for the House to be adjourned when a fresh Order Paper can be agreed upon, and that the Hon. Leader of the House confer with me as to the radio to be brought in.

I object strongly to the House being suspended until tomorrow at 12 (noon) when there will be no

Order Paper. Cannot the hon. member pick out the most important things that he wants done such as the Citizenship Bill and the Reply to the Budget speech? Then fix a day next week for the next meeting so that it will give the Clerk, and the Government Printery time to print the Order Paper and send it out.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I have listened to the remarks of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and I understand what he said is that there will be no Order Paper tomorrow. In truth and fact, we will still have an Order Paper. It is for that reason, in order to expedite Government Business that we intend to suspend the sitting until tomorrow and bring back the Order Paper as it is. Of course, if you adjourn until another day, a new Order Paper would arise. It may be that tomorrow when we meet we will be able to consider the various items which have not been granted full consideration by virtue of what I would call filibustering tactics.

9.05 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot hear a duet of hon. members from Christ Church.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: An appropriate day will be set aside for that purpose, Mr. Speaker, and he will be granted full accommodation, and we hope that they will at least put forward something constructive to assist us in planning for the future.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: The Opposition does not agree with the proposal of the motion of the Hon. Minister in charge of Government Business. If this were a matter of urgency we could go and come back; if it is not a matter of urgency, that should not be reasonable justification for the suspension of the sitting especially where we have been paid to come here.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. We have taken inspiration from the Leader of the Opposition's natural propensity.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

The question that the Sitting stands suspended until 12 o'clock on the next day was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. SPEAKER: Accordingly, this sitting is now suspended until 12 o'clock tomorrow.
9.10 p.m.

On re-assembling,

Mr. SPEAKER: When the Sitting was suspended on the last occasion, the House had completed consideration of Order No. 8.

The Bell was rung and a quorum obtained.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will the Hon. Acting Leader of the House intimate what he wants to do?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Standing Orders No. 5, 14, 16, 18, 40 and 45 be suspended for the remainder of today's Sitting.

Mr. SPEAKER: That has already been done.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave of the House to take Order No. 5 as the next Order of the Day.

There being no objection, leave was granted the Hon. Leader of the House.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND

Mr. SPEAKER: This Order stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House: A Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition of certain parcels of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate at Wellington Street in the City of Bridgetown, for the purpose of extending the Housecraft Centre.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this acquisition is for the extension of the Housecraft Centre in Bay Street. Two parcels of land have been acquired. However, as is sometimes the case, there is no objection on the part of the owners, but there is sometimes the case of the owners not having a marketable title.

Hon. members will see in the two Schedules the descriptions of the parcels of land which are to be acquired; and if hon. members want to ask other questions, they can do so. As I have said, the object is for the extending of facilities of the Housecraft Centre.

Those hon. members who are familiar with that area will know the properties. They are needed for extending the facilities and classes both for those girls who want to be trained for local positions and for overseas positions.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. HINDS: Sir, I am indeed glad to see the Government is moving to make it possible to extend the building of the Housecraft Centre at Bay Street. I am very happy indeed that the Government has taken over these two parcels of land mentioned in this Resolution because for many years the residents in the area have been complaining that on one of these spots which is unoccupied, bush and shrubs are growing there, and it is the breeding ground for rats. It must be a source of relief to businessmen and residents in the area. On the part of acquiring them for the Housecraft Centre, we ought to be glad.

Now that we are acquiring more land for the Housecraft Centre, I would also like to know from the Minister if he has in mind extending the work of that Centre to other areas such as at Boscobelle in the parish of St. Peter. The Housecraft Centre is doing some good work in preparing our young women to carry out their rightful place in their homes, and some are going overseas also. Of those who graduated from the Centre and in the hope of going overseas, quite recently some of them have been told that they cannot come to the Government for any financial

assistance and that only those who can pay their passage or fare would be able to go.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. That is a subject of a question which the hon. member has on the Order Paper. The hon. member is also saying that the Government is not lending these people money to enable them to go overseas, but the question of the Government not giving loans to these people for assistance to emigrate overseas is unfounded and untrue. What may have happened is that the Government is revising the restrictions which the last Government had.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. It well may be a matter for a speech on which any hon. member may want to speak.
12.10 p.m.

Mr. W. C. B. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I represent people, and I am in a position to tell this hon. House that I have received complaints directly from the mouths of young women who have graduated from the Housecraft Centre who wanted to go overseas, and after going to the Labour Department, it is there they were told that there is no money.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Again I say that this allegation is not true.

Mr. SPEAKER: May I again point out that that is not a point of order, and the Hon. Minister may deal with it fully if and when he elects to speak?

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I am saying that a number of young women who graduated from the Housecraft Centre, I would say, Sir, during the past five or six months in this year, who have graduated from the Housecraft Centre during 1967 - some of them have come to my office (*AN ASIDE*) - Some of them Mr. Speaker - if I had been in the habit of going to Hopewell Plantation and receiving stolen bananas.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now this does not arise. I have carefully studied this Resolution and that does not arise.

Mr. HINDS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I hope the hon. member is not referring to the senior member for St. Thomas.

Mr. SPEAKER: No reference has been made to any hon. member, and that was not a point of order. Just let me clarify - and I apologise to the hon. member for St. Peter for interrupting him. Rising to a point of order, the member interrupting shall simply direct attention to the point he desires to make. He brings it to notice and submits it to the Speaker or Chairman for a decision; the hon. member rising on a point of order must make such a point as submitted to the Speaker or Chairman for decision. Nothing has been submitted to me for a decision; let the hon. member proceed, please.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Agriculture no doubt appears to be worried over what I have to say on this matter. I want to tell the hon. Minister that one of the same young women who had been turned away from the Labour Department seeking assistance, came to my office and after I telephoned an officer of the Labour Department, I was told to send the young lady back to him personally. I can say that about two weeks afterwards I received word from the young lady that preparations were being made for her to go overseas. I do not know what the Minister is afraid of. I am discussing here this Resolution which seeks to empower Government to acquire lands - two plots of land - for the extension of the buildings, and I take it, the activities of the Housecraft Centre at Bay Street.

The Housecraft Centre, Sir, has branches at certain points throughout the island. One such centre which had been in operation was at the Boscobelle Girls' School in St. Peter. For some unknown reason I find that the activities there have been brought to a complete standstill, and as a result a number of young women seeking the training that the Housecraft Centre offers have got to travel from Boscobelle district, where a branch of the Housecraft Centre is established. The centre, I understand, is fully equipped, electricity is on the premises, and the other gadgets and utensils, whatever are necessary, are all there; but Sir, these young women have got to leave their own district and their own centre to journey as far as All Saints' where there is an occasional training session.

I feel that the Minister, the mover of this Resolution, would be in a happy position to tell this Hon. House if he thinks it fair and in the interest of his Department - I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. mover of this Resolution is now, although this House has not been told officially, as far as I know, responsible for Caribbean Affairs; but, Sir, I would like to know if the Minister thinks it reasonable, fair and just to have young women leaving a centre closed, and Sir, the buildings and the activities have been shut away from people willing to learn something for almost a year or thereabouts as far as I can remember. What you may ask, is the difficulty in having to go to All Saints? The difficulty is this, Sir; that the hour at which these classes commence makes it so that the young women have got to leave Boscobelle, The Mount, Castle and nearby districts at an hour when there is no bus service between Boscobelle and All Saints. I say All Saints' Girls' School, that is, at the farther end of Mile-and-a-Quarter bordering the Brevitor Road, and they find that they have got to leave Boscobelle just after 1 o'clock and journey on foot to All Saints to be on time for these classes that begin some time after 4.00. And Sir, when the classes have been completed at night, there is again no bus service to take these poor young women back to Boscobelle; and Sir, I am asking the Hon. Minister, now that he is seeking to - and we are certain that there will be no objection to the Resolution from the point of Government acquiring these lands; we only hope that the owners will be properly compensated - and we hope that the Minister

will take note of what I have mentioned in respect of Boscobelle and the Centre there.
12.20 p.m.

This is another case of the Government buying land, and we would like to hear from the Hon. Minister something more about the Government's plans in relation to acquiring land. Mr. Speaker, I might mention this; there is one plot of land at King Street in the City which, I think, belongs to Mr. Milton Bonnett. This land adjoins the Wesley Hall School building, and now that the Government has in mind acquiring land, the Government might also have in mind acquiring that plot of land for the activities of the Housecraft Centre.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think that the hon. member went far afield from Wellington Street to Boscobelle. He should now come back to Wellington Street and not try to cover the whole island.

Mr. HINDS: I am coming home, Sir, I went to Boscobelle and I will return to Wellington Street. However, Sir, as to this plot of land in King Street, I happen to know that the Government is partly committed to buying this piece of land at King Street next to the Wesley Hall School, but I am not sure that it will be used, when it is acquired by the Government, for the extension of the work of the Housecraft Centre. The owner of this land does a considerable amount of work for the Government; it might be that he happens to be the brother of an Hon. Minister and you will find that the Government might be somewhat committed. It was the same gentleman, some of whose children had their training at the Housecraft Centre, and he fits in at times to do certain jobs. However, Sir, if the Housecraft Centre is going as far as King Street, I think that that plot of land should be acquired. I would like to know what sums of money the Government intends to pay for these plots of land.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Resolution because away in 1962 I mentioned to this Government that the Domestic Science Class at St. John's Mixed School was closed. Since then I am proud to say that this Centre has been re-opened. It was definitely closed by the last Government, but today I am happy to say that that Centre has been re-opened. One of the points which I would like to make is that there are quite a number of young girls who, today, would like to be trained, but they cannot get into that Centre because it is always full. We have to say "thanks" to this Government for that. I would like to warn the hon. member that it is not just a question of sitting down and bringing to the attention of the Government that a Centre has been closed. The hon. member has got to.....

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I never said that the Centre was closed.

Mr. YEARWOOD: I understood the hon. member to say that the Boscobelle Centre was closed. I would like the hon. member to understand that it is not a matter of just getting up in here and saying what he

wants done; it is a question of getting up and doing some work. I not only asked the Government to re-open the Centre, but I had to encourage the people in my district to use the Centre. If anybody wants to use the Centre, nobody will use it unless you get up and do some work. I have had to get the St. John's Mixed School Centre working: it is not just a question of being a representative of the people and wasting time. I have had to deal with certain organisations and hold public meetings, and today that Centre is crammed. What I would like to get today is an additional number of applications made to have a Centre which will be able to accommodate the people who want to use it. The fact that the Boscobelle Centre has been closed down is due to the lack of initiative on the part of the representative of St. Peter; otherwise applications would have been made to have the Centre re-opened and people would be using it.

12.30 p.m.

Otherwise the applications would be there and the Government would be bound to open it. Up to now, I have not heard how many applications have been made and how many have been refused. The Government would know what applications are there and the Government would know how many people want to use the Centre.

This has been closed down six months rather than three months.

In 1961-62, there was no need for any girls to be trained because there was nothing for them to do. There was no outlet whatsoever for them. That is why the class-work was closed in St. John. Today, either sixteen or seventeen are working in the School Meals Service, and the Government is prepared to accept those who are being trained before any others. Had it been for the hon. member who has just sat down and others on that side, there would be no School Meal Service and there would be no sixteen or seventeen people being employed. That is what we are doing today. We have to look out for work for our women. The Party to which the hon. member who has just sat down belongs seems to disregard that. I have even asked the women of today: "Before the School Meals Service, what were our women doing?"

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to know that we are extending the service of the Domestic Science Classes and I am proud to know that the conditions are not like 1961-62. I am happy to know that the School Meals Service has provided work for some of our unemployed girls.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. member who has just sat down of having made a speech. I cannot recall the hon. member having made a speech since I have been in here. His speech is well up to the standard of his work in this Hon. Chamber.

