

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION OF 1966 - 71

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 21st February, 1967.

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

PRESENT

His Honour J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C., F.Z.S., (*Speaker*); Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.; Mr. E. ST.A. HOLDER, J.P.; Hon. C. E. TALMA, (*Minister of Health and Community Development*); Hon. J. C. TUDOR, M.A., (*Minister Education*); Mr. J. W. CORBIN; Hon. G. CL FERGUSON, (*Minister of Trade, Tourism, Co-operatives and Fisheries*); Mr. R. ST.C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LCWE; Hon. N. W. BOXILL, (*Minister of Communications and Works*); Mr. J. B. YEARWOOD, (*Chairman of Committees*); Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, (*Minister of Agriculture, Labour National Insurance*); Mr. C. A. E. HOPPIN, J.P. and Mr. L. S. CRAIG.

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House, with regret, that there are no Minutes available for confirmation; there are however, three sets of Minutes in the Printers' hands.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House also that I have received a letter dated 13th February, 1967, on the 14th February, 1967, from His Excellency the Governor-General wherein he writes as follows:-

Government House,
Barbados.

13th February, 1967.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I propose to leave the Island on private business on the 17th February, until 20th February, 1967.

2. During my absence from Barbados, the Honourable W. R. Douglas, Chief Justice, will be Deputy to the Governor-General.

3. As I understand that your House will not be meeting until after my return, it will not be possible for the usual formal Message from me to be sent to your House. You may therefore wish to inform your Members accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) John Stow,
Governor-General.

His Honour J. E. T. Brancker, Q.C., M.P.,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.

DOCUMENTS

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour also to inform the House that I have received from the Accountant General the Accounts and Statement for the month of July, 1966.

BILL RETURNED FROM THE SENATE

Mr. SPEAKER: I also have the honour to inform the House that I have received from the Senate a Bill which was duly passed by this House and which the Senate has the honour to return to the Honourable House of Assembly with certain amendments made by the Senate.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS, Messrs. ST. JOHN, HUSBAND, J. M. G. ADAMS, HINDS, and SPRINGER entered the House and took their seats.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay on behalf of the Hon. Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of External Affairs, the following:-

The Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1967.

The Customs Duties (Sanitary Towels) Order, 1967.

Statement showing Net Customs and Excise Receipts for ten months ended 31st January, 1967.

Statement showing the amounts advanced by the Government of Barbados and the amounts received from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, for the period ended 30th June, 1966 in respect of schemes sanctioned by the Legislature.

The Customs (Amendment) Order, 1967.

The Customs Duties (Materials for use in the Manufacture and Packaging of Liquid Bleaches) Order, 1967.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the Fifteenth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Natural Gas Corporation for the period 1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1966.

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following Statements:-

Statement showing the sums advanced to the Postmaster General for the payment of Money Orders, the amounts repaid to the Accountant General, and the amounts due by the various Post Offices to 31st October, 1966.

Statement showing the sums advanced to the Postmaster General for the payment of Money Orders, the amounts repaid to the Accountant General, and the amounts due by the various Post Offices to 30th November, 1966.

Mr. LYNCH entered the House and took his seat.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of External Affairs, I beg to give notice of the following Resolutions:-

A Resolution to place the sum of \$54,637 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates, 1966-67 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate, 1966-67 No. 48 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

A Resolution to place the sum of \$32,612 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates, 1966-67 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate, 1966-67 No. 49 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

A Resolution to place the sum of \$19,060 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates, 1966-67 Part I - Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate, 1966-67 No. 50 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

A Resolution to approve of the lease to the Barbados Development Board by the Minister charged with the responsibility for the subject of Lands of a parcel of land situate at Pelican Workshop in the parish of Saint Michael.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Resolution to place the sum of \$6,248 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates, 1966-67 Part II - Capital as shown in the Supplementary Estimate, 1966-67 No. 51 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution. 2.50 p.m.

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution:

A Resolution to approve the expenditure required to supplement the Annexed Estimates of the Port Department for the year 1966-67 as shown in the Schedule to the Resolution.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. and Learned Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of External Affairs, I beg to give notice of a Bill to amend the Registration Act, 1961.

Also, a Bill to amend the law relating to Wills.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Bill to consolidate and revise the law relating to the encouragement of the development of hotels and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I rise to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next meeting to deal with the four Resolutions of which notice has just been given.

ORAL REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 4 asked by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, the Leader of the Opposition, is now ready.

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that Oral Replies to Parliamentary Questions Nos. 2 and 3 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Joseph is now ready.

Also, Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 7 asked by the hon. junior member for St. Peter is now ready.

And also Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 9 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Peter is now ready.

QUESTIONS

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker: To enquire of the appropriate Minister:-

Is Government aware of the necessity for the erection of a fish shed and latrine and the installation of fresh water therein for use of the fishermen and fish vendors at Tent Bay, Bathsheba, St. Joseph?

If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government take the necessary steps to have same erected without further delay?

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker: To enquire of the Minister of Education:-

In view of Government Press Releases issued by the Ministry of Education relating to recent outbreaks of sickness among school children in the parish of St. Thomas after eating school meals provided by the Government, will the Minister state:

1. On how many days did sickness occur, at what schools and how many schoolchildren were involved?

2. If it is true, as stated in the Government Press Release dated February 10th, 1967, that the Minister expressed himself to be satisfied that those of the children's parents to whom he spoke "were not unduly worried".

3. If the answer to (2) is in the affirmative, to how many parents did he speak?

4. If it is true, as stated in the Government Press Releases dated February 10th & 13th 1967, that he was not at once informed of the first outbreak of sickness on February 2, 1967?

5. If the answer to (4) is in the affirmative, whether he agrees that so important a matter should have been made known to him at once, and whether he will forthwith make a departmental enquiry as to why he was not so informed?

6. On what day were samples of the food served to the children first taken to the Government Laboratory and Enmore Health Centre, for Chemical and bacteriological analysis?

7. What are the results of the analyses carried out?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I make no comment at this stage on the subject matter of these questions, but again I ask Your Honour if this question is in order in view of the fact that the question is not the usual Parliamentary question.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will deal with the matter later. I have seen for the first time this question on the file and I have been made to understand that it has been seen and vetted by the Clerk, I will have that verified.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker: To enquire of the appropriate Minister:-

Is Government aware that because of the recent heavy rains, the road at Upper Carlton, St. James, is well-nigh impassable, and that residents of the area experience great difficulty in transporting their canes to the factory for grinding?

2. Will Government treat the repair of the said road as an urgent priority?

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker: To enquire of the appropriate Minister:

Will the Minister, now that the number of schools to be coached in the field of athletics by the Government Coach has risen to approximately 150, consider the appointment of two more Athletic Coaches?

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker: To enquire of the appropriate Minister:

Will the Minister state if and when Government will employ Football and Lawn Tennis Coaches so as to improve the standard of these games in Barbados?

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker: To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:-

Will the Minister consider erecting baths, toilets and general beach facilities at Dover Beach, Christ Church for the use of visitors, residents, fishermen and the youth of Maxwell Hill, Silver Hill, Maxwell Road, Dover Gardens, St. Lawrence and Sandy Ground who also use the pasture opposite the said beach as a playing field?

Mr. Speaker; to enquire of the Appropriate Minister:-

Will Government consider:-

- (a) increasing the number of stand pipes;
- (b) installing street-lights;
- (c) providing a proper road;

for the convenience of the approximate 500 residents of the district of Springhead, St. James?

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

Is the Minister aware that residents of Hoyte's Village St. James have to travel approximately two miles to reach the nearest bus terminal for transport to Bridgetown?

2. Will the Minister see to it that the bus service from Bridgetown to Holder's Green is extended so as to reach Hoyte's Village?

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

Is the Minister aware of the risk to life and limb and the danger of damage to property because of the unstable condition of the bridge and tunnel at Weston, St. James since the recent heavy rainfall?

2. Will the Minister remedy the situation complained of at the earliest opportunity?

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the appropriate Minister:

Will the Minister in view of the importance of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital as (a) a Teaching Hospital within the framework of the University of the West Indies, and (b) a Hospital with a Specialist Services catering to the needs of other Islands in the Eastern Caribbean, consider the appointment of the following additional staff:-

1 Neuro-Surgeon, 1 Heart Specialist, 1 Dermatologist, at least 2 Surgeon-Specialists, 1 Physician Specialist, 1 Gynaecologist and Obstetrician Specialist, 1 E.N.T. Specialist, and at least 2 Ophthalmic Surgeons?
3.00 p.m.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

On the motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, a Bill to amend the Registration Office Act, 1961, was read a first time.

On the motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, a Bill to amend the Law relating to Wills, was read a first time.

On the motion of Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, a Bill to consolidate and revise the law relating to the encouragement of the development of hotels and for matters incidental hereto and connected therewith, was read a first time.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

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

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

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

QUESTION TIME

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. 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.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will just mention before Question Time is taken, that I omitted to mention earlier that I had also received the Accounts and Statements for the month of August, 1966, as prepared by the Accountant General.

And I have also the honour - and indeed the pleasure - of informing hon. members that since the last meeting of this House, I have accepted on behalf of hon. members from the Gideons for placement in this Chamber, and I emphasise "for placement" twenty-four copies of the Holy Bible as published by that famous Society. I need hardly express the view that hon. members will make good use of those Bibles. They are for placement and will be available at any moment during the heat of any debate.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: On a point of order, will hon. members be in order to read the Bible during the course of a debate? I believe it comes under the same category as reading a newspaper.

Mr. SPEAKER: Under certain conditions, I would overlook, speaking for myself alone in the Chair, an apparent breach of the rule not to read anything other than matters connected with the debate, because it may be helpful on occasions.

Mr. CORBIN: Am I to understand, Sir, that you are saying that these Bibles are given to us to take to help us or enlighten us or carry out our affections in any matter whatsoever?

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid the hon. senior member for St. Andrew is a much greater authority on the Holy Bible than any other member of this House, except the Chaplain - who is not a member of the House.

Mr. SMITH: On a point of order, is it possible that I would be able to take away a Bible and bring it back whenever I feel to?

Mr. SPEAKER: That would depend entirely on the vigilance and alertness of the Staff of this House. They are for placement.

It is now Question Time and Question No. 2 stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Joseph.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, the Question reads as follows:-

To enquire of the appropriate Minister:

Is Government aware that the road leading on to Horton's Village in the parish of St. Joseph is almost unfit for travel by those people who must use it?

If the answer is in the affirmative, can the Government have this road repaired in time to meet the reaping of the 1967 crop season?

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, the Reply is as follows:-

"Consideration will be given to undertaking repairs to Horton's Road St. Joseph when the 1967-68 road works programme is being prepared.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. member what time is foreshadowed for the preparation of this programme, because we have heard this story before.

Perhaps I should translate "foreshadow"; "expected", "proposed".

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the Hon. and Learned Leader of the Opposition putting a supplementary?
3.10 p.m.

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I would like the Hon. Leader of the Opposition to understand that all of the books he read were not torn up. I did not ask him to offer any explanation of any word. I have a dictionary and I can look for it. I have already given an explanation to that question. I said that the programme will be considered and I do not think it is pertinent for him to ask me when it will be considered.

INSTALLATION OF STANDPIPES IN ST. JOSEPH

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 3 standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Joseph:-

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

Has Government received applications or petitions from the residents of St. Joseph, via the Northern District Council, for the installations of standpipes in various districts?

If the answer is in the affirmative, can the Minister state how many applications or petitions were received, the districts or villages involved, and when it will be possible to carry out such installations?

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, the Reply is as follows:-

"One application has been received from the Northern District Council for the installation of a standpipe at Branchbury, St. Joseph.

2. Consideration will be given to the inclusion of this project in the 1967-68 programme of installation of additional standpipes."

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, as a supplementary question, I am asking the hon. member if he can tell us when the programme for the installation of these pipes will be prepared, if it will be prepared during this year.

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I have already told the honourable gentleman that it will be considered in the 1967-68 Road Programme.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I did not ask about any road programme. I am asking about standpipes, not roads. And when the hon. member said that it will be considered in the 1967-68 programme, I want to know if it will be in 1967 or in 1968.

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I have given the hon. member the reply and I do not think there is anything further that I need add to it. I said that the installations will be considered in the 1967-68 programme.

DILAPIDATED CONDITION OF WEST ST. JOSEPH SECONDARY SCHOOL

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 4 stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SIR GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the Minister of Education:

Is the Minister aware of the dilapidated condition of the West St. Joseph Secondary School especially of its driveway?

If the answer is in the affirmative, when does the Minister propose to begin repairs and reconditioning?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, the Reply is as follows:-

"Minor repairs and renovations have been carried out at West St. Joseph Secondary School from time to time since the opening in 1955. General extensive repairs were also undertaken in 1965. It is not possible at this time to state when further repairs and reconditioning will begin at West St. Joseph Secondary School, but the Ministry of Education proposes to continue its policy of making provision each year for work to be done at such schools as are in need of repairs and/or reconditioning."