It is only fair to say, Sir, since we are talking about Housecraft Centres and since the hon. member who has just sat down has referred to the lack of work done by the hon. junior member for St. Peter,

that we should draw to the hon. junior member for St. John, Question No. 62 on the Order Paper. That is a question by the hon. junior member for St. Peter about the closing of the Boscobelle Centre. I was not aware that the hon. junior member for St. Peter is a director of any Housecraft Centre and therefore, I feel that there was no irrelevance by the hon. junior member for St. Peter when he asked what is the situation in regard to applications by young women to the Government for taking courses in Domestic Science.

About these applications, Mr. Speaker, there is another point that the hon. junior member for St. John made about conditions in the parishes are not the same as in 1961-62. According to my observation, they are the same as in 1961-62, but the hon. member no doubt knows what he means. On the question of the School Meals Service, I shall not pursue it. I think it is grossly irrelevant. I only hope when next the hon. junior member for St. John takes the Chair and the Opposition members are trying to make the points which they think arise, that the hon. member would allow them some latitude as he himself was allowed. That is by the way, Mr. Speaker.

In the course of the speech by the hon. junior member for St. John, he admitted one most important reason why the Domestic Centre in St. John has been re-opened and why that in Boscobelle, St. Peter, has not been re-opened. In the case of St. John, the two representatives are members of the D.L.P., and in the case of St. Peter, the two representatives are members of the B.L.P. I have heard the Hon. Prime Minister say that the hon. member has the extraordinary power of influencing the minds of certain members of the Government. I am sure that must have been the case in getting them to re-open the Domestic Science Class in St. John.

Well, we know that the representation of St. Peter has failed to get the Boscobelle Domestic Science Class re-opened, but that is just another example of the small-minded political practices by the Government. Now that we have a new Minister of Education, we can very much hope that much of the practices by the former Minister of Education will no longer prevail in matters such as this.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at the end of the speech by the hon. junior member for St. Peter - that was a factual speech - he was dealing with the prices of those parcels of land in the Schedules.

The first parcel is that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Wellington Street in the City of Bridgetown in this Island containing by admeasurement 1,610 square feet or thereabouts abutting and bounding on lands of A. Cox, on lands of Dowding Estates and Trading Co., Ltd., on lands of the Crown in right of its Government of this Island on the parcels of land described in the Second Schedule hereto and on the public road called Wellington Street or however else the same may abut and bound together with the buildings and erections thereon.

The second parcel is:-

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Wellington Street in the City of Bridgetown in this Island containing by admeasurement 1,310 square feet or thereabouts abutting and bounding on the parcel of land described in the First Schedule hereto, on lands of the Crown in right of its Government of this Island, on lands of one Jones and on the public road called Wellington Street or however else the same may abut and bound together with the buildings and erections thereon.

It seems to us on this side that any Resolution which calls for the compulsory acquisition of land should contain in the Addendum or the Schedule to the Resolution some indication of the price and some indication of whom the owners are.

12.40 p.m.

We are not accusing anybody of anything, although the hon. junior member for St. Peter did mention another parcel of land in King Street which, if a Resolution for acquisition came before the House, we might have a great deal to say on it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: And I very much appreciate Your Honour's description of such a Resolution - the evil thereof - but we are not in that position today; nobody is suggesting there is anything evil about this Resolution.

The Housecraft Centre is in need of extension. We in the Barbados Labour Party started it, and in the ordinary course of things we expect any Government following to build upon it; but we would like to know the price that is to be paid for each parcel. We would like to know upon what basis this price was arrived at; since the owners cannot give a good title, we would like to know who the owners are, and how the Government has satisfied itself that they are the owners.

All of these matters, when we are proceeding under this section of the Land Acquisition Act, could be made known to the House. We expect - indeed, Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate if the Minister - I think he is still a Minister - if he would interrupt me and give this information if he has it. We would appreciate that - if the information is there - because it would at least enable us to be able to debate this Resolution on the basis of knowledge rather than on the basis of ignorance because, Mr. Speaker, if the Government thinks that this Hon. House cannot be trusted with the information necessary for the proper order of good Government, then the Government as a whole is showing that it shares the Prime Minister's opinion of the deliberations of this Hon. Chamber. How can they come here and yet not tell us who the owners are and how they are making sure that anybody who might have a claim to this land is being satisfied, because it would be a bitter experience, if there is no marketable title, when you will find that those who thought they had a title did not have as good a claim as they imagined. We would like to be assured that this is not the case here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally a third small point, and one which I hope the Minister will bear with me and will take note of. There once used to be in Barbados, Mr. Speaker, before, I imagine, I was born, I certainly cannot remember seeing them, but there were tramcars and they used to run down Bay Street, and there is a sign on this land "Cars stop here". It does not refer to motor cars as far as I know; that is the last tramcar sign to be found in Barbados. It is only a small point, but I am sure the Barbados Museum is the proper repository for this sign, and I hope the Minister will take this and, when the land is required, that whatever demolition is to be carried out, the sign will be taken down and carried to the Museum. I hope that will be done and it will not be a matter of Party dispute.

Mr. HOPPIN: Mr. Speaker, the Housecraft Centre from its inception has proved a successful venture. I think the Government must be congratulated for the acquisition and the improvement of this Housecraft Centre, because the training that the girls have received has been very useful. Some of them have been able to make use of it by going overseas, others who have not been so fortunate have made good use of it here, because in our tourist industry we need good and competent people at the hotels, and some of the training afforded these girls - some of them are from poor homes, and this Housecraft Centre has given them an opportunity to know the better things of life.

I heard the last speaker speaking about political victimisation and small mindedness. I do not agree with that because in the country areas these Housecraft Centres have all been re-opened, where possible, and the numbers are great. I think they run two classes at varying hours. Some of the members of the Opposition, of course they would always like to pin holes or punch holes at the Government, but the Government is doing a very good job so as to enable its citizens to get suitable jobs in the countries out of Barbados as well as at home.

The junior member for St. Peter was referring to buying land in some other district, but the Government is only interested in buying land for a useful purpose at a particular spot; when there is need of any other land it will be bought. Also his remark about a good price being offered. So far as I know the Government has been paying for all its land and giving a very competent price as they seem fit, but I do not see why the Opposition should talk about these varying prices. Here is the Minister, and when the time comes for his reply I feel that all the necessary information will be given to them so that they can scrutinise it and see if it is a reasonable price. But why are they always querying how much you are going to buy? When they were the Government, as far as I remember, they never gave the Opposition all those facts, but they are getting all the necessary information; so now please bear with us and stop filibustering. This is a very important Resolution and a simple one, and I hope that it will get through this House easily without any more comments; I feel it should be passed easily.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I really wanted this Resolution to get through faster than the hon. member who has just sat down hoped to, but after listening to the various members supporting the Government I must contribute something to this Resolution.

Now, Sir, before I go into the Resolution I want hon. members to know this, especially the members of the Government, that it looks so silly, so stupid for a member of any Government to get up on the floor of this Hon. House to be praising the Government for what it is doing. Sir, it is the duty of any Government to do all it possibly can for its people; when they were going around begging for votes, that was the promise that was made to the people.

12.50 p.m.

You cannot expect to get in here if you do not make some promises, and then you get up and tell the people: "We have done this" or "We have done that for you"! It is the duty of the Government to do the best for the people just as it is the duty of a father to do the best for his child. Does a father tell his child when it grows up: "I sent you to school?" That is stupidity. If you do not know what to say, then you should sit down and you will turn out to be a wise speaker when you do not say anything. This Resolution is asking this House of Assembly to approve of the compulsory acquisition, by the Crown in right of its Government of this Island, of the parcels of land together with the buildings thereon described in the Schedules hereto for the following purpose, namely:—Extension of the Housecraft Centre in Bay Street. This land will serve a useful purpose. The land is for the extension of the Housecraft Centre and that Housecraft Centre has done and is doing a very good job. I can say that my cook has been trained at that Centre, and some of the best food I have ever eaten has been prepared by my cook, thanks to the Housecraft Centre; therefore nobody would say that the Government is not doing the right thing in this case. However, Sir, the Government's actions today are telling me that it is only interested in the parish or parishes in which they have got or feel they have got support.

I would like one of the members of the Government to contradict that. I can prove that, and I will prove it. They are asking us to approve of this Resolution to acquire this land compulsorily and the reason given could be the price; therefore, they will have to take up the big stick which is in the corner and use it. I have been told that the owners of Lammings Pasture are asking too much for the land; therefore why do they not come down with a Resolution of this nature in order to acquire that bit of land at Lammings too?

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I hope I am correct in saying that that Resolution is one which has been passed by this House already, and I do not think that the hon. member should be referring to it.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, if anybody outside were to ask me who is the hon. member who just sat down,

I would call the name of everybody else except the Chairman of Committees. I would not allow any person to know that he is the person who has to conduct the affairs of this House at times. I would not let anybody know what we have to tolerate in the Chair at times. I have said that this Resolution is for the purpose of acquiring this land compulsorily. Why? Because you cannot get together amicably.....

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. If the hon. senior member for St. Joseph would look carefully at the Addendum to this Resolution he would see that we have agreed as regards the price, but it is a question of acquiring an indefeasible title. It is a question of agreement as to title, not as to price.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is an Addendum to this Resolution overleaf. It is not on the page on which the Schedules appear and there is no note "P.T.O"

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. SMITH: The hon. member rose on a point of order just now.

Mr. SPEAKER: Two hon. members are on their feet. If I made nothing of it before, it is because, in my view, up to then, the hon. member had not transgressed any Standing Order.

Mr. SMITH: The Hon. Minister - there are so many Ministers that I cannot remember them now, but he tried to draw to my attention that everything has been done to get the title to this land. If I am to get the title to land - I am not a legal man so that when I want legal work done, I have my legal adviser to do it; but if I wanted to get a title to a bit of land, could I not talk about compelling too? In this Resolution the word "compulsory" is used. What is the meaning of the word "compulsory"? I would be glad if the hon. member would define it for me. If it is only a question of getting a title, why are we seeking to acquire this land compulsorily? I think that one of the ways to acquire property would be to deal with the Provost Marshal's office, set it up for sale and you can get a title. If it is only a question of the title and the owners of the land want to sell it, you will not have to compel anybody so as to get a title.

I hope hon. members will be very careful in getting up and telling me anything. I know my stuff and it is well for those hon. members on that side to be told: "Do not trouble him, trouble the others." I would not be like a piece of blow-blow chairman. I was a Chairman, but a whole Chairman, calling on good men to sit down and they had to sit down. 1.00 p.m.

I was not a play-play one.

Now, Sir, as I was saying, the Government is now doing the right thing to acquire this land and, as I said just now, I was told inside here that the owners of Lammings want too much for their land.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. Standing Order 26 (4) says it is out of order to reflect on any vote of the House. What the hon. member is talking on is a vote of the House. This matter has already been passed by this House and I want you to rule, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SMITH: Ha! Ha! Simple Simon!

Mr. SPEAKER: I will rule when there is a contravention of any of the Rules of the House, and that goes without saying for any member for either side. But may I say this. So far as the hon. senior member for St. Joseph has got, he has not yet in my opinion contravened Standing Order 26(4) because in my view, he has not reflected on a vote of the House.

Will the hon. senior member for St. Joseph continue.

Mr. SMITH: That would tell you what would happen if the hon. member was in the Chair. He got up and quoted Rules and asked you to rule.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes. But sometimes Speakers vary.

Mr. SMITH: Yes. But for some one who is in the House of Assembly in the position as he! A Chairman of Committees has more to do than the Speaker. I did not ask him to get up; you did not ask him to get up; and if he puts his foot into it, let me strip him to pieces.

Mr. SPEAKER: He would not be stripped to pieces in here. The Resolution may be stripped to pieces or may be clothed.

Mr. SMITH: Sir, I do not know if you have time to listen to your radio, but there is a song which goes like this "Poor John, how I had to run."

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not have time to listen in.

Mr. SMITH: As I was saying, Sir. We want to be fair; we want to let it be known that we represent Barbados and these people. That is what I want the public to know. Here it is, we have a law on the Statute Book that when we want land and the owner is asking too much for it, this law is there so that we can get it.

The Government is asking for this and soon you will be hearing them asking for that, but not to buy Lammings. Why did the Resolution not come to the House to acquire that piece of land? This land is wanted for the people of St. Joseph and this Government does not want to do anything to help the people of St. Joseph. Why they have not brought in a Resolution of this sort to acquire that land? No, Lloyd Smith would be a King Pope if we acquire it.

I want you to help the people of St. Joseph by bringing down a Resolution of this sort. A blind man on a trotting horse can see that it is something that

prevents them from acquiring this land for these people in St. Joseph. I say that St. Joseph is part of Barbados. They have bought 'Culloden Farm' and a lot of places like that and people in St. Joseph are still suffering. I will bark like a dog if something is not done for them. We are not going to take it sitting down.

A lot of people know how to kill without touching a person. I am not sitting back and allowing things like this to happen. Mr. Speaker, too many in St. Joseph are suffering. If the people were asking more than the \$15,000 cheque that was knocking about down there, well then. I heard an old man say that it is not a Corporation; it is co-operation.

Sir, I cannot feel happy to see something done to hold the poor defenceless people up there to ransom. It cannot hurt me, but keeping the people up there on the brink of disaster can hurt me.
1.10 p.m.

It is not fair that these people should be kept on the brink of disaster. They were promised that they would be resited, and it is a question of pounds, shillings and pence.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let the hon. member now revert to the substance of the Resolution.

Mr. SMITH: It is a compulsory acquisition, you know; so I am talking on that. If the word "compulsory" was not here I would not raise the point.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sure the hon. member will be advised.

Mr. SMITH: You know, Sir, if you were in my shoes today you would blow off the housetop when you come to know and see how people's rights are being taken away. It is the people's money they have, even if they could give them a berry more at some times, Sir. Taxes were levied last week, or the week before, and it was not for the people in certain places and not for the people in St. Joseph; those same people had to buy cigarettes and have to pay package tax. Why are they left out? Could you call this a sympathetic Government? I cannot call it a sympathetic Government if they are going to do their business one-sided. I am sure that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture has one of his closest relatives on the brink of a gully, and the thing is so hard he of himself cannot change Government's mind to help his own.....

Mr. SPEAKER: This cannot arise under this Resolution. A more appropriate moment no doubt will come; let the hon. member confine himself as closely as possible to the subject matter of this Resolution.

Mr. SMITH: Sir, I may die and go to Heaven before anything like this arise again. It is not the intention of the Government to do anything.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member has made that point.

Mr. SMITH: We are going to force them to do, and when we let go good men will be frightened and run and hide too. I am not a Priest; I will assist the people to get noticed, to get their rights. Two or three people are getting together and want to harm an entire parish; no, get rid of them. We will get rid of them. Here it is, Sir, that when you do such a good job, you try to save one here but kill a thousand yonder, you are not doing anything for these. You are trying now to help the Housecraft Centre; you are doing it; but after the trainees, after the people at the Housecraft Centre leave on evenings or at night they want somewhere to live, and some of them may be from St. Joseph.

The time has come when, rather than doing everything in the City, a Housecraft Centre should be established in every parish, because this is what happens. I understand that the Housecraft Centre - some of its activities go on up to 8 or 9 o'clock at night; anyhow it is after hours, and when I use the words 'after hours', some of the buses are finished running. Some of them may be from St. Joseph, from St. Andrew or from St. John and when classes are over they cannot get a bus to take them home, they have to knock around Bridgetown if they do not have a relative to stay at, or in some cases take a bus half-way and then walk the remainder.

You want to help people; you want them from St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. Joseph, St. John, all over. Rather than have everything down here in Bridgetown, think about establishing one in each parish and then you will be doing a first-class job. I hope the Minister that is in charge will take what I have said seriously, and if it is possible, to establish a Centre I do not think a Centre will be as hard to establish in the parishes as it would be in Bridgetown; it could be at one of the schools or something of the sort - and teach these children. It will encourage them to keep a good home. You will be able then even to pass on your knowledge to your servant that you employ, and that is how it can go all round and round, and you will be able to take nothing and make it taste like something. It is a fact, because I have a cook at home that when I see her take up things and put them together, and when it comes before me and I did not know what it was, I would think that she came down to Bridgetown and carry up all of Goddard's Food Fair, but it is just how she put it together.

So the Housecraft Centre is doing a good job; it makes a man to love a woman, and a woman to love a man because they can do things of that sort. Any time that you see a housewife or a cook can do the job, it is always peace in the home - and this is really talking now; I am getting down now to business, because I also had a cook before and whenever she made a mistake I could enjoy my meals. You know when you have a good cook and she makes a mistake you cannot use it because her hand may be a little heavy with salt or something; but this particular one I could only use it when she made a mistake, and I believe it was an accident that she gave it to me at that particular time that I could enjoy it.

Now we are talking about trade schools.

Mr. SMITH: I would term the Housecraft Centre as a school and for trade, because that particular girl will be going into the hotel industry, or a cook shop or somewhere to trade, cooking for sale; so that is what I would call a trade school. Well, I am not arguing with you; I would not argue with the Chair for one moment on its various interpretations. I may sound a little foolish saying 'trade school'.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am merely pointing out that trade school or not, good cook or bad cook is not directly relevant to whether or not we should purchase compulsorily or purchase any of these two pieces of land. Please proceed with that.

Mr. SMITH: Yes, but, Mr. Speaker, you will excuse me for saying this now. I know you cannot altogether pin down a speaker to the exact theme; otherwise if it is a Resolution for compulsory acquisition, all I would have to do is to say compulsory acquisition, compulsory acquisition, compulsory acquisition, and say so till in the morning and you would not be able to stop me because I am sticking to the Resolution. But if I should go outside just a little bit just to make my point - you know when you have a case at court you have to just speak out, you shut the law book because the law book cannot tell you all; you have to use your commonsense to get off your client.

1.20 p.m.

If you always stick to the Law Book your client loses; therefore if I stick to the letter I would not be able to make my point.

Mr. SPEAKER: Too far East is West.

Mr. SMITH: Yes, Sir. The Housecraft is a trade school. (Mr. CORBIN: A training school). The hon. member says that it is a training school, and when you are doing that, you are thinking in terms of the people. It is not that by teaching a child, the child alone gets help; you are thereby helping the country. When you give children refreshment, you give them a good start and that is a good day; otherwise you are making way for the undertaker. If there are four things to be done and you have done three of them and the other one remains undone, you have not done anything. I will tell you why. Yesterday I heard that there were nine points to be dealt with to correct something, and the people had succeeded with eight points. I am not calling any name because Your Honour will rule me out of order for the way in which I am putting it.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chair would not have to rule the hon. member out of order if he is right.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I am saying that if eight points were dealt with and one was left, everything is still bad.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member must understand that he must not try to persist in irrelevancies. We are concerned with the approval or disapproval of the acquisition of certain lands in Bay Street for the extension of the Housecraft Centre. Let the hon.

member try and keep to that subject matter. We have been as far as Boscobelle, St. John's Mixed School and now we are going all over the world. Let the hon. member continue.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, you have asked me to keep to the compulsory acquisition of this land. I am somewhat puzzled to know whether I should approve of the compulsory acquisition of this land and the Minister has said that it is only a question of securing a title. The Minister corrected me on that.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the hon. member will give way, I will allow the Minister to clarify that point.

Mr. SMITH: I will give way.

Mr. CORBIN rose to speak.

Mr. SMITH: Not him, sir, he is not a Minister.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: Mr. Speaker, the Addendum to the Resolution points out that the owners of the two parcels of land cannot give a good marketable title, and therefore the easiest way for the Government to get an indefeasible title to this land is by way of the Land Acquisition Act, and we have used that Act in order to acquire the land compulsorily. Possibly the hon. member did not see the Addendum on the other side of the Resolution. No person will purchase land unless he had a clear title, and that is one of the reasons why this land has to be acquired under the compulsory Land Acquisition Act.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I will not go any further. It is only now a question of appealing to the Government now that they are making one point right by extending the Housecraft Centre. I am asking them to continue with that one point in the country areas and see that the second point is to re-site those people in St. Joseph anywhere else in the parish away from the danger areas in which they are now living. I appeal to the Government because I know what is going to happen and I would not like to see it happen, if something is not done in St. Joseph soon and very soon.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I am not satisfied with the Minister's explanation. It has been said that the owners of this land are willing to sell it and the price has been agreed on; but surely the Minister must see that as soon as this decision is arrived at, a notice appears in the Official Gazette and, automatically, the land is clear without any difficulty as to title, interest or encumbrance whatever. Practising lawyers know that sometimes through an accident, it may be that the advertisements are not sufficiently widespread perhaps, and they may appear in two daily newspapers which somebody in America, for instance, never sees. That happens occasionally. We know that money is sent from persons abroad to their people here to buy land in Barbados and the Solicitors insist that because the money has come here, people have been deprived of that land through their names not appearing as the owners.

1.30 p.m.

Therefore, I am asking the Minister, why is the title not marketable.

It is not marketable because the title deeds have been lost or that the present owners are not the real owners. It means that the Government is satisfied that the people selling to them are the real owners. It means that after a week's time, the Government can step in and nobody can appear before them. Many a person can get something through their interest, and they can get possession after that, but sometimes the present owners are not the real owners. Sometimes when the Government is obtaining land, the person selling it to the Government has no right whatsoever to it. That is why I would like some explanation as to why the title is not marketable.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, I rise not necessarily to reply on behalf of the Government but to reply to certain allegations made by the hon. junior member for St. Peter in respect of loans to people who want to travel abroad. Now, Sir, I like to hear hon. members of the Opposition put up a good case and put forward good points in order to keep the Government on its toes, but what I dislike to hear is hon. members of the Opposition making allegations that are not based on any foundation of fact.

Before this Government took over, there was a policy of making loans to people who emigrated to the United Kingdom, Canada or the United States of America when they were going to be employed there to be trained as Student Nurses, etc. The hon. junior member for St. Peter ought to be aware of the fact that there were certain restrictions made in the policy of loans as recently as last year.

Up to April last year, the position was that a person who was going into employment in the United Kingdom, the United States of America or Canada, was allowed a loan from the Labour Department. Then, after this Government carried out certain negotiations with the Canadian Government, it was made permissible for people to leave Barbados and other territories to emigrate to Canada even if before they left here, they were not in receipt of a job: that is, if the person possessed certain skills and academic qualifications and had the right to enter Canada after being passed by the Canadian authorities.

One more restriction is removed in Barbados, and we know that these people are faced with a problem. Though they were not going into a job, because of their qualifications, they were granted a visa; but because of the fact that they were not going into a job, they could not get a loan from the Labour Department. It was in April last year that I removed that provision and made it possible for persons to get a loan and emigrate to Canada or England provided they were granted permission to reside in those territories. The position is that you do not have to go to a job. You can go and search for a job provided you have the necessary skills and you have been allowed a loan at the Labour Department.

I have before and subsequent to the allegations made by the hon. junior member for St. Peter checked with the Labour Department to see if anybody had been denied a loan and there is no such evidence that any person has been denied a loan as long as they qualify. But there are certain difficulties in their acquiring a loan.