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I would like the Minister to say if, in the list of schools to which this policy applies, West St. Joseph Secondary School will come in.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I can gladly give him that assurance. We have done three times as much as they have done in that parish, and the hon. member can take my assurance that this school will be attended to. As a matter of fact, it is bound to be attended to.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister if he is aware of the very bad condition of the Watchman's quarters at the West St. Joseph Secondary School.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Yes, I am aware of it, but there are certain priorities with respect to the reconditioning of schools. It is much more important that there should be adequate classrooms and space than anything else. In the light of this, the watchman's quarters will be attended to in due course.

SIR GRANTLEY ADAMS: While it is true that we need more classrooms, should a room which is unfit for human habitation not be attended to?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I suggested that it is the Government's policy to establish priority with respect to school repairs. We have taken the children of St. Elizabeth Village School out of the cow pens in which they were living and we have put them in new schools. That is what I mean by priority.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I asked the Minister a question relative to the quarters of the watchman. I understand the policy for schools, but I am asking him if he is aware that the watchman's quarters are in a very bad condition. If he is aware of that, will he have them done during this year?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: If the hon. member will give me written notice of that question, I will attend to it.
3.20 p.m.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDIAN GROUND

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 7.

Mr. HINDS: To enquire of the appropriate Minister:

1. Is Government aware of the deplorable state of affairs existing in the Indian Ground area at St. Peter and of the inconvenience and distress occasioned inhabitants there through the lack of a proper water supply to the area?

2. Is Government aware of the fact that approximately 300 pupils attending the Indian Ground Primary School for girls suffer much hardship and are exposed to dangers to health occasioned through an insufficient daily supply of pipe-borne water to meet the hygienic and lavatory requirements of the said School?

3. Does Government agree that water is one of the prime essentials of community life?

4. Will Government investigate the above and seek to remedy the deplorable situation without delay?

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, the replies are as follows:-

The adequacy of the water supply to Indian Ground, St. Peter, was investigated and a site selected for a storage tank early in December, 1966.

Work on the site was begun on the 14th of December, 1966, the day before the honourable member gave notice of his Question - and the water storage tank was put into operation in January, 1967.

As a result of this action, the water supply to this area is not inadequate.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. member if he was aware of the fact that that question had been handed in before the work began?

Mr. SPEAKER: First of all, things are supposed to have been rightly done and I presume that the question was handed in before the Friday before the date it was given notice of. The Chair assumes that.

TENANTRY ROAD IN BAD STATE OF DISREPAIR

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 9.

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

1. Is Government aware that a tenantry road running through the district of Gay's in the parish of Saint Peter is in a bad state of disrepair?

2. Will Government give early consideration to effecting the necessary repairs to the tenantry road?

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, the reply to that question is as follows:-

Consideration will be given to effecting the necessary repairs to this tenantry road, when the 1967-68 road works programme is being prepared.

Mr. HINDS: I would like to hear, Mr. Speaker, from the appropriate Minister if that programme is already in operation.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

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

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

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: 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 grants of sums of money for the service of the Island.

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE 1966-67 No. 48

HEAD 10 - ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

Head 10 - Accountant General was called.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, Supplementary provision of \$14,000 is required for Item 19 - Cost of Exchange. During the financial year, transfers from London have been heavier than anticipated and a further sum of \$14,000 is now required for the remainder of the financial year.

Item 37 under Head 32 - Printing Office is a new item for Equipment. The sum of \$3,272 is required to supplement the provision under Head 32 - Printing Office, to meet the cost of installing seven air conditioning units.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE 1966-67 No. 47

HEAD 38 - MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Chairman, this Resolution provides a sum required to meet the cost of drugs, clothing, bedding and sundry supplies and services which have to be provided in advance of the opening of the St. Andrew District Hospital scheduled for 1st April, 1967.

This sum represents the estimated cost of basic furniture and equipment for the St. Andrew District Hospital and Matron's quarters.

This Hospital has been completed and it will contain twenty beds and twenty units. It will have a Medical Office, a Matron's Office, Staff quarters and a two-bedroomed house for the Matron or Sister-in-charge.

In order to provide the Hospital with the necessary fundamentals this Resolution is necessary. In case hon. members want any other information, I will be willing to supply the necessary information.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

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

3.30 p.m.

On the motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of the Resolutions in Committee of Supply, and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the separate motions of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, the Resolutions were read a first and second time and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. and Learned Prime Minister,.....

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to deal with Orders Nos. 2 and 3, but I would like to deal with the amendment which has come back to us from the Other Place.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the House is seeking the leave of the House to deal next with the amendment to the Governor-General's Bill as returned with amendment by the Senate to this Chamber, and if there is no objection, leave will be granted.

There being no objection, leave is granted. Let the hon. member proceed.

AMENDMENT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL (EMOLUMENTS) BILL, 1967

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I think the other side has just seen this amendment and so far as I can ascertain,

they have no objection to proceeding with it. The purpose of it is to change Section 3, subsection 2, which reads, "The House of Assembly may from time to time by Resolution vary the Schedule by increasing the emoluments specified therein." The Other Place has substituted the word "Parliament" for the words "House of Assembly" so as to give both Houses of the Legislature the right to be involved in any changes or increases in the emoluments of the Governor-General.

The original Bill, as you know, just made it the responsibility of this House. The Other Place has suggested that it should be the function of Parliament; that is, of both Houses and not of this House alone, and they have accordingly offered an amendment substituting the word "Parliament" for the words "House of Assembly" in Section 3 subsection 2. This amendment is also acceptable to this side of the House, and I beg to move that this amendment be now read a first time.

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

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

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this amendment be now read a second time.

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

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Speaker, I am not opposing this matter, but I would like some clarification on it. If we refer to the House of Assembly as Parliament and we envisage Parliament as just the two Houses, technically Parliament includes the Governor-General, and I am saying that it might be a good thing to consider including the Senate. I would like to bring to the attention of this House my view, because Parliament in its widest sense includes the Governor-General and includes Her Majesty the Queen. I hope I have been clear and I do not have to repeat myself. I am not disagreeing with the amendment as far as it includes the Senate, but it could be understood to include the Senate without using the word "Parliament", because in its widest sense Parliament includes the Governor-General. 3.40 p.m.

On this matter they may not care to give their opinion, but they can have a wonderful opportunity. I say that Parliament does include House and Senate. Having said that, I say it for what it is worth and we should consider whether they should not have referred to House and Senate.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, the point raised by the hon. senior member for St. Peter is a very interesting one, and I must confess that the amendment did not strike me in any way as being remarkable. Speaking for myself, personally, I got the impression that the original form which involved the House of Assembly alone was put in that way in the light of the principle that the House of Assembly alone provides funds. I understand, however, that when the Bill went to the Other Place there were members on both sides of the House who felt that the emoluments of the Governor-General were such an important matter that the House of Assembly should not alone have the authority to deal with it.

I understand that hon. members would have accepted the amendment in good faith. I have not heard anything similar to what the hon. member said. It is true that Parliament does include both the House and the Senate, and this amendment may be interpreted to mean that the Governor-General might be asked to approve the provision of his own salary. I am not seized of all the points, and I do not like the practice of amending legislation on the floor of this House; so I must ask that the matter be postponed.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the further consideration of the amendment to this Bill be postponed.

Mr. YEARWOOD: I beg to second that.

The question that the further consideration of the amendment to this Bill be postponed was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Private Members' Business be now taken.

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

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

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THRONE SPEECH

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day under Private Members' Business stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Michael:—To move the passing of an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne delivered by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent on the occasion of the re-opening of the Legislature on the 30th November, 1966.

Mr. SPRINGER: Mr. Speaker, this Address reads as follows:—

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

TO

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The House of Assembly with loyalty and due submission beg to thank Your Majesty for the Gracious Speech delivered to Parliament by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent on Independence Day.

The House further beg to assure Your Majesty that they will give urgent and effective attention to all the proposals outlined in the Gracious Speech.

Mr. Speaker, in moving the passing of this Address, it is safe to say that from this Speech from the Throne, great debate can be expected. I say that because already we have had warning of amendments which will be thrown in. The first three pages of this Speech are taken up chiefly with informing both Houses of the Legislature of the appointments made to the Cabinet and the Privy Council of Barbados. Between pages four and six there are matters which are not entirely controversial because one would expect in an enlightened country like this, the economic outlook of the people responsible for carrying the country into Independence would have to be changed quite drastically from the people in Colonial territories. In matters of tourism one would expect that with the increased expenditure which would be incurred in bringing in revenue from an industry second only to sugar, a greater burden will be passed on to tourism. 3.50 p.m.

On page 6, there are matters like Lands and Surveys, Land Registration, Town Planning, Urban Development, Agriculture, Sugar which are annual happenings some of which you must expect to incur changes both physically and otherwise. Some in the basic form would be controversial, such as Workmen's Compensation which is on page 7. There are things controversial as to whether people should be given a lump sum of money or whether they should be paid a pension. That is a matter of opinion. This is a matter of opinion, and any Party bearing the responsibility of Government would have to make a decision, and that democratically is attached to all its representatives. The responsibility of Government is heavy because it has to make decisions, and decisions are very often a matter of opinion. That Government may make a decision which is based on the opinions of people who are different from the previous Government, and also the previous conditions

might have been different. That is where opinions would vary.

On page 8, we will give further assistance and supervision to private schools; also there will be an increase in the number of exhibitions and the extension of teacher-training facilities and the compulsory registration of all schools. There is also the decision that the School Meals Service will be continued and accelerated. I believe members on the opposite side would welcome this so as to clear themselves of the expressions used by a late member of Parliament relative to school meals. I think this will give them the opportunity to clear themselves completely from those remarks.

Then on page 9, there is stated that negotiations are going on between the Anglican Synod and the Government with the view of separation of the Anglican Church from the State.

Mr. Speaker, it is usually said that the Church should be free from the State, but I take the opposite view. My view is that the State should be free from the Church. In this case I think that the Church has failed to live up to the standard which it once set.

There are some actions of the Church which I, as a member of the ruling Party, do not endorse or approve. We have seen in the last five years a great deal of depreciation of the Anglican Church. We have the unhappy position in Barbados today where of eleven Rectors there is only one Barbadian among them. I say that it is unfortunate because when you consider that the next Governor-General would be a Barbadian; when the Chief Justice of this country who holds justice on an even keel is a Barbadian, as well as about 95% of the other Heads of Departments of the country are Barbadians; when you get the position as regards religion that we have to be ruled and dominated by 99 per cent 'outside influence', it is saying to the world at large that Barbados is alright in everything else except morals.

There is something which I am going to say otherwise. I have had the unfortunate experience of being invited to attend a meeting called by the Synod of the Anglican Church to appoint a Curate for the Church, and when we got there we were informed that the nominee put up by the people in authority was arriving in the Island the following day to take up the appointment. Yet we were called upon to make the appointment. It does not finish there. Of course, the gentleman in question was appointed. Immediately after that, another Curate was to be appointed at St. Leonard's Church and he arrived a few days after he was appointed. It is my opinion that his arrival was delayed for a few days. Every Rector we have is non-Barbadian and I want to see the State free from the Church.

From time to time we read, in the newspapers, expatriates saying they want the State and the Church to be together. It is my view that the separation should be done once and for all. I look at it this way. It is not fair to members who are Roman Catholics, Pilgrim Holiness, Closed Brethren and all those other people of different faiths to pay taxes, and then you have one group to whom you give unfettered protection. If members of the Anglican Church would come out and go in the streets and preach to Barbadians, I am sure you would see Barbadians keeping a foothold in the Anglican Church. There is a peculiar dictatorship in the Anglican Church where the people at the top say who are to come in and control the ones at the bottom.

Sir, I feel very strong on this and I feel that this is going to revolutionise the Christian thinking of the people in this country. I do not think it is fair to ask Barbadians to qualify to do everything in the Church from the ringing of the bell, digging graves, right through, but at the same time tell them that they are not good enough to be Rectors in the Church.

I do not know how hon. members feel on this matter, but I am going to wait until the debate on the Anglican

Church takes place in here to say more on the matter. 4.00 p.m.

With National Insurance, we have already laid the groundwork for that scheme, and we welcome the day when public assistance will not be under the control of a politician who can use it for five years with his eye on elections.

On pages 10 and 11 there are things like repairs to roads, communications and public transport which are natural. Any Government in power whether it is ultra-Conservative or very revolutionary would have to provide things like the water services and public transport for the people living under it.

With these opening remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Address do now pass.

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Speaker, in seconding this Resolution I will say that I have sat and listened to the remarks of the hon. senior member for St. Michael. It is a fact that there are to be changes and we look forward to seeing these changes, but the first thing we have to do in this new Government is to educate the people. If we do not educate the people, that is where we are going to find ourselves in a very difficult position. We must realise, Sir, that we have the Opposition which is on that side and the Government on this side, and all matters which have to be carried out have to be decided between the Opposition and this Government, and by so doing, we should teach the people and guide them in the right way. If we in the Government or those in the opposition or anyone else should tell the people not to pay taxes, that would weaken their morale. We have to realise that if the Opposition takes over tomorrow people will have to pay taxes, and if this Government continues they have to pay taxes, because it is the only possible means of our future existence, and that is to conserve some of what we work for for the benefit of others as well as ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, when hearing of the change with the Church, that is something to be considered. I see there are different denominations in this Island and they have to work, preach themselves, keep their meetings as often as they can on Sundays and other nights of the week, and all they receive comes from the members who make donations to their funds. As touching the Ministers from abroad who come into this Island, I must say, Sir, that if you consider the people of this Island and look throughout the whole West Indies, there are some of the most God-fearing people throughout the West Indies. They know plenty of the Scriptures and they preach night and day to the people wherever they go; but who pays them? The State does not pay them. They have to work for their daily bread and keep their religious services, and these same religious people should be highly respected in this island for the part they are playing in the community. They are trying to control the people by getting around and preaching to them in the various denominations.