The hon. junior member for St. Peter ought to be fair and let the Chamber have the facts. The position is that people experience great difficulty in getting people to sponsor a loan. I would say that hundreds or thousands of people come to you and other members of this Hon. Chamber as well as other people to be co-guarantors for people wanting to go outside of this Island to work and who want a loan from the Labour Department. A person finds himself in the position that when he is asked to sign the document at the Labour Department, he has to bring along a co-guarantor and people have refused to stand bond because some of these emigrants have refused to pay the loan and the Labour Department has no other alternative but to call on the co-guarantor to pay the loan.

People are afraid to guarantee a loan at the Labour Department because they may have already been a co-guarantor for someone who refused to pay the loan he received from the Labour Department. Because of that people find it difficult to get a loan. This means that the person applying for the loan has not satisfied the conditions for getting a loan. If the hon. junior member for St. Peter says this, I would say "Yes, that is so"; but there is no one who has been denied a loan as long as he qualifies for having a loan.

1.40 p.m.

I want the hon. member to know that we have done everything in trying to obtain loans for domestics going to Canada. We have even asked the Canadian Government to lend them the money. We have 129 going up, and the Canadian Government has offered to pay the passages for these people and deduct it from their earnings. We have an arrangement for domestics going to the United States of America; one or two have already been granted certification, the money has been paid through the employers here who will be refunded. This Government is trying all it possibly can to get people in some form of employment; and if it meant that loans would debar them from getting employment, we are prepared to find a solution. As a matter of fact, I should like to let hon. members know that we are now even considering the waiving of sponsors provided that the parents of the people have some sort of property.

What we are considering now, and what will soon be implemented, is to let the person going borrow the money, provided the person has attained the necessary age, and let the parent be responsible; taking out the third party, so to speak, and we feel that, placing the responsibility on them they are going to pay; if not, they are going to have extreme trouble. We have a situation in the United Kingdom now where we have had to appoint officers - some of us will

know of a man called Mr. "Barrabas" Lewis; he was a fast bowler at Empire. This man is the officer now who has recently been appointed to the High Commission in London to go around and investigate the movements of people who have faltered in the repayment of the loans. It is not fair to say that they have been denied loans; they have been denied loans if they did not meet the necessary requirements, and the Government is bending over backwards now to even make that relaxation even greater by waiving the third party, so to speak, and allow the person and the parents to be responsible for the money.

To reduce the amount of loans which we will have to make, we have negotiated with the Canadian Government to make the loans to anybody, whether under the Government sponsored scheme or not. If you are going to Canada, the Canadian Government has agreed to make the loan, to take care of transportation for you, and you repay this from your earnings in Canada; so I think hon. members should have known the facts, and the only sort of refusal was if the person did not qualify for a loan by having a guarantor, and this position will soon be waived, provided that the Government is satisfied that the parents are in a position to take care of it.

Mr. J. W. CORBIN: Mr. Speaker, after sitting for some time and looking at this simple Resolution that is here before us, it beats me to think that so much time has been taken on this particular Resolution. This Resolution is for the compulsory acquisition of land to extend the Housecraft Centre in Bay Street, and there are certain parishes in which I know lots of people suffer difficulty in getting to and from this Housecraft Centre. I thought that hon. members would speak on trying to create Centres in the parishes to help the poor people to receive their education and training; but after sitting and hearing the senior member for St. Joseph speaking of the word "acquisition" and saying that the people are on the brink of disaster, I wonder if the hon. member knows how long the people were on the brink of disaster. I am certain that some of them were on the brink of disaster for the last 25 years, and for the last 25 years this Government was not in power; the other Government was in power and the same member was a member of that Government. If you look all through the island of Barbados you will see that people are on the brink of disaster. I must say that any Government who looks upon this and does nothing about it is doomed to failure because power is in the hands of the majority, and the power is the upkeep of every Government. Regardless of which Party is in power, I am saying that this particular Resolution is only a simple Resolution, and we are wasting too much time on it. Sometimes we lose too much of our time on these things; what is the meaning of all this? It is time enough that we can get along with our business; every member in here has been sent by the electorate and we form a body here. We form an assembly here, and I am saying that each one must be heard because we are sent here to voice our opinions and put up Resolutions for the help of the people. Some people think that because they are not the head and they are at the foot, you can do without the foot; some say because you are

not a finger, you are not of the body; but we are all sent here with a duty to perform towards our people.

Just now sitting down here - even my colleague, why must we talk so much foolishness? I am my own man, and it is most ridiculous that we should spend so much time doing nothing. We have been sent here to do our duty and there is no one to stop me from speaking on any Resolution; but on all sides of this House, we should be made to upkeep the dignity and honour of this House; we should not try to speak evil against one another, it is not right to say things in this House of Assembly that should be said outside; they come in here and say a lot of things that, if they were outside, they would be charged.

They say they love God and they curse their own Government the members of which were made after the same form as God. These things are not to be so, Mr. Speaker, and I trust that all of us now from henceforth will take stock of ourselves and do the things that are required of us, and remember that when we curse one another, when we insult one another, the people outside have us to judge. They listen, they read, and they judge us according to the policy that we show in here. If we come in here and behave badly, what do you think we would do outside? We lose precious daylight saving time any day we come in here arguing and arguing over things that can be left out; so let us stick to the substance of the matter and do our duty without losing time.

1.50 p.m.

We lose precious daylight saving time when we use arguments which can be done without. Let us stick to the subject matter of the debate and do our duty.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, if this debate has demonstrated anything, it would surely be that we need a summer recess which is so valuable. I did not know that we were all feeling so tired and frayed in the nerves. It did not occur to me that there was much in this matter to upset anybody; it may be that some information can be given in a matter like this, but the charges which have been made against this Government have been extraordinary - charges of spite and partiality and that we do not like the people of St. Peter. When I was in that position, the people of St. Lucy used to entertain certain fears of the late Government, and they corrected the situation by seeing that a majority of us would be returned. I want to say with respect to charge that it is because of spite and partiality that the Housecraft Centre at Boscobelle has been closed down, that that is not the case. As has happened with one or two other Centres over the years, applications for training fell below a certain number, and the Ministry has always considered it convenient for a time to close the Centre until there is an increase in applications or an extended desire for the services of the Centre.

That is what has happened in the case of St. John's Mixed School some years ago. That Centre is flourishing now; but at the time when my predecessor in office took the decision to close it, the applications

were quite few and the Ministry thought it better to let three or four people go somewhere else than to spend a couple of thousand dollars which will be more justified if we had thirty or more people applying for training. I can give an assurance that we are going to re-advertise this facility, and by September when the classes start again, the large number of young people in that area would wish to avail themselves of their facilities and in that way the Centre would be re-opened.

The second point which I want to make is in relation to the question asked by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas about the price of the land. For the parcel of land measuring 1,310 sq. ft., we are going to pay \$3,600, and for the parcel of land measuring 1,610 sq. ft., we are going to pay \$4,500. There is no difficulty about the price of the land at all; we are here on this exercise today merely because the vendors do not have an indefeasible title.

The last point which I want to make is this; the hon. senior member for St. Joseph, it is true, has urged the purchase of Lammings' Pasture. On my suggestion, we amended that Resolution taking out the particularising of the land which is to be bought, and asked the Government to acquire a parcel of land. That has been accepted and it is being worked upon. The hon. member therefore need not have any fear that the Government will fall away from the feelings of the House which is concerned with so many persons who are living in these dangerous areas in St. Joseph. However, Sir, it is bad form and risky for the House to say in the course of a debate from whom we are going to purchase the land. It is far better to do what the House has done, that is, to ask the Government to purchase the land without particularising from whom the land is coming. It is true that the hon. senior member for St. Joseph appeared to be very angry and spoke with great emphasis. I submit that the hon. member was not as angry as he appeared to be, although he meant every word he said. The hon. senior member for St. Joseph is a very shrewd politician, and he realises that the next election will be on the basis of single member constituencies. The remarks which he made were not meant for us but for his colleagues; he served the warning that the battle is on.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Hon. Minister to answer my question before he takes his seat?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the Opposition is enquiring if the Hon. Leader of the House will answer a certain question which he had put to him. I would be glad if the Hon. Leader of the Opposition would pass around a slip to the Hon. Leader of the House.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I asked why is the title not marketable?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I can only say that we are so advised by our Solicitors. These are

matters which have to be examined by our advisers. It has been laid upon them to examine whether or not the persons with whom the Government is associated have good titles. When they go into the matter, they record their decision.

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

2.00 p.m.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I do not think any hon. member would experience any inconvenience if I moved the suspension of the Sitting now.

Mr. SPEAKER: I would not be inconvenienced at all.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this sitting be now suspended for one hour and a half.

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

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I hope that the suspension will be confined to hours and not days or weeks if the Hon. Leader of the House has that in mind at the end of the meeting.

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

2.05 p.m.

On resumption,

Mr. SPEAKER: On the suspension of the Sitting, Order No. 5 had been completed.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE EXPENDITURE OF \$22,000 UNDER HARBOUR ACT

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 4 be taken as the next Order of the Day.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER: Order No. 4 stands in the name of the Hon. Prime Minister: To move the passing of the following Resolution:-

A Resolution to approve under Section 10 of the Barbados Harbours Act, 1960, the expenditure of \$22,000 required to supplement the Estimates of the Port Department for the year 1967-68 as shown in the Schedule to the Resolution.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I am asking the leave of the House that the Hon. Minister of Communications take charge of this item in the absence of the Hon. Prime Minister.

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

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, the Port Department has asked the Government to put in this sum of \$22,000 to pay workers at the Port. This amount will enable them to pay contributions under the National Insurance Scheme.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

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

ORDER No. 6 NOT PROCEEDED WITH

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I would not be proceeding with Order No. 6 today. I think this Bill would require more study by hon. members.

I therefore beg to move that Order No. 7 be the next Order of the Day.

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

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

THE PASSPORTS AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS (FEES) ACT, 1967

Mr. SPEAKER: Order No. 7 stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House: Second reading of a Bill to make provision for the payment of fees in respect of the issue and renewal of Barbados Passports and other travel documents and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this Bill is not, of course, to abolish the fees payable to passports, but to abolish the payment by way of stamps.

This is to proceed by way of amending the Stamp Act, 1916. It is not longer considered that this payment be made by stamps, and the Bill will make provision for this change in the payment of fees and also to amend where necessary the Stamps Act by deleting the references to "Passports" and the rates of duty relating thereto.

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

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

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

On motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

Clauses 1 to 7 were called separately and passed.

The Schedule was called. It reads as follows:-

SCHEDULE

(Section 3)

For the issue of a Passport	\$5.00
For the renewal of a Passport	\$3.00
For each amendment of a Passport	\$.75
For the issue of a Travel Permit	\$1.00
For the issue of a Seaman's Certificate of Nationality and Identity	\$1.50
For the issue of a Seaman's Certificate of Identity	\$3.00
For the issuing and drawing of an Affidavit in lieu of a Passport	\$5.00
For the grant of a visa on a Passport travel Document of a person other than a citizen of Barbados, there shall be charged the equivalent in East Caribbean Currency to the amount charged for visas on Barbados or British Passports by the authorities of the country of which the applicant for the visa is a citizen.	

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I beg to move that the Schedule stand part.