As I always say, Sir, if we educate our children and they have the necessary ability and qualifications, they should fill any posts where there is work to be done. If I work my land today and I do not reap the fruit that it bears, but let them remain, and go and purchase from somewhere else, it would be better for me if I never work my land. After we have cultivated our land and sown seeds in it and the fruit is matured, we should partake of it. I feel we should not have to purchase from someone else. The meaning of that is that if we have people in this country who have the necessary ability and qualifications, I do not see why we should send abroad for other people when our people can do the job and give us perfect satisfaction. These are the kind of changes that I am looking forward to see take place. I am appealing to all men in Barbados, from His Excellency right down to the least, to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, because that is one of the greatest things we can ever render to this community; by so doing I am sure that plenty of work will be done in this country and it would relieve much hardship. It is the only possible means of our future existence if the people of this Island will render an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, and I would like to see every man yield his heart and

devote his heart to justice in all capacities. The workman is worthy of his hire. Pay the workman, demand the work.

With those brief remarks, Mr. Speaker, I am asking all sides for close co-operation in whatever work we come to do, and let us do it honestly, uprightly and peacefully; by so doing we must inherit a blessing from God Almighty. I thank you, Sir.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, with the amendment standing in my name, I would like some direction from Your Honour on the question of how the debate will go on this proposed amendment and how they should be put to the House, because the question may be split up. A complicated question or questions could easily be put, if divided up to say whether this paragraph of this amendment should be adopted individually, so to speak, and certainly should be put to the vote as separate amendments. One could readily understand that a portion of the amendment may be acceptable and not the rest.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid I do not have a copy of the hon. member's amendment, but may I suggest to the hon. member that he proceed, if he thinks fit, to move his entire amendment, and if there is any difficulty arising, I will consider the point then.
4.10 p.m.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: In accordance with Your Honour's direction, I beg to move that the said Reply be amended by deleting all the words after the words "The House further" occurring in paragraph two and substituting the following therefor:-

"regret that there is no clear indication of what is the policy of the Government with respect to membership of the Organization of American States and urge that the utmost caution should be exercised before it adopts a course that might bring it into conflict with other Commonwealth Countries in respect of this membership;

Regret further that there are grave omissions, in its dealing with economic matters, in its reference to the Caribbean Free Trade Agreement e.g. whether the Government is pursuing a policy of persuading other Caribbean territories to join this Agreement to the Tripartite Economic Survey whether, and if so, when it will release the Report of the Commission who made the survey;

Consider that immediate comprehensive and thorough-going consideration should be given to an overhauling of the legislation dealing with landholding in Barbados, with Urban Development and Town and Country Planning and with the administration of the Departments in charge of such matters. In this respect the House are of the opinion that more than one satellite town is needed in Barbados;

while they note the Government's promises as to the provision of export markets for vegetables, deplore the absence in the Gracious speech of any mention of plans to control the constant rising cost of living more especially in the price of locally produced foodstuffs;

are profoundly distributed at the general proposals for educational Reform set out in the Government's programme for Education and urge that the Government should immediately appoint a Select Committee of members of the Legislature, with power to co-opt persons interested in educational matters, to study in all their aspects what is now proposed:"

Mr. Speaker, I should further like Your Honour to rule as to my having the right to open the debate on this amendment and the further right to close it.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that the honourable mover of the Amendment cannot speak on it more than once.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: This is a motion for an Amendment and that is why I ask Your Honour to give a direction as to whether I can speak on the discussion on the amend-

ment as distinct from the mover of the motion who has the right to speak on the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: The mover of the motion may speak on the motion as well as on the amendment, but the Hon. Leader of the Opposition who moved the amendment is entitled to one speech on his amendment and on the motion.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I can speak on the amendment and exercise the right to speak on the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: What I was saying is that the motion, duly moved and seconded, has been spoken on by those two hon. members, and the hon. member is now entitled to speak on the motion and on the amendment, but he is not entitled to speak again.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I am asking whether I can divide my speech into two; speaking on the motion and on the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that that is not permissible according to the procedure which obtains here. The speech cannot be divided into two, but there is no limit to its length.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I shall draw to Your Honour's attention with the greatest possible respect the precedents of members speaking twice, once on the motion and once on the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. junior member for St. Andrew who spoke on the motion is entitled to speak again on the amendment, and in so doing not to speak on the motion. Both hon. members who have already spoken may speak again because an amendment has been moved since they sat down. In any event, the mover of the motion is entitled to a second speech.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I shall deal with the first motion, as I am aware that since giving notice and the printing of this amendment, events have moved forward - I shall not say considerably, but events have moved forward; but one of the events has made this first portion of the amendment all the more appropriate and all the more necessary and deserving of the greatest possible consideration. I shall have much to say, or at least I shall have something to say, about the whole question of entry into the Organization of American States. But the main point in this paragraph of the amendment is that the exercising of great care to avoid bringing this Government into conflict with the views of other Commonwealth countries especially if the area becomes very important. Only a day or two ago Guyana was attacking Trinidad because they made application for entry. Of course, it may be said of Federation and surely, if we want to get together, only on economic matters in the Caribbean area, no one territory, let alone four independent territories, should act in such a way that the other three, or any or either of them are dissatisfied. There has been a getting together of independent territories and representations of the Canadian Government before the Prime Minister and others went up as Observers to the recent OAS. Conference; but in spite of that, we find Guyana being opposed to the rest as if it had entry into the Organization of American States. When this amendment was formulated, it was not then clear what the policy of the Government was because the utterances of the Prime Minister made you feel that it was a matter which would be considered, but not enough thought has been given to it since.
4.20 p.m.

Subsequently, the Hon. Prime Minister has made a clear statement that application is going to be made and he speaks with some assurance that it will be accepted. Now, Mr. Speaker, we have the example of serious matters for the consideration of this Government and its policy taking place without full consideration either in this House by members or in the country at large. This is not a matter, so to speak, which concerns our general relations with other Governments, or our foreign policy; but when that is

combined with the fact that even in a place like Trinidad which is in the Caribbean, you get its Prime Minister warning the people of Trinidad that the Organization of American States is an expensive Organization and that they can only expect to pay more taxes when Trinidad aligns itself with the O.A.S., we have to be aware of the consequences.

Nobody with the greatest possible desire not to say ill against the United States of America could possibly deny that the Organisation of American States is an instrument by which the United States of America keep Latin America Territories - I almost said colonies - in order. I would like members who are defending the position of the O.A.S. to tell the House the reason for Barbados joining this organization. I repeat, with the greatest desire not to offend the United States of America, the O.A.S. is a satellite of the U.S.A.

If this Government can show this Legislature and the people of Barbados that this Organization can give them something which they cannot get from the United Kingdom, Ghana or any Commonwealth country, then they will have an argument. You find commercial houses, let alone Commonwealth Governments, helping Barbados and other Caribbean territories. It is not a question of international prestige. This is only prestige like what Nkrumah had in Ghana when that country became independent. You found there that Nkrumah after Ghana's Independence celebrations was seeking all this international prestige while the people there were living in need. That is what is happening with the people here.

We now want to join the O.A.S. because other people are doing it. That is the greatest obsession of members on the other side. It is for this Government to prove that it will benefit over and above what it benefits from being a member of the Commonwealth by joining the O.A.S. and that it is going to get from this organization what it cannot get from the other sources.

I wonder if hon. members realise that by the charter of the O.A.S. if Venezuela had a real disturbance, she would have a perfect right to appeal to Trinidad to send troops to aid her. If there is trouble in Jamaica or Trinidad our security would be at stake. All of these things should be told to the people of Barbados. It is preposterous for hon. members to claim that it is good enough to put it in their Manifesto and therefore, so long as the people return you to power, you need not come to the House of Assembly.

There are so many other utterances of the Prime Minister which have turned out to be an after study and he knows that you cannot enter O.A. S. without money. I am sorry that the Hon. Prime Minister is not in his seat because I think that no hon. member on this side of the House would like to make a criticism on any aspect of the Government without his presence; but the Hon. Prime Minister has got to be told, every time he makes these extraordinary statements - most of which have no foundation of fact - that what you say is inaccurate and whether he likes it or not, it must mislead some of the people of Barbados.

Because this is in the Manifesto of the Democratic Labour Party, it does not mean that the people approve of it. People vote for a particular Party not because of the things that Party has in its Manifesto. They may believe in some, but to pick out one thing and say that "we put it in our Manifesto, and therefore, we are going through with it", does not mean that the people approve of it. It is a remarkable argument to use when we recall that they put things in their Manifesto which they never carried out - some of which I mentioned - without their counting the cost.

I think that we have heard the sort of explanation from members of the Government - the mover and the seconder of this motion - that they have gone thoroughly into all these matters, but the onus is on them, in asking us to accept the motion, to give what reason they have for saying this. 4.30 p.m.

I thought we would have heard a greater explanation from members of the Government, the Mover and Seconder

of this motion than they have given us, because the onus is on them, in making or seconding a motion, to state why they want us to accept this, that and the other thing. Presumably one can only suppose that they knew before what was going to be in this Address. It is nothing coming to them new; and even if it came to them new, since this speech had been delivered, there was plenty of time for the mover and seconder of this Resolution to have prepared a justification for what they put in the Address, and we surely would expect them to say: "These are the conditions of going into the OAS; this is the Charter of the OAS; this is what it stands for; these are the things they can do for us," and I repeat, "things we cannot get done otherwise, things we cannot get through other Commonwealth countries, from Canada or from the United States of America except through the OAS." Do not let us forget that gifts can be made, loans can be made and scholarships and what not by the United States without them coming through the OAS. If the Government were in a position to say that these are the advantages, and that things can happen to us if we join that would not happen if we remain outside, then the position would be understandable; but I repeat and I will repeat at every single opportunity that the time will come when what happens with a man in private life will happen in Government; you pamper yourself by trying to show off. "You cannot afford to buy a motor car, but your neighbour has one and you must have one too". "People will think more of you if you belong to the OAS than if you do not belong." "If Jamaica is in, why not me?" That is all part of it, with the result that things internal get worse just for the prestige of belonging to this Organisation.

I do not intend to say much more on this particular aspect of showing off, but it is not overdoing by again reminding this House that the Prime Minister has on more than one occasion copied other people who could more afford to do things, especially Trinidad who could perhaps start a crash programme. "Trinidad has a crash programme; let us have one." It started almost one the day the Government got into power in 1961, with a bare Treasury as they themselves have been saying. They went further and slandered members of the Government Party slandered ex-Ministers of the Barbados Labour Party by saying all sorts of things pointing to dishonesty and the fact that the Treasury was bare; but immediately after that we had this crash programme, just showing off, and then stating every now and then, having already spoken, contradicting how much more the Government has done than the Labour Party. We have an instance of it where they said they have built more houses than the Barbados Labour Party, because we exposed them in the last election to give the actual numbers. That is one of the things that we mentioned in a recent summary.

When we are extending the East Coast Road beyond what the Barbados Labour Party projected, whose plans can the Minister or any other member of Government pick up and read? The East Coast Road is not any new conception by the Democratic Labour Party; he only said it should not run all over the island, but should stop at Cattle Wash. All the plans were there to be read just as all the plans for National Security were there to be read, but for which this Government is now claiming credit. Hon. members seem to forget that some of us not only know of the existence of files, but they had duly kept files, and some of us have good memories and know on this side of the House what we left there on paper for those who could read to read, and for those who could understand to be persuaded by and to copy.

Now the House will note the last few lines of this first paragraph "that the utmost caution should be exercised before the Government adopts a course that might bring it into conflict with other Commonwealth countries in respect of this membership." Now every child knows, who knows anything whatever about the OAS, that Canada has consistently refused to join although Canada is the largest part of the upper part of the Western Hemisphere. At a time when we were trading on the goodwill that existed towards us by Canada, at a time when we were asking Canada for more help, at a time when Canada - I can only say what I am just about to say without expanding - not the United Kingdom, was the country anxious to start a Columbo Plan in the West

Indies, their interest was so great, but there was not the complete unanimity of thought as to how the matter of a Columbo Plan for the West Indies should proceed. I can do no more than to say that, because I would otherwise be regarded as committing a breach of the Official Secrets Act of what an hon. member calls the defunct West Indies Federation. But Canada was anxious to help and continue the century-old connection in trade and agriculture for that matter, anxious to continue as a territory, as an area that we should give great thought to before we seem to be doing something, and I again have to be very careful lest members say I am listening to Canada and must be guided by Canada. I am not saying that at all; but if you are trying to get bargains from a land and at the same time showing our affection for somebody with which he is not a friend, you have at least out of principle to consider the effect of your action or his possible reaction.

4.40 p.m.

I know that the hon. mover of this motion is going to refer to the fact that a statement in reply to a direct question was recently made by a Canadian official. One of the most diplomatic replies that it is possible to conceive was that reply. Canada has never promised that she will re-consider her position with a view to giving or to give any consideration to people who think that they are going to join the OAS. Yet Canada is anxious to help us, of course, and the Prime Minister just as he attacked the United States in connection with the OAS and even found a reason to explain why he attacked the United States, made a further absolute blunder of talking about the Commonwealth being engulfed in the OAS. All of these matters that I have been drawing to the attention of the House are incorporated in that first paragraph, that joining the OAS is not like joining the United Nations. It is a vastly different thing. I have got my information only a few days ago, and at that time - not a month ago - an International Labour Adviser was making a list of countries joining the I.L.O. They could only be putting in a foot with Barbados advocating Independence but so far had not applied for membership of the I.L.O. I have not been able to check with the I.L.O. as to whether Barbados has since applied or not. If so, I would be glad to hear, but it is a fact that the I.L.O. took on things for us and you would imagine that as soon as they wanted to join the United Nations they would join the I.L.O.

This very country has been in the habit of sending delegates and employers trade unionists and Government members to the annual Conference of the I.L.O. In short, putting in an extra piece of furniture is not going to show up as much as driving a shining motor car. That is the attitude of this Government as regards the OAS. I am yet to be persuaded, and I invite any hon. member on the other side to give reasons which would persuade somebody who knows anything about the OAS and let us hear. If this were an election issue and you had to go to the country and say: "We propose to go to the OAS and these are the advantages which we will get." - I ask anybody to tell this Assembly what are the advantages and what are the disadvantages and also to tell us whether they think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages; but as might yet happen, hon. members are using their majority, and this cannot go on forever, just sitting mum, and they do not answer or cannot answer to these things. You cannot forever treat the Opposition as troublesome little children whom you do not always reply to. Very often our own children can embarrass us and we do not know what to say until we get irritable like one Minister on the other side who made rude remarks and refused to reply. That attitude has got to stop because the Opposition will watch every conceivable moment that the Government makes slips and confesses to the world that they have no convincing answer.

Let them tell the House the advantages to be derived from going into the OAS and when they are going. I repeat again and I will add this to the attitude of the Government. The Opposition are on equal ground with the Government in Parliament. The constituents, the voters who sent the Government members are matched to the voters who sent the Opposition. The very fact that you have created the post of Leader of the Opposition - not that it worries me if I am treated as how the Leader of the Opposition

should be treated or not, that is constitutional with the Hon. and Learned Prime Minister; but the post of Leader of the Opposition, the position of members of the Opposition is under the same constitutionally written Parliamentary procedure as the post of the Prime Minister and members of the Government who form the Cabinet. Let not the Government feel that because they outnumber us, they can ignore us or the public of Barbados because you do not have to make an explanation to them for another five years; but in Parliament the Opposition is not a mould. It is a part of the gradual paralysis of dictatorship which is creeping over the public life of Barbados. I am not making a blanketing attack on members of the Government. I know how awkward it must be for some of them to get on with the Prime Minister or for them to swallow the dictates of the Prime Minister. If all the facts of the OAS have been put to them, and they had the power to go by a majority vote, this talk about the OAS would never have reached this House; but it is because the Prime Minister in the last resort can say "No," to all the members of the Cabinet and they have only one remedy or two alternatives - either to go along with the dictates of the Prime Minister or to resign. It is asking a lot of some human beings to resign such a post as that of Cabinet Minister. But I ask them in their consciences to ask themselves whether they can go before the public of Barbados and give adequate reasons for joining the OAS as a priority to building more schools; whether they can spend \$40,000 a year in joining the OAS instead of building more schools.

4.50 p.m.

Instead of the Minister responsible for introducing it thinking of sending children to a second-grade school, building schools and playing-fields, you come in with this idea of joining OAS just for the purpose of showing off, just like someone riding in a new car. School children need more schools; the working classes need more houses; the OAS can wait, and when I say 'can wait', I do mean if you need even to join it at all.

Canada is showing a willingness to join. Canada is our good friend. As one member said, Canada is our big brother and yet we are not thinking of closer ties with Canada. Just because we have gained our independence, they are not thinking of a scheme for developing what takes place in Barbados; but you have this idea of joining the OAS. That is the sort of Government with which we are encumbered.

I do not propose to deal with those other matters raised in the proposed amendment. Those matters would be dealt with by those hon. members in the Shadow Cabinet as they think it necessary. I would wish to add in consideration of this paragraph of the proposed amendment - what this Party, the members of the Opposition, has in mind is the necessity of always bearing in mind our duty to take first things first, and always remembering that however beneficent providence has made it possible for us by giving us greater sources of revenue by giving us a good crop this year, by letting us discover oil, we must always bear in mind that there must be priorities in all things and through out the speeches of the Opposition on this amendment, you will find that we will, always stress what you say may or may not be good, but 'first things first.'

I understand that we will continue for some time the sitting of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have no intimation, I am afraid, I do not know if there was such an intimation this afternoon. I thought the two sides would have got together on that.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, and I hope hon. members on the other side will believe it comes from the bottom of my heart, it is a fact that we come into this House intent to do our best at all times to put the level of the debates on a standard of maintaining the Rules of this House and to show our respect to Your Honour and every one.

I have not got in touch with the Other Side because of the Iron Curtain which is drawn between the Government and

the Opposition. We speak as if we were enemies. I am going to invite hon. members to let us act as lawyers do, fight like Trojans in Court and then behave as normal human beings.

Sir, if we have not got together, in spite of your appropriate and generous suggestions, it is because of the Iron Curtain - and I exclude most of the hon. members on that side - which is drawn by the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister between the Government side and the Opposition.

It is lamentable to think that members in an Assembly cannot argue and differ, but act like normal civilised human beings would act.

I have dealt with the first paragraph; I do not propose to deal with the other paragraphs of the proposed amendment but will leave them to hon. members of the Shadow Cabinet who would deal with them. Before I sit down, let me repeat; let the Government and the Opposition fight in Parliament but then act in a human and civilised way. If I may give a little elderly advice to some hon. members -

of an old man - the greatest dictators that this earth has ever seen have come to a collapse in the end. You need not allow yourself to be dictated to.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, I rise to second this amendment and reply to the motion which has been moved by the hon. senior member for St. Michael.
5.00 p.m.

The Speech itself, Mr. Speaker, contained little that was new, and we on this side of the House, from the very moment we read the Speech, especially the way it dealt with or where it omitted to deal with plans for the economic development of Barbados, were at once struck by what the Prime Minister was reported as saying when he returned from Canada to hear of an election and to present a manifesto, if requested. We knew that the D.L.P. had run out of ideas, because we listened in the Senate Chamber and we turned to the pages from the Speech from the Throne when it arrived. The first two pages were new in some respects. At least there were the same old faces sitting in one or two new chairs, but there was the distressing lack of new material, of material that would tell us what the Government had in mind for the expansion of independent Barbados in this Session of Parliament.

We thought this all the stranger, Mr. Speaker, because at election time it is to be presumed that political parties have thought about what they are going to do if the people have sufficient confidence in them to return them to power. We in the Barbados Labour Party certainly thought about what we wanted to do, and while I shall not be speaking on the educational aspects of either the speech or the amendment, I shall in passing say that it was very gratifying to us to see something which figures very prominently in our manifesto, that there should be a new Education Act. It was very gratifying to hear it from the Duke of Kent and to see it in the Government's own programme of policy that a new Education Bill would in fact be submitted to the Assembly in due course.

Mr. SPEAKER: When the hon. member says "to hear from the Duke of Kent", he is referring to Her Majesty's Throne Speech which His Royal Highness read.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: I am indeed. I am referring to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent who was Her Majesty's representative on that occasion.

On the economic side of the speech, we see that the economy of the country continues to expand as is shown among other things in the figures for Gross Domestic Product, Overseas trade, power consumption, and banking statistics. Since of course there have never been statistics in Barbados which show the true expansion credit for inflationary rises in the value of money, we have to look to what is published in the figures, and certainly we have to

look far beyond what appears in the Speech from the Throne before we can make any straightforward assessment of the value of the bald statement set out on page 4 of the Speech.

We are glad to see that the Government is not taking credit for the fortunate weather and other conditions which have given Barbados relatively good sugar crops. I dare say it would not be very long before it is lost sight of altogether that, as the Leader of the Opposition said, much of Barbados' economic development is in the hands of factors outside our control. I do not only mean factors of weather, but I mean other factors altogether, and therefore no credit can be taken for it by a particular Party or a particular policy. I am sure that would be lost sight of if the Opposition is not vigilant, and as far as we are concerned we would not like it to be thought that the fact that there are good sugar crops in this year means that this situation will continue for ever.

There are certain aspects of omissions which we thought, dealing with the Caribbean Free Trade Area, were particularly reprehensible, and that is why I would urge on hon. members to support the amendment especially in its reference to the Caribbean Free Trade Agreement, and what we on this side of the House see in the omissions that the Government has made in setting out its policy and seeking to expand its policy to hon. members and the public. Now it is clear that the Caribbean Free Trade Area had its basis not in economics but in politics. It is clear that it started as a get-together of political friends and not in relation to the economic factor; no matter what was said at the time that it started, nor the language with which its entry into the world was greeted - no matter all that - it started out politically, because the Hon. Prime Minister had broken up the new Federation even before it started. He wanted to counter-balance the argument which was finding so much favour in the country when put forward on the platforms of the Barbados Labour Party and other political organisations, and therefore the Caribbean Free Trade Organisation came into being. All this shows it was intended to be compared with the benefits which everybody knew would have come if we had been able to continue economic ties with the Islands of the Eastern Caribbean, and it was intended to stand up on its own. We would certainly like to know why it has taken so long to bring it into force. It is suggested that the arguments I have used have been used before, and apparently the answer is going to be that all who wish to join can join; but that is how it is. You cannot expect, after an organisation has almost come into being, after economic links have been explored, outlined and agreed, to cut yourself adrift from all that and then just say: "If they want to join us on the new terms, they can." Efforts have to be made, if the Caribbean Free Trade Area is to become a reality and an active living economic association, to bring in those Islands of the Eastern Caribbean which were so rudely cast aside at Sherbourne, when the possibility, the hope and the dream of a new Federation was so rudely destroyed by the Hon. Prime Minister.

There is nothing in the Speech that tells us what efforts have been made. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in the Speech which tells us what the Caribbean Free Trade Area is. There is very little, and we have not yet seen publications of what is included and what is omitted in the list of products, because it is well known that negotiations have been taking place along those lines. In our view it is not enough to say it exists and to extol it as something to be worshipped for its own sake; we want to see it a reality and we want to know what steps Government has taken, what genuine steps it has taken to bring about economic development in the Caribbean Free Trade area.

In respect of this and the entire economic position of the Caribbean area, there was a great tripartite economic survey. Officials came down from three countries, all of whom expressed interest in the development of the Caribbean. Their investigations covered the economic life of all the Islands in every aspect, and it is only to be expected that their investigations will be published. We are all entitled to know the strength and the weaknesses of the eco-

nomny of Barbados. We are all entitled to know if our money has been spent and is continuing to be spent in useful directions. What is the point of having experts if the public is not given an opportunity of judging the work the experts have done? There was a great survey, Mr. Speaker, which has gone into every aspect of the economic life of the Eastern Caribbean, which has analysed and provided information on every conceivable part of the development of Barbados as well as suggestions which may usefully be adopted, and which we have no doubt in due course will be adopted by the Government without any credit being given to the true authors.

5.10 p.m.

We would expect, Mr. Speaker, and we hope to see it published so that the public can read and judge it for themselves. We are told that in Antigua it was not published because it was suggested that tourism was costing the Government more than it was bringing in. That is putting it in a nutshell, and the Chief Minister of Antigua was not permitting it to be published in that territory. It is true that they examined the Scotland District and said that the work done there would not be sufficient to save some of the land. I do not know if the Government is afraid of that. It may be that the Prime Minister is afraid to say; nevertheless Barbados is not Antigua; it is not yet a one-Party State and it never will be as far as we are concerned. Barbados is not a one-Party State, and we can at least hope that the Tri-partite Economic Survey will be laid on the Table of the House so that hon. members may be able to get copies of it and that it may be printed in sufficiently large numbers to be available to the public as well; at least they should have a sufficiently large number of copies to be laid on the Table of the House so that hon. members can read and understand.

Mr. Speaker, there are many members on the other side of the House who will do well to read and try to understand the economies of road building, if nothing else. The Commission has reported and the Report is being suppressed, we know not for what reason. We have not had any statement at any time as to why it has not been published. Perhaps the Hon. Leader of the House who so ably deputises for the Prime Minister who has a contempt for parliamentary institutions.....

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. We have a Standing Order of this House which says that you cannot and should not impute improper motives to hon. members. Especially is that so when those hon. members are not present. For the hon. member to say that the Prime Minister has a contempt for parliamentary institutions is a gross contempt and a slur and the hon. member ought to be asked to withdraw it.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the House has taken exception on the grounds, if I understand him correctly, of the imputation of improper motives to another hon. member in respect of the use by the hon. member of the expression, in relation to another hon. member, that he has a contempt for parliamentary institutions. I do not deem the expression "contempt of parliamentary institutions" so much to be an imputation of improper motives to another member; that is under Standing Order No. 26 (7). But I do deem it as a contravention of Standing Order No. 26(5) which states this:

"It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about Members of the House."