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

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: As to the rate of exchange, would it be the same rate as it is today when this Bill comes into effect? Let us say that you take out a Barbados Passport on the terms set out. What happens during the interim?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I take it that the rates would still be five dollars Barbadian or East Caribbean Currency, whatever the rate of exchange may be between the countries.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: If the Canadian rate is the same as ours, would it be the same as ours?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Yes, it would be the same rate that applies to us in the Caribbean.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

3.45 p.m.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill be now read a third time.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.
The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill do now pass.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER: Accordingly I declare this Bill duly to have been passed.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The next Order of the Day, No. 9, stands in the name of the hon. Leader of the House and it is to move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Registration of Deaths Act, 1924.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, hon. members will know that the Act of 1924 sets out the fees, and the proposal here is to increase those fees, and therefore it is necessary to amend the second section, the quantum of fees mentioned in the original Act and substitute the words "fifty cents" for the word "sixpence" wherever that word appears in the various sections. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

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

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

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour 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, and Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of the Bill were called and passed.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman I beg to move that Your Honour do now report the passing of one Bill in Committee.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN reported and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill be now read a third time.

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

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

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill do now pass.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER: Accordingly, I declare this Bill duly to have been passed.

The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House.

REGISTRATION OFFICE (AMENDMENT)
(No.2) BILL

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, like the preceding Bill, this is an amending Bill seeking the House's authority for increasing the fees payable to the Registrar for searches, recording and copying of documents including birth, baptism, marriage and burial certificates, and its important amendments are of course in clause 2. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have sent for a copy of the collection of the laws which we have so far passed during this session this year, and I observe that this Bill now before the House is to be cited as the Registration Office (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 1967. Now, of course until we see the Registration Office (Amendment) Act 1967 which will be the (No. 1) Act we cannot tell exactly what relationship this Bill bears to the earlier Act.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member would give way, perhaps I will be able to explain it. I speak subject to correction, but I think the hon. member will find that the (No. 1) Amendment Act increased the remuneration paid to the copyists. I think that is what that Act dealt with, and this one now increases the fees payable by the public.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: I am obliged to the Minister for his explanation, but it seems extraordinary that in the space of a few months it is found necessary to bring down two Acts to clutter up the Government Printery, to occupy the time of this hon. House, to ask us twice to attack the same problem which is the increase generally of fees in respect of copying documents. On the occasion of the last Bill, Your Honour will readily recall there was very long debate, and the Minister gave certain assurances with which I may say we were well satisfied. But I hope that the Minister will suggest to the legal draughtsmen or to those responsible for making us take two bites in this way, that they should have taken the necessary care on the first occasion to have removed the necessity for a second.

We often come in here - we in the Opposition - and we take these technical points of a Bill, we point out that this is incomplete, do this or leave out this which is not reasonable, or insert that which is reasonable, and without rhyme or reason the Government will insist that the Opposition has no case, it is wasting time, it is filibustering, it is making

destructive criticism; but we can see just how much time we are wasting in taking these technical points when we come in August and have to go over ground which was covered at the end of February. I think I am right in saying that this Bill was discussed on the last meeting day in February. Only a few months have passed; they have not even brought the last Bill into force, but they lack the preparation and attention which should be given to all the technical details this Bill deserves and that has resulted in the time of the House being wasted, Mr. Speaker. I unhesitatingly have to say that.

3.55 p.m.

I need hardly say that the Opposition find absolutely no fault with this Bill whatsoever in substance. We regret, however, that it was not passed earlier.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is, of course, quite right, but I must plead this in extenuation. The first amending Bill which came before this House came before us in February, and that dealt with the increased emoluments payable to the copyists. At that time, that was regarded in the light of a salary revision, and it was not thought appropriate to come down with this Bill until consideration was given to the other aspects of the problem as to the raising of the fees payable to the copyists. It was a deliberate decision to allow one procedure to precede the other by a few months because we did not want it to be held to be what was tantamount to a salary revision. Ordinarily, of course, no one would encourage the wasteful habit of producing two separate Acts of the Legislature dealing with the obverse and the reverse sides of the problem in a few months, but in these peculiar circumstances it could not be helped.

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

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. 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. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive were called and passed.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that you do now report the passing of one Bill in Committee.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN reported and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

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

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day also stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House:- To move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1949.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave for this Order to be taken charge of by the Hon. Minister of Health and Community Development.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the House is asking leave for the Hon. Minister of Health and Community Development to take charge of this Order, and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted. (After a pause) There being no objection, leave is granted and the Hon. Minister of Health may proceed.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, past experience has proved that insofar as the Land Acquisition Act is concerned, it was an Act which was brought into force in 1949, and it has functioned well in part; but insofar as compensation is concerned, the whole system is very cumbersome. That being the case, the proposed amendment to the Land Acquisition Act 1949 is being brought before this Chamber this afternoon. 4.05 p.m.

These are proposed amendments to the Land Acquisition Act of 1949. The amendments are before us this afternoon and, generally speaking the main ones are these:-

In four respects the Act is being amended.

The first big amendment is the provision for compensation to be determined by a Judge sitting alone.

The second is for the repeal of certain parts of the Act - Section 10 - and other sections - which provided for compensation to be determined by a Judge sitting alone or with a solicitor or assessors appointed by him; this has proved very cumbersome.

The third big amendment is that persons who formerly performed the functions of arbitrators or assessors would be able by virtue of their special knowledge and experience to make their contribution on the role of expert witnesses.

The fourth important amendment is the decision to repeal section 42 as regards the powers of arbitrators or umpires and the right of pre-emption to be claimed within six weeks.

Now, Sir, the Objects and Reasons set out the matter in detail and I presume that hon. members

have gone through the Objects and Reasons carefully. However, it is in those four matters particularly that the Act is being amended.

I think it will serve the country well and facilitate procedures whereby whenever the Government has just cause to exercise its powers under the Land Acquisition Act for the public purposes and for the benefit of the country as a whole, the question of adequate and reasonable compensation would more clearly be determined by a Judge sitting alone instead of by a Solicitor and arbitrators who make things more complicated than they would be.

The Objects and Reasons are set out to guide hon. members in the focal points of the Bill.

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

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

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

On motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

Clauses 1 to 11 were called separately and passed.

Clause 12 was called. It reads as follows:-

12. (1) The principal Act is hereby amended by the repeal of the sections specified in the Schedule hereto.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any award which was duly delivered or made before the commencement of this Act or any claim to compensation which was authorised and required under the principal Act to be determined by arbitration or, as the case may be, by the Judge, sitting with or without assessors; and the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, shall apply in respect of any such award as they apply in respect of an award made by the Judge and any appeal duly made in respect of any such award and pending at the commencement of this Act, shall be heard and determined by the Court of Appeal.

(3) Where before the commencement of this Act any claim to compensation arose which was authorised and required under the principal Act to be determined by arbitration or by the Judge, sitting with or without assessors, and no award was duly delivered or, as the case may be, made in respect of such claim before the commencement of this Act, the claim shall be heard and determined by the Judge in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

(4) A Judge may, on the application by summons of either party to a claim to compensation make such order as in the circumstances the Judge

thinks fit and proper for the hearing and determination of any matter arising to be dealt with by the Judge or the Court of Appeal pursuant to subsection (2) or sub-section (3).

(5) In respect of any claim to compensation arising to be dealt with under the principal Act or this Act, any thing done or omitted to be done by the Director, Public Works Department, shall have effect as if done or omitted to be done by the Chief Surveyor.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that Clause 12 stand part.

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

Mr. St. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Clause 12 is the disputed Clause of this Act. I think the hon. member said Sections 58, 59 and 60 were being repealed and they were found to be no longer necessary. If I am not correct, I hope I will be corrected on this point. If I am correct, Sections 58, 59 and 60 will be repealed by the Cabinet to provide for the procedure which will be followed in the future. Although there is no need for looking into the statutory effects of it, one would remember that a failure to observe these rules in England produced a whole lot of provisions; so I would be glad to hear the views of the Hon. Minister on it.
4.15 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had referred to that when I was introducing the Bill. If you acquire land compulsorily under the Land Acquisition Act, the original owner must be given the priority of pre-emption, and what would normally be expected of any fair thinking and properly conducted Government, if you are going to acquire land compulsorily and it is no longer required for public purposes, it should revert to the original owner.

The question that clause 12 stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clause 13 and the Schedule were called and passed.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Your Honour do now report the passing of one Bill in Committee.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I beg to second that.

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

The CHAIRMAN reported and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill be now read a third time.

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

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

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill do now pass.

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

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

TOWN AND COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the hon. Leader of the House, and it is to move the 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, 1967.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is in the form in which we are accustomed to seeing it the last two years. I beg to move that it be now read a second time.

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

Mr. St. JOHN: Sir, I rise to make an enquiry. I wonder if anybody, any hon. member on the other side, would be able to give any information about the new physical plan which we hear about, as to whether this has been published. It has not yet been laid on the Table of the House, and I wonder whether we can get a copy. Secondly, I would like to know the reason for the holdup of bringing into operation the new Town and Country Planning Bill which has been passed by the Legislature, which is a comprehensive piece of legislation, dealing in detail with a number of matters which this interim Bill does not deal with. It would be useful if any hon. Minister would be able to tell us what is the exact state with respect to the staffing of the Town and Country Planning Department. I understand that there is now a new Town Planner, and I am wondering whether they have a full staff complement there.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, the member who has just sat down, has laid it on very lightly. When we consider how much of a jumble many persons who have had to deal with the Town and Country Planning Office have found the Department in, last year when the new Town and Country Planning Act was passed, promises were made at that time that this would be a comprehensive Bill, for it must be remembered that in 1959 when Town and Country Planning was introduced for the first time in its present form, it was stated then that it was interim. What we are seeking now to do is to extend a Bill that is 8 years old, which has for 8 years been an interim measure. Last year we were told that this was now coming to an end.
4.25 p.m.

Last year or in the year before last, I gained the impression that the new Bill was passed even before the time when I thought it was passed. This is the 1959 Bill which we are now amending. The Democratic Labour Party regime found it in existence when they came into power in 1961. That was an organisation

of men led by an economist who could put things in order which the old Government could not put in order, but a whole parliamentary session went by and the Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) Act has been reproduced, and all it has done is to change the number of years for which the original Act will be in force. We are now being asked to amend the original Act in order to give us nine years of interim control instead of eight years. We know that the Town and Country Planning Department has had its staff difficulties. When the first Town and Country Planning Officer resigned and another highly-qualified officer was appointed to the post, the Government was unable to meet the position which the officer with his qualifications demanded. Far from his qualifications being inferior to those of his predecessor, he was not being offered the terms and conditions of service equal to those which had been previously enjoyed. For whatever reason, however, we are now in a position of having lost a very highly qualified Town Planner.

I am not saying anything against the new Town Planner, but the fact is that we have lost a West Indian Town Planner who exceeded the West Indian conditions and, as far as I am concerned, that is a matter of regret. I would not like to think that the Government has been so concerned with staffing conditions and what is happening at the top that it has been unable to deal with the main question - which is the consolidating of Town and Country Development Planning legislation to bring into force the Town and Country Development Planning Act, and making sure that it is put on a permanent basis as was intended as long as eight years ago by the regime of the Barbados Labour Party when the late Government of that Party introduced the Interim Control Act of 1959. Again we are likely to be told by the Minister that the late publication of the Development Plan is, in some way, responsible for the delay in bringing into force the new Act; but again, Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that the Development Plan has been hatching for many years. This Government came into office and found the plans laid for the preparation of an over-all Development Plan; it allowed five whole years to pass, and we are now in 1967 and we are still without the Plan. I think that the hon. senior member for Christ Church has been asking a question as to the Plan, but I think that we should be criticising the Government seriously. We know that the Planners have been working for years. There is a yellow book with Planners knocking around for some time. What kind of Government have we got? The electors have put it there for its forethought, for its competence in economic management: and it cannot produce, after six years of power, a Development Plan for the future physical development of Barbados!

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture springs to my mind as one of the members who are fond of rising to answer criticisms from this side of the House by saying: "We found so-and-so when we came into power. The old Government was doing this and we are doing that." (ASIDES) I appreciate the interruption of the hon. junior member for St. Thomas who is.....

Mr. SPEAKER: There has not been any interruption because no one has risen.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, as to the *sotto voce* interruption of the hon. member denying that the Government, of which he is a member, is doing better than the old Government, I appreciate his remarks. I agree with them. There will not be any Civil War in St. Thomas about that.

Mr. SPEAKER: There will be Civil War in St. Thomas, but there will not be any disorder in this House.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I venture to say that even the Hon. Minister of Agriculture will rise and blame the old Government in respect of Town Planning. I did not want to discourage the Minister from blaming the old Government. When you put forward an argument for anybody to analyse, naturally you want to throw the blame on somebody else. The Democratic Labour Party has been in power for six years, and in another year it would have been operating the Ministerial System for as long as the Barbados Labour Party has been operating it. If they have nothing more to say than that the Barbados Labour Party would not lend people money to go abroad, and they had shut down the Mixed School in St. John - if they have nothing more to say than that, then we have to campaign definitely for a strong Opposition; otherwise we will find ourselves alone in this Chamber.

4.35 p.m.

This will be about nine years now of Interim Control - one and one-half years under the Barbados Labour Party and seven and one-half under the Democratic Labour Party. Who then will be it under for the longer period? Instead of the multiplication of Ministers, instead of the multiplication of Parliamentary Secretaries to keep in line those whom I heard were objecting if not awarded the posts, instead of all that, the Democratic Labour Party should be paying attention to the business of the people.

Town and Country Planning business started out with restrictions, so to speak, and it should have a greater say in laying down the lines along which development should proceed, not merely setting up barriers along which development should not proceed. We are going once again into legislation for Town and Country Planning dealing with bare interim control aspects of it. This is the second time in this short session that there has been a reshuffle of Ministries. I do not know if the Ministers knew anything of it before.

Mr. Speaker, we are all looking forward to hearing more legislation passed for the good of the people, and it will save the time of this Chamber by bringing into force the Bill which was drafted by the Barbados Labour Party on Town and Country Planning. Perhaps, if you had access to the files which the then hon. junior member for St. Thomas had, you may have been able to pass this legislation already. It may have been passed if Your Honour was not oc-

cupying the office which you now occupy. Perhaps, I might have to call names. Your Honour, for reasons known to yourself, could not discharge the office of the Prime Minister; otherwise the present Prime Minister would not have been elected to that office. If the choice of Minister of Communications was between the hon. junior member for St. Thomas, and the hon. senior member for St. Andrew, perhaps I would prefer the hon. senior member for St. Andrew.

Sir, I hope the Hon. Minister will answer the questions put by the hon. senior member for Christ Church. A lot of provisions in the Act are outworn and I hope the Minister will give an answer to those questions. I appreciate the fact that the junior Foreign Affairs Minister will not have time to advise in things like this, but I hope his files are complete and his Assistant will give the answers which we have asked during the sitting this afternoon.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, when I said earlier that I think hon. members needed a vacation, I was convinced that hon. members, including Your Honour, needed a summer recess and that was particularly noticeable in the speech to which we have just listened. The hon. senior member for St. Thomas really did not do justice to his own side of the House.

Two questions were posed to this side of the House by the hon. senior member for Christ Church and, so far as I can, I was prepared to answer those two points, had it not been for the interjection by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas who talked all over the shop which made me forget what it was I was asked by the hon. senior member for Christ Church.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I am asking for your decision. It is not true what the hon. junior member for St. Lucy has said - that I talked all around the shop. I drew to the hon. member's attention in my speech the questions which were asked by the hon. senior member for Christ Church and the need to answer them.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Sir, if the whole purpose of his speech was to remind me of the questions I was to answer, he needed not trouble the House with that debate of his.

Unlike the hon. member, I do not pretend to know very much about Town and Country Planning. What I know is the general policy of the Government and what we are trying to do. We have had some problems with this Department. We were reminded that two years ago the Town and Country Planning (Interim Control) Act was passed and it is such an important Act that its provisions should be extended. Within the two years since, it has been brought to our attention that Town and Country Planning has a problem, and it is a problem which I believe the Government should face up to before it passes all the legislation dealing with Town and Country Planning. It has been brought to our attention before this Act was proclaimed that some vital consideration was to be given to some administrative sections of the Act, and it would not be in the interest of the smooth working of the Act to

proclaim it. I assure the House that they are purely administrative.

4.45 p.m.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been for some time studying these proposed amendments and changes with a view to bringing the regulations up to date and so making the Bill more workable. Now hon. members may ask why this has taken so long; the answer is that for the kind of exercise this has been, there needs to be continual viewing and reviewing of the situation with this Department, and in consequence much as we regret this delay, this is how the matter stands.

There is no dereliction of duty on the part of Government, no unwillingness to proclaim the Act or to try to do away with having to pass an interim Bill every year. All of this is as much a worry to us as it may well be to hon. members opposite. I think I can safely say on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs that it has almost concluded its study, and this is the last occasion on which the House will be troubled with passing an interim Bill of this kind.

As to the other matter which the hon. senior member for Christ Church asked, I cannot hold out any lively hope that the situation is better. We have problems which we are trying to overcome; the hon. member and the House know that there has been a change in the personnel at the top recently and there has to be the filling of junior posts lower down in the Department and things like that; but despite these difficulties of staffing and administrative holdups, I think the people of this country would be reasonably satisfied that the Town Planning Department does a good job. Certainly there will always be complaints in a matter like this, because I really cannot see a Town Planning Department anywhere in the world satisfying every single application. There are bound to be as many grievances as there are applications, and more than one grievance within the same application.

The Government is trying to provide the machinery for the settling of grievances in the review under strict and proper conditions of hard cases and the carrying out of the law where it should be applied, where it is prescribed. If you can do this and still get the system working, I submit we are doing as well as can be expected, but this of course is no reason why we on this side and the Department under observation now should be complacent at all; but as I said we have problems which we are trying to overcome. I know that the hon. member wants to make more play of the fact that seven long years have come and gone and we are no further, but my answer is that even if this is true, we are here now and know what is to be done.

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

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour 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. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of the Bill were called and passed.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Your Honour do now report the passing of one Bill in Committee.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN reported and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill be now read a third time.

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

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

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill do now pass.

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

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

LAW REVISION BILL, 1967

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day, No. 13, stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House, and it is to move the second reading of a Bill to make provision for the preparation and publication of a new edition of the Laws of Barbados and for the maintenance of the Laws of Barbados on a cumulative basis.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I believe that this Bill will find favour not only with those members of the House on both sides who are practising Barristers, but also with Your Honour in your own capacity as a practising Barrister. The purpose of this is quite simple; it is to provide for the introduction of a new loose-leaf revised edition of the existing laws of the island, and at the same time to make the preparation in the future of a similar revised edition of subsidiary legislation. This, I think would be welcomed by hon. members opposite and outside of this Chamber whose business it is to deal with the law. 4.55 p.m.

In addition to this, it will provide the keeping of all editions whether they be the main laws or the subsidiary legislation up to date, and all the revised editions together with their supplements will, when they

are published, be a composite work to be known as the Laws of Barbados and, therefore, there will be a revision of the Statute Law of the island. All of this hon. members will see in the "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill. I think that hon. members will agree that this is something which we ought to have done some years ago. I think that this Bill will certainly find favour with those whose business it is to deal with these matters. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

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

Mr. St. JOHN: Mr. Speaker, looking at the form of this Bill, it is a piece of legislation which will provide the machinery for bringing into operation the exercise of revising the laws of Barbados. This is an exercise which, as Your Honour is well aware, has been going on for a considerable period of time. We hope that in the not too distant future we will see the fruits of this exercise. However, Sir, when we heard of the revision of the laws of Barbados, we expected, and we were certainly led to believe, that not only would there be a revision of the laws of Barbados in the sense of consolidation and bringing up to date all the amending Acts and the new system of publication from the point of view of keeping the laws up to date; we also expected that there would have been certain areas of laws revised in the sense of bringing it up to date with model legislation in other parts of the world.

Lest anybody should think that this Bill so provides, it certainly does not. What this Bill sets out to do is to print in the new style all the legislation which is in existence on a particular date. By section ten of this Bill, it is specifically provided that the Commissioners shall not have any power to make any changes as to substance and form, so that all the provisions of the law in Barbados in relation to inheritance such as the abolition of the laws of succession, the machinery in respect of conveying land - all of these things will not find their way in this new Bill, unless between now and the publication date, these Bills are introduced before this House and the Other Place, and they are passed in sufficient time for them to be included. That is the aspect about which I want to ask the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill, whether it is proposed to introduce a number of new Bills so that they can be included in this revised edition, particularly the Bills amending the land Laws and the Companies Act and the Bill dealing with children and young persons and family law generally. There are cases in which there are anomalies in the existing law and they should have been worked upon. I understand that the Commissioners have had ample time in which to carry out this work; it must have been some two or three years in which they were working on these laws. There was a clerical officer working in conjunction with the Ministry of Home Affairs and dealing with a number of these laws. We have only seen a few amendments to the laws of Barbados and we would like to know what is the position in respect of these laws. It would seem to me to be a bit of a waste of money if and when this Bill is passed, and an edition is brought out under the new system of printing, and

then in the subsequent year a large volume of new legislation has to be passed and has to be fitted in the scheme of this printing.

Mr. Speaker, as far as the actual mechanics of the setting out of the laws are concerned, the loose-leaf system is a system which was used by the Federal Government, and any hon. member who has access to the Federal Legislation will realise that that was the first Legislature in the area to adopt this new method of printing the laws, and it is a very convenient way of keeping the law up to date. Subject to the enquiries which I have made, this Bill certainly has my support and the support of hon. members on this side of the House.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, very briefly, Sir, I shall just add to what the hon. senior member for Christ Church has said; but I would like to urge more strongly on the Government that they consider bringing the subsidiary legislation up to date. As a practising barrister I can say to Your Honour that there is not one practising barrister who has a complete set of the subsidiary legislation in his Chamber. Nobody can tell you what the subsidiary legislation was in 1840. I have been in Court where a barrister had found an ancient volume of Public Health Regulations and brought a charge in which the Magistrate had to adjourn the case because the Court did not have the legislation, and the Attorney General - not the present Attorney General - said that he did not have it either.

5.05 p.m.

The Laws of Barbados have occupied the attention of this House for a long time. However, I have never myself been able to get a complete set of the subsidiary legislation, and I think that no attention is being paid to the revision of subsidiary legislation. Subsidiary legislation is harder to get hold of - and even harder to be aware of - than the Laws of Barbados.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that some attention would be given to Part IV of the Act as is given to Part I, II, and III, and we look forward to the paying of attention to subsidiary legislation. We only hope that the Law Officers would be able to find all the subsidiary legislation that at present exists.

Sir, when the House goes into Committee, I will have certain things to say on the various aspects of the Bill; but the only other point which I would make at this stage is that I have searched the Bill carefully and I find that no attention is given to the difference in Private Acts and Public Acts.

It is my suggestion that these Acts should be no longer published with the Public general Acts. Most of these are Acts dealing with matters concerning the Vestries, and these Acts do not have a proper place among Public Acts. I hope therefore the Hon. Minister has no opposition that the Commissioner makes this revision in two sections, separating the Private Acts from the Public Acts.