Inasmuch as the Hon. and Learned Prime Minister is a member of this House, I regard it - and I so rule it - as being offensive to say of any member of a democratic Parliament that he has a contempt for parliamentary institutions. I therefore ask the hon. senior member for St. Thomas to withdraw that statement.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: I withdraw it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let the hon. member proceed.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, when we are dealing with this Amendment we are dealing with economic matters, and the burden of what I am trying to say about

the Prime Minister is that he is the Minister of Economic Affairs. When a debate on economic matters is proceeding, hon. members on this side of the House are entitled to expect that, when we ask questions about what direction economic affairs in this country are taking, those questions will be answered by the Minister responsible. I do not mean asking questions in the sense in which you put down a Private Member's Question; I mean a debate in this matter which deals with the Reply to the Speech from the Throne. I think it is a sad reflection on the seriousness with which the Minister regards his own position in that the debate comes on at a time when he is not here or it is not possible for him to be here. I do not wish to make any offensive remarks about him behind his back. I go no further with that; we want to have the Report of the Commission and we urge hon. members to support our Amendment on that ground.

Mr. Speaker, before this House is a Bill, a petty Bill, in the sense that it does not deal with the entire burden of the Amendment which has been presented to the House, and I hope and trust that it will not be suggested that the Bill is an answer to our call in the Amendment for immediate and comprehensive and thorough-going consideration to be given to an overhauling of the legislation dealing with landholding in Barbados, with Urban Development and Town and Country Planning and with the administration of the Department in charge of such matters. I would urge very strongly that this matter cannot be dealt with in a piece-meal way by dealing with small parts of it and in little fragments one or two at a time. Many members of the public are very concerned about the turn which has been taken in Town and Country Planning legislation, about the administration of the Department dealing with Town and Country Planning, and what exactly is the relationship of Urban Development Planning to Town and Country Planning. We are concerned with the local problems arising in this matter; and not only members on this side of the House but the entire land holding public of Barbados are being called into question and are being concerned in this matter. The whole land law of Barbados is being called into question; land title, land registration and all of these things are matters which have an intimate and close relationship to Town and Country Planning. We feel, therefore, that in view of the fact that it is known that many matters are being considered, a proper explanation should have been given in the Queen's Speech as to what exactly is contemplated and what exactly is envisaged by the Government relating to legislation dealing with the whole land law in this country, now that we have become independent. 5.20 p.m.

There are new Urban Developments going on; but at the same time, despite the existence of the deformation Officer, landowners are being kept in the dark, and even sometimes members of this Honourable House are kept in the dark as to exactly what the Government intends to do towards the best possible utilization of land in Barbados. The landowners ought to know exactly what their future position would be in the light of planning.

Now, the Queen's Speech contains a passage dealing with Urban Development. I should read this: - "Approximately 600 acres of well located land have been purchased for a satellite town". You would believe when you saw this that it was something exactly new. You would believe that it was some startling development being made. We are taking this development to mean the Cave Hill Scheme, but this is something which was initiated by Senator Mapp when he was a Minister of Government and which took place under that regime.

This is put forward six years after. "Approximately 600 acres of well located land have been purchased for a satellite town" and it would appear as if something new was being presented. It is nothing new. It was in the manifesto of the B.L.P. in 1956, and in 1961 it was in the manifesto as something already done. Therefore, it is no new policy. It was declared a Development Area at that time.

The Government is bankrupt of a declared Urban Development policy. In even a small island, just 21 miles by

14 miles there is continued Urban Development and yet there is no central plan. Those of us who fool and scratch around on the outside observe that there is no Central Planning decision. We observe who get permission to develop; we get some planning sometimes, but we get no further.

In the Christ Church parish where Urban Development is permissible, we have never seen a single plan that would tell us something of Urban Development in Barbados as a whole. While one satellite town is to be developed by the Government, they have not given any indication of what other satellite towns. What about the existing towns? What about Oistin where there is a narrow road and parking is permitted? There are, at least, three or four members of this House who have to drive home along there, and we are made only too aware of the narrowness of the streets of Oistins. We are also aware that people in Oistin cry out for an esplanade and playing field, for proper drainage and for a proper road system, for the traffic in Barbados is great. But for persons from Oistins who happen not to have a motor car, they have to catch a bus. Oistin should have an esplanade and playing field. All these things are needed. What was done in Oistin was done by private initiative. What was needed now is some initiative by the Government to develop the area and a proper analysis to see what is required.

We go north to Holetown, the oldest town in Barbados. The Government has no excuse that it is unable to buy land. It owns a lot of land down there, and when we go down there we see some bush and some barbed wire. We have one road running through the very centre of the tourist area chock-a-block with the expensive shops. There is private development going on down there, but the Government is silent as to what it intends for Holetown.

We go to Speightstown which is Barbados second city, as we are told. I do not want to trespass too far into the needs of Speightstown, in case the hon. senior member for St. Peter wants to speak of it, but Speightstown by Barbados standards is substantially an Urban district. It has numerous tenancies and it should be properly developed. It has tremendous tourist potential. With the facilities in the north, Speightstown has always remained as it was. 5.30 p.m.

It seems that the Government is satisfied with private owners paying bills at great expense and preserving their ancient galleries. When private owners do that, the Government is satisfied and does not offer any further development. The Barbados Labour Party provided an esplanade at Speightstown. What has this Government done? They left Speightstown the same way, to have them vote in overwhelming strength for the Barbados Labour Party; but it has a river which is undrained, it has its roads which are narrow, it has its erosion to the north, and efforts which were made by the Labour Party Government when Forde's Pasture was purchased have been thrown away and left to go for nothing by the present Government.

We feel that where urban development is concerned, serious attention ought to be given to the three urban centres in Barbados which form part of a continuous coastline which stretches twenty miles from Oistins to Speightstown, and somebody with vision and understanding of urban development would understand that in fact you have one continuous coast that stretches for twenty miles, and to apply vision and understanding to its development is what is needed. We are entitled to expect from the Government that in the Departments dealing with this, some such project would be put forward to members of the House and to the public, and we do not see it. It must be thought, Mr. Speaker that because I only deal with coastal towns that we on this side of the House only envisage coastal towns. It is well known for a long time the necessity for a new inland development area in the South of Barbados. Surveys and examinations have been made in St. George, Town and Country Planning Officers have said and experts have examined and reported that St. George would be well served by a new urban district at its centre by St. George's church and

Charles Rowe Bridge which would link up the present facilities that exist there and provide a true centre, and it would be a true transport centre, because so many routes go through that parish of St. George. All of this we know is there on the files, and we would expect to see it, Mr. Speaker, when the Speech is dealing with urban development and has a specific head on urban development.

We would expect that Oistin would have a Police Court to prevent people from Christ Church having to travel very great distances to the small inconvenient Court at Boarded Hall, and Boarded Hall does not even properly serve the needs of the inhabitants of St. George. In our manifesto we were urging the Government to decentralise the Police Station and the Court system at District 'B' and put a Court where people can get to it in St. George near to the Church, and a Court near in Christ Church, at Oistin. We would urge that on the Government and urge the development of an inland town to serve as a parking centre, to serve as a place where youth can go on Saturday nights perhaps and find a light or two, a Social-Centre - somewhere to meet their friends where they can at least feel they are welcome and this is provided for them.

Anybody who has seen Oistin a Saturday night when the streets are thronged with people knows that all the people from the Gall Hill Housing Area have to come down the hill and stand up in the streets at Oistin if they do not want to go to the Plaza. They either have to go to the cinema or stand up in the streets and make traffic more difficult through no fault of theirs. Belleplaine, Mr. Speaker, needs development. Right down to electricity again was put there by the previous regime; but Belleplaine remains. We have promises of industrial development in Belleplaine. We have had many of these promises, but so little attention has been paid to what facilities an urban centre actually needs that a heavy downfall of rain can still practically cut off Belleplaine from the rest of Barbados. After all, what is the necessity of having roads if not to get in and get out? We have the much needed East Coast Road, and yet at present when the floods come Belleplaine is still without even a coastal road to assist it in its communications. The other roads remain. You wonder and I wonder and I am sure the Minister of Agriculture must have wondered if another set of rain came down if even the last main roads would still survive and be passable. This is what we would understand by Urban Planning, and this is what we would understand if we saw that the Government had a whole new plan. The Government is giving new Barbados new ideas; it is not as if the ideas have not been brought to them. I presume the Government must have read our manifesto.

I presume, Mr. Speaker, that some of them have been able to see the Master Plan of the Government. Some members of the Government have access to the Town Planning Officer and must know that discussions must have been held at some time, but not a word can be said about them for the five and a half years in power of the present Government which enjoys the confidence of the public. We feel this is a serious omission, and we urge on hon. members to support the amendment on these grounds. We urge on the Government to think seriously about the matter of Urban Development and to give genuine consideration to the plans initiated by the Barbados Labour Party. There is nothing wrong with them because we started them. The Plans that were initiated by the Barbados Labour Party have been developed by the machinery the Labour Party put there, and if it falls to the Democratic Labour Party to put these plans into force, they are none the worse plans for them either. I urge on hon. members to support this amendment which I have the honour to second.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I would term this speech as the Address given by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and I would term it as the No. 2 D.L.P. Manifesto, because a lot of things are mentioned here only because the ink and paper were available.

5.40 p.m.

Now, Sir, when one thinks of how roads are mentioned in this Address and then listens to the Replies given to our Questions by the Minister of Communications today, the case is an entirely different one. They are hiding something from somebody; you would have to come to that conclusion if you were to listen to the Minister of Education. Mention has been made in this Address relative to housing and I only asked a simple question of the Minister if he is aware that a human being is called upon to occupy a hut at West St. Joseph Secondary School? It is a hut, not a building, and the Minister requested me to put the matter to him in writing. This is only a hut; but you will notice that the Government has mentioned something about buying 600 acres of land and building houses. That is only written on paper and it will entail a large amount of money; yet in respect of a hut which a human being is called upon to occupy as a watchman, you put a case and you must write and ask the Minister again and again.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I ask the hon. member not to deal with that particular hut *à propos* of Her Majesty's Speech.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, as to this house for the caretaker at Blackman's School in the parish of St. Joseph, I will not use the word 'Hut'. A hut is a small thing and I do not want to think that they will wreck themselves in order to repair something like that; but the Minister still wants me to ask him another Question. In a Question posed to them they tell us about a master plan, a first-class excuse, and everything is being done for the 1967-68 programme; but if one reads what is put in here and does not know the present Government, he will say to himself: "We have the best Government in the world." If one reads this and does not listen to anything else, he is bound to say that we have a good Government. To read this and then listen to the Government, the only thing that one could say is that it is time for them to stop bluffing. This is a real bluff; you are spending mints of money for urban development and what has happened? Two months ago the same workers who are referred to in this Speech were living on the brink of disaster and with their hands wide open they were asking the Government to acquire somewhere in which to place them. And what did this Government do a few weeks ago? They postponed the consideration of that Resolution so as to mark time! I would not say that they refused to acquire a site, but they are just marking time and they do not care anything about the people. The land is there just asking the Government to come and take it and relieve these people. Yet you have in this Speech that they are going to buy 600 acres of land.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. It is not fair for the hon. member to say that the Government does not care anything about the people. We have made statements in this House as to what we have done and what we have to do as a long-term measure.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Leader of the House says that it is not fair to say that the Government does not care anything about the people, but what can I say? I am speaking for the sufferers. I am not saying this of myself; I am not speaking of my own case because at present I am not suffering. What I say is what the sufferers are saying. They are saying that the Government does not care; they are saying: "You all are all right" and that includes me. The people are saying that we are all right and they are living on the brink of disaster. It is not a question of my house: it is a question of the houses of the people. The hon. member can appeal to Your Honour and say that it is not fair to say what I am saying, but I would be glad if you would go to Ellis Village at night and see if you will come back with a good skin. (Laughter) I am saying that the Government is marking time; they just do not care.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the hon. member still addressing the Chair?

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. SMITH: Yes, Sir, I am addressing the Chair. I cannot do anything more. There are no kid gloves this

afternoon. When the people in St. Joseph read this, they can see where I am a mock man.

Mr. SPEAKER: There were two hon. members on their feet. The hon. junior member for St. Andrew rose and said: "on a point of order."

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit here and hear the hon. member say that the Government does not care about the people.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

Mr. CORBIN: I will make it now. The hon. member and I went down to St. Joseph and we sent lorries and removed the people who were suffering to other sites. If there are other people who are not in such a bad condition, they are the people whom the hon. member is speaking about. But we have removed some of these people, and if there are other people who are suffering, those are the ones to whom the hon. member is referring.
5.50 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER: That I accept as a point of explanation. But do not stretch your imagination to think that it is a point of order.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member must get up and say something. I agree with him. He is not representing these people whom I am speaking now about; he is only trying to protect himself now because he is a member of the Government.

Sir, I am saying that there are still people there with their houses propped up and leaning. One of them came to me up to last week and I called up the authorities concerned and they promised that they would send out a man to investigate. This particular person tried to get a house spot in St. Thomas and wondered if the Housing Authority would help him with the expense of moving the house. Is that hon. member referring to that person whom the Government helped? Another man was also trying to get a spot for his house. These people cannot be happy. The hon. member knows the houses which I am speaking about. The people are in a very bad way.