I hope the Hon. Minister would be able to say something of that and I hope he will be able to tell us

when the subsidiary legislation would be completed. I really regard that as very important. Your Honour is well known as the only practising barrister with a complete set of the Laws and Subsidiary Legislation which have been printed. I am glad that Your Honour has enjoyed such a favourable position for many years. Mr. Speaker, I hope that all this will be done.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to give the hon. members the assurance that they want. What I will do is to pass on the important points that were raised to the appropriate authorities. I will give them that assurance.

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

On motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

Clauses 1 to 3 were called separately and passed.

Clause 4 was called. It reads as follows:-

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of section 7, the revised edition shall contain -

all Acts contained in the 1944 Edition which are still in force on the appointed day and all Acts enacted subsequent to the date of the latest of the Acts contained in the 1944 Edition, which are in force on the appointed day;

all Acts which have been enacted but not brought into force on the appointed day;

any Act authorised to be included pursuant to subsection (3) of section 3;

such United Kingdom legislation in force in this Island on the appointed day as the Commissioners think proper to be included;

a table of contents, a chronological table of Acts and an index.

- (2) There shall be omitted from the revised edition the Acts and the provisions of the Acts specified in the Schedule.

- (3) The Governor-General may at any time before the publication of the revised edition, by order, vary or add to the Schedule.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that Clause 4 stand part.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, this is one of the enabling sections which the Commissioner

has to follow in the preparation of the revision of the Laws.

Clause 4 Subsection (1) (e) instructs the Commissioner to prepare the index, and in doing that, you run across the difficulties which I mentioned earlier that are in the Act. You have included a large number of Private Acts in the Public general Acts.

Now, Clause 4, subsection (1) (d) reads as follows:-

"Such United Kingdom legislation in force in this Island on the appointed day as the Commissioners think proper to be included."

I am merely commenting on, at the same time, what the United Kingdom has in force apart from English Law.
5.45 p.m.

Relating to other Colonies or former Colonies, the argument has been that there are three types of laws. There was the common law of England; there were Acts which were enforced in England and which are enforced in Barbados by reason of their having been enforced in England, and even before 1629 there were Imperial Acts which were enforced in Barbados. I do not want to go into all these little details, to ask the Commissioners to put down in our Statute Book such United Kingdom legislation in force, but the description they have given is so wide that I cannot see that they can ever attempt to include fully a complete list. There will always be a suggestion that if anything is left out, it will not be law in Barbados; presumably they will have to be included in a separate volume, because I do not see how it can be fitted into a chronological volume.

That is merely a comment; I have no doubt a lot of thought has been given this problem. Perhaps the amalgamation would include only such United Kingdom legislation as has been passed in 1691. Section 4, subsection (2) refers to a large number of Acts in the Schedule which are not to be repealed, but they are to be excluded from the revised edition. I cannot, Mr. Chairman, understand why this should be so; I see, for example, the Hanschell (Naturalization) Act, 1912; this is just a small point. It may well be that there are persons alive who may wish to take some advantage of this Act; there is also the Hassell (Naturalization) Act, 1907; this is a small point, but, maybe, the Minister can give us the assurance that it is not so. The point is that although these Acts will be omitted, yet under section 22 these Acts will not be repealed, they will not be without force and validity - which will mean you will have an edition of the Laws of Barbados excluding a number of Acts which are specifically cited to be in force and valid, and I would like to be satisfied that these Acts have been chosen with the care that such an important measure would demand.

There are persons in Barbados who were drawing a pension as former railway employees and I daresay they will continue to draw a pension even after the

new laws come into force. The law will be continuing, but the Act itself cannot be found except by reference to the old Laws of Barbados. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Commissioners and those charged with the responsibility for looking into the wording of this Act will bear this in mind. I cannot see why these Acts must necessarily be omitted if parts of what they enacted are going to continue in force.

The Defence (Finance) Regulation Act, 1959. Perhaps it should never have been passed, but it is a very important Act indeed, because this is an Act under which the prices are controlled in Barbados. Originally price control legislation in Barbados was under the English Defence Regulations; the United Kingdom Defence Regulations are very hard to prove in a court of law in Barbados and it does not function. Any Barrister defending clients for selling sardines over 17¢ per tin would know that it does not function, and the prosecutor has to produce the authority for the Regulations. We are now being asked to take that authority from the laws of Barbados. That is the situation.

These are the points which I will draw to the attention of the Minister and I would ask him to review this with all those concerned, make sure that the Governor-General makes full use of his powers under section 15 subsection (3) to vary or add to the Schedule as it now stands.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, the object of this exercise - and we owe a lot to Mr. Fergusson for his assistance, he has done quite a lot of work on this - is not only to try and bring the Laws of Barbados up to date, but to avoid having a lot of old pieces of legislation which have probably served their day but which serve no useful purpose today, and which are just cluttering up the Statute Book; so that the piece of legislation referred to by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas, the Railway Abolition Act of 1937, there is no railway in Barbados now, so that that, for example, serves no useful purpose. Then we have, since the abolition of the Local Government Councils, other pieces of legislation like the St. Michael's Parish Loan Act, and the Hutchinson School in St. Philip which no longer exists. There are many such pieces of legislation, which in truth and in fact serve no useful purpose and purely clutter up the Statute Book and confuse things generally; and the object of this piece of legislation is to bring things up-to-date. It may not be ideal, but it will be on a more understandable basis and present less difficulty; it will be less of a conundrum to lawyers. At present the whole thing is in a crossword puzzle in that you do not know what is right or what is wrong. Quite a lot of wrong law is quoted in the Courts too; so this is an attempt to revise the Laws of Barbados and for the people of Barbados to know what the Laws of Barbados really are. There is no point having those laws which have served their days.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, having said all that, I hope the Minister will also hearken to what I say and that Private Acts must be separated from general Acts. General Acts will always clutter

up the Statute Book. One of last year's Acts too, an Act which was passed in 1966, is being done away with. There are Acts passed every year which clutter up the Statute Book one way or another, and I regard the Minister's speech as very hopeful; yet he is paying a serious tribute to the principle of keeping Private Acts separate from the Public Acts. I may just mention in passing, Mr. Chairman, that my interest in this is of some years' standing, and I know that - I think I can say that they have agreed with me on this point about Private Acts.

5.25 p.m.

Private Acts will always clutter up the Statute Book if they are allowed to take their place among other Acts. If Your Honour perhaps recalls the Prime Minister's somewhat intemperate speech notice was given of a Bill to incorporate the Lions Club Association, I think Your Honour will readily draw the conclusion that the Prime Minister has also seen the force of this argument which I am putting forward.

The question that Clause 4 stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clause 5 was called and passed.

Clause 6 was called. It reads as follows:-

6. (1) The revised edition shall be printed in such number of volumes and divided into so many Books and Titles and Chapters and Parts as the Commissioners think fit.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 8, each Act shall be made a Chapter or portion of a Chapter of the revised edition and all such Acts shall, irrespective of the date of enactment, be arranged in such sequence and groups and generally in such consecutive order and shall be designated by such numbers showing their place in the revised edition as the Commissioners may determine.

(3) There shall be annexed to each Act contained in the revised edition the year and number by which such Act had previously been denoted, as well as the year and number of any other law the provisions of which have been incorporated into it by virtue of the powers contained in this Part.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Clause 6 stand part of the Bill.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, as regards Sub-clause 3 of this Clause, I would be glad if the Hon. Minister would enlighten me on this matter. This Sub-clause says:-

"There shall be annexed to each Act contained in the revised edition the year and number of which such Act had previously been denoted,....."

The word "Act" is not defined and many Acts have had more than one enactment, and that is something which might well have been overlooked by the Commissioners or whoever drafted this Bill. The Petty Debt Act has been re-enacted several years and then there will be a re-enactment of the Act which has been passed already. The original Act was passed somewhere in 1860. I would be glad if I can hear from the Hon. Minister that some attention has been given to this matter. What exactly is the year?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, in this case it is a question that in all tiny bits of legislation, you always have a note showing to what it relates. Any trained lawyer will at least grasp the point of view instead of having to read the whole Clause. The object of this Clause is to have the Act denoted and set out so that you will know what it is.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Minister has not read this Section very carefully. At a certain period, subsidiary legislation has a note at the end showing to what section of an earlier Act it relates. When we have revised the laws, an Act which is now known as 1966 (9) will become 1966 (2); and the intention of this section is to show that the revised edition of 1966 (2) is the 1966 (9) old Edition. If the Minister's understanding is different from mine, then I should like to hear him say so. In Acts passed before 1942 and still more in Acts passed before 1912, there has been more than one particular change from what these Acts were previously called. Is it the intention of using 1944 as a base year for the purpose of this Subsection? The Subsection does not say so. If you were to follow this Subsection carefully, you will have to find every Act by which it is ever known and set it out.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: The hon. member is trying to be very technical, but it does not call for all that technicality. You give the previous Act and the present one, and the note will have all that. It is not a complicated matter. You give the date, the year and number by which the Act had been previously denoted.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I predict that if this Clause is carried out to the letter, the Registration Act, 1891, will have something like thirty separate dates. It will have the date when it was first passed, the revision and the amendments, and the date by which it was known in 1944 and the many amendments which have been brought down.

The question that Clause 6 stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clauses 7 to 9 inclusive were called and passed.
5.35 p.m.

Clause 10 was called. It reads as follows:-

"Nothing in section 7 or section 8 shall empower the Commissioners to make any alteration or amendment in the substance or otherwise affecting the meaning of any law or provision of any law."

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that Clause 10 stand part.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I know that in the Act, the powers given to the Commissioners by Clause 8 are very wide. We are now discussing Clause 10, but as I see it, this modern form of tidying up directly gives the Commissioners power to make recommendations.

I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, if we are going to get a draft of the Laws of Barbados or if the provisions made under Clause 8 would be properly carried out so that you can bring this Clause 10 into operation. I would be obliged if the Hon. Minister can give us his knowledge of what is the course that they are going to follow.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, we have really passed Clause 8 and that Clause gives certain powers to the Commissioners. Now, Clause 10 reads as follows:

"Nothing in section 7 or section 8 shall empower the Commissioners to make any alteration or amendment in the substance or otherwise affecting the meaning of any law or provision of any law."

In other words, Section 10 restricts the Commissioners so that the Commissioners as such have no power to make any alterations in the substance or body of the particular legislation. Therefore, what the hon. member is asking to be done, the Commissioners do not have the power to do. I think this Clause really serves a useful purpose.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: What I am really asking is how they are going to enforce it. I was not here in 1962 to see how it was done. The Hon. Minister would remember what happened as to the last revision. I think only the hon. junior member for St. Joseph on this side was present on that occasion.

How is Clause 10 going to be enforced? How are we in the House to know that? It is our duty to see how the Laws are made. How are we to see that Section 10 is complied with? It might well be no Party matter. What is the method to be adopted into putting Clause 10 into effect? That is a first class clause, but how do you enforce it?

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, what I would like to say is that the Hon. Minister should be most careful to draw to the Cabinet what points the hon. member who has just sat down has put forward. The Hon. Minister knows of the danger in even misplacing a comma. He knows the danger of putting it out of place or of not putting it in at all.

My recollection of previous consolidations and revisions of the Laws of Barbados is just that members of the House have an opportunity of seeing that what they wanted has really been carried out. What the House had done was to ask for a draft to see what

they wanted was done and there had been no alterations. I know that is not what is intended by this draft. This is the greatest danger which you get with the revision of the Laws.

I just rose to strengthen the point raised by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas and I am sure that the Hon. Minister in charge will report to the Cabinet those points that were made.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I will give the assurance that I will put before the Cabinet the remarks put forward by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, in so far as the particular Clause is concerned. I think the Law Society will have full access to all these amendments. I think that is the procedure. The Chief Justice and the Law Society have full access to all the Laws of Barbados.

The question that Clause 10 stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clauses 11 to 14 were called and passed.
5.45 p.m.