You are telling us all about this Urban Development and satellite town; all of that is very good opinion. At the same time, you are leaving out these people whose homes are washed down the hill. It may happen while they are in their homes. Whom can we blame for it? The Government! Lammings Pasture is there for you to buy. I can tell you what is holding up this buy by the Government. It is a very nice thing to postpone that Resolution of mine, but you postpone it until when? I thought I would have been told today something about it, but it seems to me that the Government has forgotten it.

Mr. SPEAKER: May I point out to the hon. member that the next thing on the Order Paper is the Resolution by the hon. member, and if we finish dealing with this matter today we may come to that.

Mr. SMITH: Sir, that is very true, but we may never get to it. This House may be prorogued first.

This is a reply to the Throne Speech which made mention of Land and Urban Development. It is not nice of hon. members to jump up every now and then to try to stop the speaker from speaking. I know how to deal with it. I would not be off my latitude because I can refer to it and I have the references to refer to it. When it comes to the amendment before us, you will notice that a paragraph states:

"Consider that immediate comprehensive and thorough going consideration should be given to an overhauling of the legislation dealing with landholding in Barbados, with Urban Development and Town and Country Planning and with the administration of the Departments in charge of such matters. In this respect the House are of the opinion that more than one satellite town is needed in Barbados."

You can clearly see that the Government is travelling fast - I would say very fast - but is doing very little. If one would refer to the first manifesto of the D.L.P., one would see very many things written into it to be done which have not been done yet. Mention was only made of those things. This Throne Speech is like that manifesto, only to read and only to fool who can be fooled with its nice things.

The Government had to postpone the Resolution relative to Lammings, and in the first manifesto of the present Government, one of the first things written into it was that they were going to buy all the tenancies for the workers; that the Government is going to bring all the workers from the gullies and put them in the front. This is what was told in the first manifesto, and now the time has come to test that, what has happened? You put off even people like Benny Beg, people whose houses are falling in the gullies and you cannot find time to move them, but you are still telling the people to vote for you; those people whose houses are washed into the gullies, those people who were referred to at the time and of whom you said that you were going to bring them to the front, but here you are making it look as hard as it can be for them. Here you are making it appear as if the hardest thing to be done is to purchase Lammings.

These are the people whom you said in your manifesto that you were going to do it for; and now the people want help, you are not going to do it. I do not want any help yet, Mr. Speaker; so do not believe that you are helping me. You are doing me nothing. If you buy the land or if you do not it does not trouble me at all. I am in here to help the people; it is only the people who are in my mind. It is those people who want help and they are suffering.
6.00 p.m.

A man came to me yesterday; poor fellow he is not from St. Joseph, he is from St. Michael. He is from a plantation in St. Michael, and he said: "Skipper, I went out to work, and they put me to pick cow itch. I could not pick it and I left it, and the manager said he would give me notice." I told him that if he gave me notice it is his land and he would have to go. The man told me that the land bears some good canes and he would not like to leave it, and I told him to go back and pick the cow itch. Cow itch is a thing that stings, and he had to go back. He left me with the understanding that he was going back to save the bit of land, because he said he has nowhere to carry his old house.

Mr. Speaker, land is very scarce. It is as scarce in the country today as it is in Bridgetown, and it is time for the Government to do something, and as this amendment says, you want more than one satellite town.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: On a point of order, the hon. senior member for St. Joseph mentioned that the Manager would give the man notice to move. I would like to draw to his attention that under the Tenantry Act the Manager is not in a position to move any house that is on his land.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that is not a point of order. It may well be a point of law.

Mr. SMITH: I would call that a point of reminder. The Manager can give notice; he cannot chase him away in a day or two; he has to give him the necessary time. But he would have to give him notice if the man does not work. These people rent the land with the understanding that they are to work on the plantation. Anyhow the man is still unhappy. I now see why you don't want to buy Lammings for these people. Go and put nature before the Police Magistrate for moving these people when the land slips. Go and lock up the land for slipping. I now see why you are not too keen in getting somewhere for these people, because they cannot get rid of them as easily as people think; but nature is doing it. Get up on a point of order and tell me what nature cannot do.

You know, Mr. Speaker, that when your people are suffering you cannot feel happy, because the people are always running me down. There is a poor woman living near

Kellman's Pond whose belongings were spoiled when water went into her house. I told her to wait until we got Lammings, because after listening to the people from the Government on the day we visited the area, I thought the people would have been there already. Something is holding it back, and I do not know what it is. It is said that if the Government moves them up it would be a star in my crown. If you move the people now, you cannot get rid of Smith; but move or no move, you cannot move Smith.

Now, Sir, I am going down the line. I am sure, Sir, that if the Gentleman who read the Address were in here now, he would look at this Government differently. He did not write this Speech on his own; this was handed to him; and if he were here, I would try to explain it to him until tomorrow morning. I would try to explain everything to show him he was misled. To begin with, everything in here is very vague. It is as vague as the replies we received here this afternoon. Everything will be done in the 1967-68 programme, and they cannot tell us if they have started on the programme yet. That is the policy or principle of the Democratic Labour Party; all writing, very little action. Now, Sir, there are certain points that concern me; I am a shadow man; so I have to shadow.

It is set out in the speech "that my Government considers urban renewal a matter of high priority in any development programme and the first claim against any offer of external aid. Roads and bridges are being improved and widened on an island-wide basis."

Now I had to ask the Minister for Roads whether these roads will be done to relieve people with their crops, but the reply from the Minister put me all the way out in 1966 when the crop will be over. He had better not reply. I cannot call this document what I would like to call it in here, because the Rules of this House prevent me. I would not even say "rank hypocrisy", but if I do, that would not be offensive.

Mr. SPEAKER: I could not agree with the hon. member more.

Mr. SMITH: Well, Sir, this piece of document here is rank hypocrisy, hypocrisy to the highest telling us things you are going to do, because now that I have asked for relief for these poor people at Horton's Village, the Minister cannot tell me when he is going to do it. Now roads and bridges are referred to in this document. Horton's Village does not need a bridge; the road only wants "fixing right".

The hon. gentleman who read this document believes that everything is well with it. He would not expect such a hypocritical document would be placed into the hands of such a worthy man to be read to the people of Barbados. Parish Land in St. George needs roads and water. There is also a place called Drax Hall. I have never been there yet, and although St. George has representatives, these complaints come to me. One may ask why these people come to me and not to the representatives. They know I am the only person who would try to air their views on the floor of this House.
6.10 p.m.

We have representatives for St. George in here and they will get up and tell me that I am wrong; but I will not be wrong. I will repeat for them again, Drax Hall and Parish Land. I have fixed it right with every man and woman in that parish so that they will come to me. This Government has a job when they have me up against them as an opposition. They cannot shut my mouth too easily.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be too long.

This is what is stated in this Speech:-

"Steps have been taken to have the efficiency of the public transport service improved."

I sincerely hope that the Government will take these steps, because it has not been improved yet and the people

are still complaining. On the last occasion when I mentioned the route along Lower Bank Hall and White Park, I was told that it was all right, but that is not so. I hope that the Government will see to it that the buses pass along that route and take people to Bridgetown, especially when the rain is falling. I have been told that some of the workers have lost their jobs because they could not get to work. Sometimes employees might put the blame on the buses. I remember that a man was to go to work one morning; he turned up late and his house was soaking wet but his pants and shirt were dry. He had thrown his jacket into the water but he forgot to throw himself into the water (*Laughter*). But that will not happen to all the workers. I was coming up from the Arts College and I saw that people were at the bus stand down there; the rain was falling and the bus did not turn up. That is not an improvement of the bus service. You take people from one bus stand and carry them to another from which they have to walk further than they would have to walk otherwise. They have to be driven a mile and then they have to walk two miles.

I want this Government to listen to these things and see for themselves and do not try to embarrass the people any more. That may be the recompense which this Government is giving the people for voting for them, but that reward is not good enough. I am not just speaking because I have a mouth; I am saying that these routes should be investigated. I mentioned to the Minister that on the Cave Hill bus route the people are complaining that they are losing business; they prefer to walk across the Bow Road so that they can catch a bus to get them to Bridgetown rather than wait on the Cave Hill bus. It is my duty to draw these things to the attention of the Government. All is not well with the Cave Hill bus route.

As to the water services, this is mentioned in this Speech: "The development of the Island's water resources continues. New sources of water supply are expected to increase production by at least 2.6 million gallons daily. And it ends up by telling us about a master plan for water. On the question of the Caribbean Free Trade Agreement, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition dealt with that to the best of his ability; so I cannot say anything about it, because I am a layman. The hon. member talked about the OAS, but all the OAS I know about is the one down Broad Street where I can go and "fire one". (*Laughter*). Therefore I cannot elaborate on that too much, but my commonsense tells me that you still have to pay \$40,000 so as to join up with this thing. I know about spending money. You may have read that the Prime Minister said that he has not got to ask anybody in Barbados anything about joining this OAS. As to the Free Trade Area, I only knew about it after everything was done, but I also read that you are not altogether giving him the green light because he has to come here and budget for this \$40,000. The Prime Minister goes out of this country and makes the people outside feel that we are nothing at all. And when I say "we" I mean the members of the opposition. When somebody asks him anything he says that we are unintelligent. That is how the Leader of this country is treating the Opposition. That is how he is treating us. But if he were here this afternoon, I would tell him how much I care about him.

Now, Sir, we are the representatives of the people. The people have elected us here in the same manner as they have elected the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister became the Prime Minister by begging for votes just as I would have to beg for votes, and in the Election which has just taken place, he begged harder than I. But after he begged for votes and received them, he forgets the same people who voted for him. When he goes outside, and let the big shots know that he does not have to come here and ask anybody anything, whom does he mean? He means the entire electorate. The people voted for him and they voted for me too, and if our supporters are ignorant, his supporters are ignorant too. If he does not know, I will tell him that these utterances from him will always make things difficult. 6.20 p.m.

Well, I can tell you this. I think he had better keep outside altogether because my business is to reply to the

Throne Speech, I believe he is responsible for this Speech. He must have written some of it, or the most of it, and now that we are discussing it, where is he? Spreeing?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on at least three occasions - I think it is more - the hon. member has attempted to draw an adverse picture on the absence of the Prime Minister in this Chamber when the House is meeting. The hon. member has done it twice last Session, and Your Honour from the Chair has given a very straightforward and unequivocal ruling on this matter. Your Honour has pointed out that the Prime Minister is not required to be present in Parliament to deal with certain things, nor is there need for his continued presence in this Chamber when the Cabinet has made provision for a Leader of the House; and as long as there is the Leader of the House, he is constitutionally required to be present in Parliament to answer so far as he can for the Government.

I have pointed out this in this Parliament too, not yet in this session but certainly in the last session; but the Prime Minister's absence from this Chamber does not prevent hon. members' criticisms from being answered.

Mr. SPEAKER: In this session, I have made no reference to it, but I certainly did in the previous session. It is the duty of the Leader of the House so long as he is available to be present throughout the meeting of the House. That is why the House has made special provision for the Leader of the House. It is not the duty of the Prime Minister to be present throughout any meeting of the House or even at any meeting of the House.

It would be well to remember too that in May's "Usage of Parliament" mention was made on the matter. It was laid down that the Prime Minister should be in Parliament at least to answer certain questions, though he was not expected to be there on all occasions because of his other duties to the State.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, some people whose memories are what they are, do not remember, or they do not want to remember, that the Hon. Prime Minister lambasted the last Government and told the people of this country that the then Premier and his Ministers were flying all over the world and flying out of their money. Still what the Prime Minister of the country and all the other Ministers are doing now is flying about the world. They told the people: "Look at them; flying all about, and would not get down to business. They should get down to business and save that money." The Hon. Leader of the House has heard that too. He can get up and say he never heard it. That has happened when this Government lambasted the last Government for doing this same thing. If I get up and lambast him for doing the same thing, I am doing nothing wrong. I am telling the truth. The Prime Minister is out of the Island. The next time I will see him with some glass in his hand.

Mr. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

Mr. SMITH: Yes, it does not arise. That is why I am not going any further. When you see him the next time, you would see him with a big glass drinking champagne at a wedding. I hope the cameraman would take his picture so that I can see him.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then he would be in good company. He would be in the best company because when you are drinking champagne in company, you are in the best company.

Mr. SMITH: That is no rumbibbers' company. When you are drinking champagne you are in big company. I am sorry the Hon. Leader of the House cannot go and get one too.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I was going to make this point when you interrupted. Civil Aviation. It is stated in the Throne Speech, "My Ministers wish to see efficient air services operating through Barbados and will provide every facility in so far as this is possible, for achieving this."

This is very bare. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, when he is about to reply, to let this House know, which of the airlines is not giving good service that this Government is willing now -

Mr. WEEKES: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. This is not a motion by a Minister. I presume the Minister has no need to reply.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I would be glad if you would talk to the hon. member and not make him look stupid. He wants to call himself a Minister.

I am making my point and the hon. member gets up and say what? I am reading from what is written in the Throne Speech; I am not reading anything out of my head. It is stated:

"My Ministers wish to see efficient air services operating through Barbados and will provide every facility, is so far as this is possible for achieving this."

That is telling the public that our air services are not efficient.

Mr. WEEKES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, on a point of order. I was saying that a Minister need not reply to that.

Mr. SMITH: That is telling us that we do not have efficient air services in the Island and the Government is quite willing to bend over backwards to give proper air services. As far as I can remember, Sir, the Government spent money to have a survey on Barbados' Civil Aviation. 6.30 p.m.

I am reading what is here. I am not reading anything out of my hip pocket.

"My Ministers wish to see efficient air services." That is telling the public that our air services are not efficient.

Mr. WEEKES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, on a point of motion, I would say this: that the mover of this

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not giving way because the hon. member has got up on a point of motion.

Mr. WEEKES: On a point of order, the Hon. Mover has to reply.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will the hon. senior member for St. Philip please take his seat?

Mr. SMITH: As I was saying, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that is telling us that we do not have an efficient air service in the island, and the Government is quite willing to bend over backwards to give an efficient air service. This is very vague, because as far as I can remember, the Government spent money to have a survey of Barbados Civil Aviation; a Report was made but has not seen the light of day. Now imagine the Government spending money to have things done, and when the Report is made, the public does not know what is happening. It is just like when a Report was made some time ago I think, into the sugar industry and we only got a part of it. I will not go any further than to say that that leaves me to think most things. We voted money to expand and develop Seawall. As a matter of fact, I think they are doing work up there now - if it is not finished - and the Hon. Introducer of the Resolution never told us that the air service was inefficient. The planes come over my place very often. (Hon. N. W. BOXILL: I am sorry one can't drop on it) Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am hearing a voice. The Minister should set an example, and I want you to make an example of any member who tries to make himself or yourself look ridiculous in this Chamber. You must make him or her an example when he is trying to make himself ridiculous. Some of us get on very ridiculous at home, and the wives of some of us have to run and leave us. I know how I mean and who I mean, and they are not to trouble me because I will talk.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we should be told something relative to these air lines, and we should be told if they are

about to bring in another air line. I hope this is not the thin edge of the wedge, because I was hearing about some airline which wants to come in here. I think it is Eagle or Varig. I hope this is not telling us that the airlines are inefficient so as to bring in these new ones. If you bring in new lines without bringing in more passengers, you would only increase the running to more money. I hope that the Government will go into this matter before bringing in another airline; otherwise what traffic you have would be divided into three where at present it may be two. It is just as if you have one shop in a district and three more come in. The customers are still the same and it would reduce the profit. I hope that I will not hear that Eagle, Varig or Brazil Airlines are coming. I am not talking too plainly because if I do, they may know how I pick up my information. I am warning this Government to be very careful with these airlines. We have to know how to live in this world.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to draw to the attention of hon. members of this Chamber standing Order No. 29 (6) which reads as follows:-

"While a Member is speaking, all other members shall be silent or shall confer only in undertones, and shall not make unseemly interruptions."

Let the hon. member proceed.

Mr. SMITH: Well, Sir, when one is accustomed to heaving badly, merely warning him does not help. You would have to wait your chance and name him. You hear how they are laughing now. Keep your eyes out and you will hold him, and I will assist you with him. Now, Sir, I was talking about Eagle Airlines, but I am not going any further; I will wait to see what is coming. 6.40 p.m.

I made this point already and I am only picking out certain things now. Mention has been made of the Deep Water Harbour. In this Speech this is what is stated:

"Due to the high degree of utilisation of the Bridgetown Harbour and its facilities, consideration is being given to a proposal to seek financial assistance in providing increased storage facilities and berthing accommodation."

Well, Sir, the Harbour is doing a good job, thanks to the Barbados Labour Party, although one of the Kiaki Kings said that the pioneer of it, the person responsible for bringing it about, should be tied up and thrown into it; but the same person I have seen live long enough to be able to say it is doing a good job. That Harbour is making money. Handling costs have increased considerably and the consumers are not benefiting from it. The price of commodities is still up in the air. I feel that some of these profits should be passed on to the consumers. I do not know what is being done with the profits, but I feel that some of them should be passed on to the consumers, because that was the sole idea of the erection of that Harbour. The sole idea of the erection of that Harbour was to help keep down the cost of living. In this Throne Speech no mention has been made as to how you are going about keeping down the cost of living. The cost of living is soaring, and it is time that this Government should tell us how they are going about keeping it down. They should not tell us that they are studying a master plan, and as soon as they are finished they will be able to tell us that the cost of living will be reduced. Let us hear something about the servant plan. The master has money to pay the servant; so let the servant hear something about the servant plan.

Since the Harbour was operating, it is time that we should know something about it. We should not just be told that you want this berthing space. You are going about this in a small way, and I do not think that we have got so much traffic that we have to make the necessary accommodation available to it. I am sure that some consideration could be given to it. If they were to allow a day or two more for storage, they would be able to find more room for storing goods, but the thing is too costly down there. If a package weighs 50 pounds you have to pay for a ton, and if it is a ton and two pounds, you have to pay for two tons. You are given

only five days' grace, which is a little short for some poor people. When you are clearing goods, in the way in which the ships are coming, and the money is exhausted at the Bank, you have to wait until you can accumulate more money so as to take out the goods. The Minister should give the matter some consideration and leave it to the discretion of the people down there to make a charge according to the size of the package, and at least allow a day or two more for clearing the goods or reduce the cost. You will be surprised to know that you have to pay \$45 to \$60 on a package due to the time that it was kept down here. You are really paying for two tons when the package may be only 2,300 pounds. All of that should be gone into. I know that the more money you get the better it will be for you, but the cost of living has to be considered.

As far as this Address is concerned, really and truly I am going to follow it closely and see five years from now how much will have been gone into account between now and the next General Election, as far as this Government is concerned. They have a lot of things here which they will not get; they have a way of budgeting for more money than they can spend and making people believe that they are spending a lot of money when the year comes, whereas a lot of the money lapses. They can tell the people that they are budgeting for a lot of money, but they do not come back and tell them that they have not spent the money. That is why I say that it is time for them to stop bluffing and let us get down to doing real work.

As far as the matter of Soil Conservation is concerned, I think it is time that the Government give it serious thought. They should allow first things to come first. People who are living in the Soil Conservation Areas are being threatened; and rather than fix places which are only hills, I think that they should try and fix places where the people's houses are endangered. I know that the expert will say that if you are in an area which is being worked upon, it is not wise to leave that and go to another one; but if you are in an area where lives are involved, then you should deal with that area first, regardless of the consequences. You cannot always take the time from experts; you must do that sometimes; but if you can convince them from a common-sense point of view, if they are sensible people, you will be able to convince them. You cannot tell a man in the actual work when he is going right or wrong, but you can tell these people that in this area you have houses and you have lives and that they should tackle this area first.

6.50 p.m.

But, will you tell the expert, now here in District "B" you only have land, but in District "A" you have houses and you have laws taking care of that first? I dare say the expert would be able to listen to reason.

Mr. WEEKES: Mr. Speaker, I beg most respectfully to apologise to you, but I do think that the point which the hon. member has mentioned is irrelevant.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I do not know now what to say to him. I notice that you cannot talk. You cannot let the House hear what is in your mind. It is a pity that Your Honour has to associate yourself with such people. The hon. member says that it is irrelevant; so I would go on. Civil Aviation is mentioned in this Speech.

I am only drawing to the attention of the Hon. Minister in charge, that I know the Minister in charge in the former Government. We all visited this site and we all saw how these people were living - this is now over six years - and nothing has happened. It is only because we were blessed with good weather. It is surprising to know that the last November rains caused landslides and the land which is accustomed to slipping stood firm.

I say that the Government has got the money. I know they are not 'broke' because of the way in which they spent money in November on the celebrations. They must therefore consider these people first and let us go ahead and do some good work in the interest of these people.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, on the question of Education, I have to make a few contributions and I would like to speak on this matter in relation to what has been mentioned in the Throne Speech. Everyone in this House should know that we do not feel very happy over what we see in the policy of our present school system and in relation to our present school administration. There are many things which are mentioned in the Throne Speech that I am afraid that I have to voice some criticism on them.

Many of us are aware of the difficulties with which we are confronted nowadays relating to the staffing of our schools. There are Headmasters and Headmistresses of Primary Schools who begin a school term with quite a few units of the teaching staff absent. If you go to Christ Church or St. John you can see the same thing happening.

We have an induction course as well as a Government training course for teachers at Erdiston College. There has been recently a new salary scheme for teachers; but in spite of that, every Headteacher has a headache at the beginning of every term. At every school this is a fact, and nobody in Barbados can gainsay that fact. Our children are suffering as a result.

What is wanted? I can only come to the one conclusion, after reading the proposals dealing with Education, that the Government Minister who introduced these proposals in the Throne Speech did so without consulting any one of the experts. I know that you should leave the running of Education to the experts. The Minister's task is to direct the policy; but as far as the administration and the things wanted, unless the Minister individually has that special knowledge, if he attempts to put into fact what he is not consulted yet about, matters will go from bad to worse.

Now, who recommended the proposal for a Junior College? In Barbados, we have had Sixth Forms in the First Grade schools for years. We have Sixth Forms at Harrison College, Queen's College, the Lodge School and there is one, I believe, at St. Michael Girls' School and the Boys' Foundation. Now, we are to have a Junior College. Can the Minister tell us that they are aspiring to this through the advice of practising teachers or educationalists, or out of the suggestion of some educational body competent to give advice, that we are going to have a Junior College to displace the existing Sixth Forms?

Can the Minister satisfy me that this is not his own obsession, his own idea or his own fancy? I would be very grateful indeed if he would tell us, because I have my own view at the idea of sacrificing the existing Sixth Forms at these various schools for a Junior College. In my view, the Sixth Forms should be extended to certain of the secondary Schools outside the Bridgetown area, or apart from the Lodge School.

7.00 p.m.

In my opinion there is no reason why there should not be a Sixth Form at Coleridge-Parry and at Alexandra in St. Peter. When boys and girls are so successful as to receive more than five or six credits in the G.C.E. "O" Level, they have to leave Coleridge-Parry and Alexandra and go up to Queens College, Harrison College and Combermere. Sixth Forms mean a lot to Secondary Grammar Schools. To reach a Sixth Form is an achievement, and small boys look up to the Sixth Form. It is an inspiration in itself in a school; it is a heritage we should have for a long time; and when I see that this Government is deciding to build this Junior College and have it centralised somewhere, I think more than culturally or educationally it would be a great setback. My view is that you should encourage schools not yet having Sixth Forms to have Sixth Forms rather than lop off the existing Sixth Forms for a Junior College. I do not know that it will be argued whether it is an economic advantage, but certainly you cannot think of matters educational in terms of pounds, shillings and pence or dollars and cents. I would like to know and be certain that I know where the idea sprang from as far as initi-

ating such a proposal as a central Junior College at the expense of losing our Sixth Forms is concerned.

There are Private Secondary Schools which have Sixth Forms where pupils take subjects at Advanced Level. I know teachers who have served in some of these schools as specialists in one subject or another, and I wonder what is the idea now to do away with the existing Sixth Forms. I know that between Queen's College and Harrison College where there is a particular specialist in one field, pupils of Queen's College go to Harrison College. That used to be the practice some time ago, if it does not still obtain - and vice versa. If there was a better man, or woman for that matter, in one particular subject, especially if the subject is scientific, one school helps the other; but to stop off our Sixth Forms entirely with one blow and to build a Junior College of Sixth Formers - I cannot see any good coming from it, and I wonder what expert advice has recommended that.

As I said, that is my view: and unless the Minister is especially capable of speaking professionally and knowledgeably on such matters, I think there is a great danger in having at his beck and call a staff of experts whom he did not consult or does not care to consult, to have these things written into the Throne Speech and ask us to accept them. It is asking too much.

We all know, and I began by saying, that with primary schools in Barbados, the majority are under-staffed at the beginning of the school year, but I have been told that very often young teachers are taken on for periods of one year or more. They are not appointed. What happens invariably is that these young people with three School Certificates work for a year or more, and during that time there is a lot of frustration, and the first opportunity presenting itself in commerce or for migration to a country which can pay higher wages than Barbados, they take advantage, and that means that the next year there are other beginners who come on and repeat that experience. The children must eventually suffer. Is there anything proposed in this set of proposals here that seeks to remedy such a condition? Is there anything that we can read within these pages of the Throne Speech telling us that something is provided to avoid these repetitions? It means that our school system at the level of education must get lower, and that teachers, having more frustration, must get more disgusted and people will eventually not even think of entering the teaching profession. Now these things are known to almost everybody now.

Now we have such a thing called an induction course. These courses, I think, take place during the summer holidays, and the school term begins around late August or early September, and some of the more applicable teachers who attend these courses are taken on at schools all over the Island. I see that it is proposed here to have some initial course of training at Erdiston College. Now the Minister will tell me when he replies whether it is a different sort of course or a duplication of the induction course. What is this new course we are hearing of in these proposals?
7.10 p.m.

As to this new beginners' course at Erdiston College - as a matter of fact, Erdiston College has already come in for some serious criticism, and for Erdiston College now to take on these beginners who normally pass from the induction course is to make matters at Erdiston College more complicated than they are at the present time. Are you going to drop this induction course or is that initial course going to be a weekend course or what? Nothing is clear.