Clauses 15 to 19 were called and passed.

Clause 20 was called.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that Clause 20 stand part.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, the Leader of the House has already explained the exclusion of the subsidiary legislation, and he has also been kind enough to draw to the attention of hon. members the difficult cross references to subsidiary legislation at the present time. I very much hope that although no date has yet been set for the publication of the new subsidiary legislation, yet even before that day, if it is found possible to indent subsidiary legislation in such a way that we can use some system of cross reference as we do for Acts, that this will be done.

The question that Clause 20 stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clause 21 was called and passed.

Clause 22 was called.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that Clause 22 stand part.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, this is the second clause to which I referred earlier. I really do hope that the Minister will check his file on this section, because these enactments are being omitted from the revised edition, but they will still continue in force. Clause 22 is specifically given over-riding

authority over the other clauses like clause 12 which states that the revised edition shall be the sole and proper edition of the laws. These are being omitted and I would be glad for the Minister's comments as to whether he is satisfied that no question will ever arise under any of them, and particularly point out the Defence (Finance) Regulations Act 1959 because that Act, once passed, supercedes the English legislation. I would particularly point that out to him and I would ask him if he is satisfied that Acts passed as recently as 1954 but omitted from the revised edition are yet so spent as to deserve totally to be ignored.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, the clause to which the hon. member refers reads "No enactment omitted under the authority of any provision of this Act from the revised edition, any annual supplement, the revised edition of subsidiary laws or any supplement thereto shall be deemed to be without force and validity by reason only of its having been so omitted." The exact point which the hon. member endeavoured to make is not really quite clear; it may well be that he could sort of rephrase his question.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, what I am trying to get at is this. Some of them may still have some little force remaining. The recent Acts - I must say the Executive Committee (Vesting of Property and Transfer of Functions) Act, 1964 is most vital to us and some of its sections are still being maintained in force. The Irrigation Board Act is still being maintained in force, and there are one or two Acts to which reference may still ultimately be necessary, and I instance the Naturalization Acts because indeed naturalized persons may in some cases have been born outside Barbados and under these Acts they have to prove their Barbadian nationality; therefore these Acts will be required. Is the Government fully satisfied? Does not the Government feel that a better way of uncluttering the Statute Book is to get private Acts in one place and Public Acts in the other? If you do that, you will not throw out any of the original Acts. That is what I am suggesting, Mr. Chairman.

The question that clause 22 stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clause 23 was called.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that Clause 23 stand part.

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

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, surely the word "inclusion" in this clause should be "exclusion". I may be quite wrong, but it is only the "exclusion" that might be considered to affect the validity of any subsidiary law.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that the file draft does have "inclusion"; but I will certainly draw this as well to the hon. Attorney General's notice and if necessary, he would certainly have to amend it in the Other Place.

The question that clause 23 stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

5.55 p.m.

Clauses 24 to 26 inclusive were called and passed.

The Schedule was called and agreed to.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that you do now report the passing of this Bill in Committee.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I beg to second that.

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

The CHAIRMAN reported to Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER who took the Chair and reported accordingly.

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

QUESTION TIME

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Question Time be now taken.

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

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

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AT THE QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL FOR INTESTINAL COMPLAINTS

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is now Question Time. I have been informed that the Reply has been laid to Question No. 40, standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Thomas.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, to enquire of the Minister of Health:-

How many children have been treated at the Casualty Department of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for gastro-enteritis or other intestinal complaints of an urgent or emergency nature since February 1, 1967.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Reply to the hon. member's Question is eight. That specifically answers the question which was asked.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as a supplementary question, has the Minister used his definition of "Urgent or emergency" as the basis on which he worked out his figures?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I anticipated that supplementary question. During the period from 1st Feb-

ruary, 1967, to the 31st March, 1967, a total of 69 children suffering from gastro-enteritis or other intestinal complaints were attended at the Casualty Department of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Eight of these were of an urgent or emergency nature, and were admitted to the Wards. The others were treated and discharged. The answer is still just eight.

Mr. HINDS: Can the Minister tell us if those children were school children?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: They were children; presumably they were going to school.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Can the Minister say from what parish the children came? *(After a pause)*
6.05 p.m.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: If the Minister has heard that supplementary question, he must answer. The Minister has not indicated that he was replying and I will really ask, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if the question should be repeated. If the Hon. Minister indicates that he cannot answer that particular question, there are other supplementary questions that can be asked.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I also want to ask other supplementary questions.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the body of the questions, which were asked, there was no indication of the districts of the schools, which schools these children who took ill attended. It was not indicated that that was to be a substantive part of the reply.

I think I gave the hon. member a fairly long reply. I said that a total of 69 children suffered from gastro-enteritis or other intestinal complaints were attended at the Casualty Department of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital during the period from 1st February, 1967 to the 31st March, 1967.

Eight of these were of an urgent or emergency nature and were admitted to the Wards. The others were treated and discharged.

If the hon. member needs the information as regards which school they were from, the records would supply that.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Can the Minister say what was the cause of the gastro-enteritis complaint?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: This is a complaint which is common through out the Caribbean. It is probably due to malnutrition. I would have to ask one of my medical advisers.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Can the Hon. Minister give us some information of how many children were treated for it at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital before the 1st April?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: The hon. member asked this question on the 14th March and I took it for granted that he wanted information up to that particular date. He did not ask for information for posterity or for the balance of the year. I gave him additional information as well. I gave him information up to June.

If there are other supplementary questions to be asked, the hon. member can give notice of them in another question.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Would the Hon. Minister agree that this gastro-enteritis is a common complaint or would he agree that this is a matter arising directly out of his answer?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think that I have tried my best to accommodate the hon. member and if there are any more supplementary questions, they would have to be given in the usual manner.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Has the Hon. Minister of Health taken any steps, if any such steps would be taken, in the matter?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I rule that the Hon. Minister has answered in full the questions that were asked.

SUSPENSION OF SITE FOREMAN

Question No. 51 stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Peter.

Mr. HINDS: Is Government aware that a Site Foreman employed by the Housing Authority was suspended for four weeks, but only reinstated after the seventh week?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the answer is as follows:-

By a decision of the Housing Authority taken on 13th April, 1967 a site foreman was suspended for a period of not less than four weeks in the first instance. His suspension was extended to seven weeks after which he was re-instated.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, would the Hon. Minister tell us what was the cause of the suspension in the first instance?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: From my records and minutes of the Housing Authority, it all centered around insubordination.

Mr. HINDS: Would the Hon. Minister tell us what happened after the end of the four weeks that brought about the further suspension?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: When the matter was being investigated, there was even more insubordination.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, would the Hon. Minister tell us whether the case of the foreman was

subject to a full enquiry that brought about the suspension or had he been tried half way and then brought up again? In other words, did he have one trial and was punished once or did he have two trials for the same offence?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this matter was carefully investigated. This took place at the Housing Department and the Foreman had full opportunity to defend himself. I have a record of certain things that took place and I am satisfied that no injustice was meted out to the gentleman. He is now quite happy and to answer this question would only embarrass him.

6.15 p.m.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, what I want to know is this. Why was the Foreman suspended for four weeks and his suspension was extended for a further period? Was he given one trial and two punishments?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think I have already answered the question. This case was investigated by the Committee and the allegations and statements which were made by the Foreman were examined by the Chairman and other members of the Committee. Members of the Housing Authority and their advisers, the Architects and the Chief Works Overseer, they were all there, they went into the matter very carefully and as a result the Foreman has been reinstated and is continuing to perform his duties at the Housing Authority to the satisfaction of the Authority in that they have reinstated him.

He was suspended in the first instance for not less than four weeks and the matter was dealt with after the expiration of the four weeks. I have seen this Foreman in question and assisted in bringing about the reinstatement. The Minister is not embarrassed, but the Minister did a great deal to see that the man was reinstated.

Mr. HINDS: Can the Minister tell us if the Foreman was paid during the period of his suspension?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the practice is hardly to pay one who has been suspended; anyhow, I will assure the hon. member that I will make the necessary investigation and let him know in the very near future.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I can only ask a supplementary, but the Minister tells us of a practice of not paying while on suspension. That is not true. What we want to know now is whether or not he has been paid during the period he was suspended.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I would like to ask the Minister to reconsider what he said. Positively it is not the practice of the Civil Service or generally of the employers not to pay a man if he is suspended. If he is dismissed you do not pay him. Suspension means he will carry on with his payment until some decision is made. Inasmuch as the Minister implies

that he was not paid, would the Minister consider the question of paying him back pay for the period which he was not paid, and will the Minister enquire about the practice, whether it is not a fact that in the Civil Service and elsewhere suspension does not deprive you of payment?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I am aware of this, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that very often when anyone, especially in the Works Departments, has to be suspended, they get paid for the first three weeks or so and half pay after that; therefore I am not in a position to say whether this particular Foreman did receive his full pay or half pay, but I am satisfied that no injustice has been meted out to him, and if it is that he has not actually received his remuneration during the time, I will draw this to the attention of the Housing Authority and see that he be paid.

Mr. HINDS: I must thank the Minister very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: It seems as if we have done as much Government business as we can do today. There is a Select Committee Report on the Citizenship Bill and the second reading of a Bill relating to Exchange Control. These are the only two things remaining on the Order Paper. Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next at 2.30 p.m. On that occasion, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has intimated to me that it is the Opposition's desire to deal with their Private Member's Order with respect to the Budget, in which case the necessary arrangements for broadcasting the Opposition's speech will be made, and I must make this clear. As I have already said there will be one speech from the Opposition and one in reply from Government. I do not know how long the Opposition's speech will be, but it will be half an hour's broadcast in each case. Anyhow, there will be a broadcast then of two speeches, the Opposition's speech on the Budget and the Government's speech in reply.

6.25 p.m.

That will be done during Private Members' Business next Tuesday.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I am submitting that the same time should be allotted to the Opposition as was allotted the Government when the Prime Minister made his speech. We came in here and saw the apparatus. We did not know of the conditions, and when we enquired, the reply was very vague. I do not know how much time will be allowed us, but I strongly object to its being said that the Government has the right to two speeches and the Opposition has the right to only one speech. The Government can make a reply to the Opposition's speeches. On the occasion of the Constitutional Conference we had full opportunity on both sides for speaking as long as we liked and a recording was made of that Conference. If time cannot be made for long speeches, the necessary arrangements can be made for allowing Radio Barbados to record all speeches made on the Budget

on both sides. We used to do that in Trinidad and there is no reason why it should not be done here.

The question that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next, the 8th August, 1967, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

REFERENCE TO BANNER HEADLINE IN NEWSPAPER

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I declare this sitting duly adjourned, I must make reference to a banner headline which appeared in a newspaper this morning, the *Barbados Daily News* which headline read: "Apologies Gentlemen." Those two words appeared in heavy black type. Below those two words were quoted with reasonable accuracy about which I do not complain, a statement which I made yesterday. The headline would tend to give the impression that the Chair was so unmindful of the correct manner in which to address hon. members, that the Chair said "Apologies

Gentlemen." There is no question about it that every hon. member of this House is a gentleman, but the Chair does not address and has never addressed hon. members other than that by which they are correctly to be referred to. Although inverted commas were not used, and they are seldom, if ever, used by the local press, that impression must inevitably be gained because of the type and the headlines as they were printed on it.

Hon. members who have seen the Statement will readily recall that there were no apologies, neither was the word "Gentlemen" ever used. It is to be deprecated that, because out of a desire for sensationalism, such persons as are responsible for headlines who are seldom, if ever, the actual reporters, are apparently beyond restraint.

This House now stands adjourned until Tuesday next, 8th August, 1967, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.
6.35 p.m.