I see that it is proposed to have another Secondary School. I am not going to criticise that, but it is not as great an achievement as you think it might be. Another Secondary School was proposed by the former Government which went out of power in 1961. Now I see that another Secondary School is being proposed. When I say that, I mean a school building. If you were to look at Harrison College, you will see that there is only one school. At least it is six times

as big as when I was a boy, but you still have one school. You see that schools have been extended. The Coleridge-Parry Schools have been merged. When I was a boy, if you were to put the two rolls together, they would not go up to seventy; but now you will find forms at the Coleridge-Parry School of fifty. I regret to say that at the Alexandra School in the parish of Saint Peter, building operations have ceased. The extension at this school was going on for a reasonable period of time, but what is happening? Of course, that would not appear in this Speech. You would have to hear that from me, a representative of the parish. But building operations have been stopped. In a Speech from the Throne, I think that people should know the truth and nothing but the truth.

There is mention in this Speech of a Technical College and Trade Schools to be established. There must be some difference between the two of them. I hope that the Minister when he replies, will enlighten us as to the difference between the two of these as he knows it - the difference between a Technical College and a Trade School. I know that we have a Technical School at Richmond, but I do not know that we have a Trade School. I know also that we have some extra wings at some of the Grammar Schools, one of them being the Coleridge-Parry School. Since the operation of these schools with extended wings, for the first time this term there will be a class where the sixteen-plus pupils are taking night classes at the Coleridge-Parry School.

I am also going to say this while I am on my feet. The teachers who have to work during these abnormal hours, I understand, have been told that the Government knows that it is not paying them adequately. I hope that the Government will soon honour its pledge to pay these teachers adequately for working during these abnormal hours. Some of these specially picked teachers who went to the United Kingdom and the United States of America still have their grievances as far as salary is concerned. I want the Minister to know that. These teachers come to me and they tell me these things. They are doing extra work at night at the technical wings of these schools. That came to me while I was on my feet. If I were to ask a question about that, it will take a long time to be answered.

I do not want this information for myself; I want it for the people. Do not lose people with threats. I am asking what is the difference between a Technical School and a Trade School, and where are these Trade Schools and these Technical Schools to be set up? You can always have a Throne Speech; but if you pad it, then the people will pull away the meat from the bone. We want the meat, the real meat. I must remind hon. members that not so long ago a hotel employer gave it out to the public that employees at a certain hotel - I do not mean those employees who are working in certain jobs - I mean all workers at this hotel would be able to avail themselves of a salary of as much as \$200.00 a month. Sir, do you think that they will be given \$200.00 a month? They work for steamship fare and they go to the United Kingdom or the United States of America, Canada or wherever they find opportunities. This has been going on for too long and there is nothing in this Speech from the Throne which gives us any hope about that.
7.20 p.m.

As far as Secondary Schools are concerned, some measure of aid is given in the line of the Secondary Private Schools. Now, Sir, what about our existing new schools that are designed to be unique schools, like the Springer Memorial School and the Stow School? I do not think there is anything unique in them.

If you go to St. Leonard's, what do you find? In the Comprehensive School there are three shifts a day. There are the morning shift, the afternoon shift and the normal shift. You need prayers for that sort of situation. Three shifts in a school are nothing but confusion in every way. Do the teachers tell the Minister the truth or do the inspectors tell the Minister the truth? As far as I know, the quicker that three-shift system is abandoned, the better it would be for the children of St. Michael. I do not think anybody tells you anything about it at all. In the parish of St. Michael, you tell me that you are doing this and that, and you are trying to inspire this.

Education wants a serious Commission of Inquiry in this country. Do not let us make any boast about our educational system. I do not mean a political enquiry, but an enquiry by people competent to report - and I mean by people who are competent to give a report which would not be shelved or emasculated as was done in this country.

Coming on a little further, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I might come to St. Peter which is nearer home. I cannot be wrong now. It is not the first time I have spoken of what should be done in St. Peter. The building of the St. Peter's Girls' School is in bad need of repair. As a matter of fact, in this day of grace, it is in the wrong place. A bus terminus is just along-side it. The St. Peter's Girls' School is disgraceful; nothing but a disgrace. It houses buses and children. Buses come there and turn around and the passengers comes out on a turning alley or round-about street, and there you see a few classes at work - and that is Education in Barbados and in Speightstown. The matter is a tragedy to the whole of this country.

Things could not be worse. The teachers are helpless. The children cannot pass in this way. If that is the average which you can find in Barbados, it is a bad lot for the children of Barbados. Come and look at the St. Peter's Girls' School on Sand Street. Years and years ago, they built Modern Secondary Schools in St. Philip, St. Joseph and the Pine Primary School. I tell you, Sir, in those years, already it is a fact that you had those Modern Secondary Schools. 7.30 p.m.

Speightstown does need a Secondary Modern School, and I thought that with all these frills we hear about, we would have had one. Maybe it is believed that we do not want one. St. James does not have one. There is a Secondary Modern School in St. Joseph, so that you can attend these schools if you belong either to the East or the South. The North is in darkness. When I say that, I am sure the Minister understands me; there is no need for light down there educational-wise. I understand that there is a school at Bawdens, St. Andrew, not very far from St. Peter, and the St. Bartholemew's Boys' School, and yet the frills go on. What we really have to keep our eyes on in Barbados is the substance, and do not let us go on doing window-dressing, making frills and parading what will attract the eye and forget the substance. That is what we are tending to do in this day and age. You must take the tourists up to the Pine; take them to Speightstown Girls' or to Bawdens or St. Bartholemew's. It would not be a good advertisement for you. In my view you have to give children the opportunity, so far as financial resources will permit, to have the facilities for education in Primary and Secondary Schools at least. Nowadays we have free University education. It is almost unique. I do not know if some of the richest Governments in the world have it, but Barbados has it. How are they being taught? How do the teachers remain in school today if you have every year to change the staff, and take on a lot of novices after a few weeks' induction? They get frustrated after acting for long periods.

It is all right to make pretty speeches on Speech Days, but that is not helping the great majority of children who are eligible for secondary education to progress. That is the shadow of the thing not the substance.

As far as administration is concerned, I would let the Minister know this. Speaking administratively, the young qualified officers in the Ministry of Education are not going to sit quietly and be content to have a Senior Acting Inspector who never could or did qualify to be an Assistant Schoolmaster with a Second Class Certificate made a senior in his Ministry. Young qualified people are not going to sit quietly and shut their mouths when they see someone who has had no kind of training, somebody of no academic consequence, somebody who could not even pass a Second Class Certificate as Assistant Schoolmaster at a primary school be made a senior official in the Ministry. You cannot ask intelligent, equipped colleagues to become angels overnight and sit under that calmly. In the final breakdown the pupils suffer when these things are perpetuated. Mr. Deputy Speaker, teachers in the Primary and Secondary Schools, whether at Combermere or at the Pine, are not

going to let it work because of these observations. They are not doing better work in the service of education; and when we in the Opposition are apprised of these things, it is our duty to let the House know and the people will know. Years ago four or five times the number of teachers applied for entrance to Erdiston College over and above the accommodation provided at that school. 7.40 p.m.

Today, do you know what happens? The Minister is not going to tell you this; people who have not even got an appointment yet have got to be asked, begged, sometimes cajoled and threatened to go to Erdiston College, whereas formerly that was not the case. Mr. Minister, take note of these things. There is one thing I want to say now and it is in the form of a question, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like the Minister to find out if at any time a directive issued from his Ministry laid it down that in order to gain entrance to Government-aided Secondary Grammar Schools, prospective entrants would have to comply with whatever was demanded or asked for by the Part 2 section of the entrance examination to these schools. I would like to find out if a fifteen-plus-year old youngster did not get into the Lodge School as an express directive of the Minister himself. That is a serious thing if it is proved. That is why we want to have a Commission of Enquiry into the overall system of education in Barbados and we are not going to be satisfied with anything else. In all of this I am yet to see the experts who recommended it. They are being too political and that is not good enough for education. I will content myself with saying what I have said, and I believe that from this side of the Table more will be said by one of our colleagues, and so, Sir, I hope that these things will be taken serious note of by the Minister. I hope that he will think seriously about them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have not tried to shock this House with any sensational matter. I have got down to the substance. These things show that a lot is not well. There is a lot to be put right. It is a question of who is teaching whom. A little child goes to school, and sometimes at the beginning of the school there are 200 children who do not have any teacher. I have seen it and I hope the Minister will go around and see it too. That is not good enough in this year of grace, and if it is not checked, or if not check is made, things must deteriorate.

Mr. HOLDER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, in going through this Speech from the Throne, and knowing the conditions of things, there are many points in it which could be debated at length. Personally, I am not going all over the ground, as it is late in the night, but I would like to get some information on Agriculture. We read here, beginning at Agriculture, as follows:-

"The Island manufactured 171,910.25 tons of sugar in 1966 and it is estimated that the 1967 production will be in excess of 200,000 tons." That is all good on paper, and with the lovely rainfall with which the Island was blessed last year, I hope we will get more than 200,000 tons. I hope that with the rainfall we have had and with the reaping season, the figure will go up to 200,000 tons and more. In this Speech, on Agriculture it goes on to say this:-

"Every effort is being made to increase the output of sugar cane per acre in order to make available a larger area of land for the production of other crops in my Government's programme for the diversification of Agriculture."

I remember, Sir, that when Dr. Saint came to Barbados as Scientist, when he became the Head of the Department of Agriculture, that was one of his chief objects. This is nothing new. Dr. Saint's idea was that we should obtain a better production per acre and therefore you will have more land for the production of other things. I have been reading and hearing a lot about this diversification of crops. We are exploring things now. The Minister will be able to help me in this matter. We are exporting yams chiefly, but the other crops which we want to bring about for export are cauliflower, cabbages, squash and things of that sort. I am wondering what is the intention of the Government where

these things are concerned, I have travelled throughout the Island and I have seen sugar-cane, yams, potatoes, and such crops being cultivated. Some plantations do not cultivate anything but sugar-cane, and I am wondering if in this programme we are expected to get all of these things from the peasants. With the area of land which the average peasant has got in Barbados, he is not in a position to make any extensive market for these things which he will be able to cultivate. Some years ago - I think it was during the war period - there was some restriction on the plantations so that they had to devote a percentage of their land to the growing of food crops.

7.50 p.m.

I am wondering, Sir, if it is the intention of Government that that can be enforced and therefore more vegetables can be planted and produced. A peasant has an area which is not so large as he can divide it. They also have to go out and toil to get things which they need; therefore, in my opinion, they stick to the planting of canes; but around this, they will plant certain other things which would be only as much as they could use in the house, but not sufficient to be marketed.

Here, eschalot it sold at something like \$1.25 a pound, and therefore if there is to be diversification, I am wondering if you are depending on the peasants alone. The peasant alone cannot produce as much vegetables to bring down the cost of living.

Take the parish of St. James. There is a large vegetable garden at Sandy Lane owned by Musson, Son & Co. It is all well and good to see the pictures of it and it is a pleasure to go and see a big concern. The layout is first class, and you can see that the person who is there knows what he is doing. I am accustomed to getting catalogues of things which can be grown in Barbados, but have not tried it on an extensive scale. We tried it and got some measure of success; but when we got to that garden and saw what was done and what was produced, I would like to see some of that done on some of the plantations.

As I travel through the plantations, I see that all they are concentrating on is cane. What I want to bring home is that here they are continuing with cane, potatoes, eddoes and yams. We have green peas in Barbados, but we have to import our dry peas. Some of our plantations can produce some of these things. I have not seen anything like that done on the big plantations.

There is another section which is here - the Agricultural Credit Bank. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was a member of the Board of that Bank for many years and, at that time, I had to give up my time and go there and sign cheques so that people could get their money. We have the Barbados Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank which serves the big plantations.

It is well and good to read in the Throne Speech this:-

"The Agricultural Credit Bank will continue to provide a loan service to small farmers to assist them in the development of their farms with a view to improving their productivity."

That is very nice. During my time on the Board of the credit Bank, I saw to it that peasants were loaned money to buy manure and animals to make manure for the land as well as things of that sort. I saw also to it that they were loaned money to help them acquire a spot. As far as I have been told, the Bank is not now loaning any money to them to help in that way. If you want these peasants to diversify, you should see to it that they get money as was formerly loaned to them to pay for their land.

I do hope what I have read about this matter is true, and that the Government will see to it in the near future that the system where you used to lend them money to acquire their spots is revived. Many people come to me and tell me that they cannot get money to finish paying for their four-acre plot. Lots of people would be glad to acquire their

plots. Nothing can give a man greater pleasure than to know he has a piece of land, and that the title deeds are in his home.

I remember, Mr. Deputy Speaker, as a member of the Agricultural Credit Bank, I read the rules quite carefully. I do hope the time will come when that help will be renewed. There are many things to speak on, such as Co-operatives, but I preferred to speak on these two points.

What the hon. member on my right, who has just sat down (the hon. senior member for St. Peter) has said of the Speightstown Girls' School is quite true. I have always wondered why it is in such a condition. Almost everytime I go to Speightstown the parking place is in front of that school; so what the hon. member said of the Girls' Schools there is quite true. It is really in a pathetic state. There are other speakers to follow, so I have just touched on that point. I do hope that I would hear something from the Hon. Minister regarding the Agricultural Credit Bank.

Mr. LYNCH: It is not my intention to prolong this debate unduly, but I find it incumbent to make a few points on the subject of Education.

The proposed Junior College is significant, but there are still many people who would prefer to see us have a full-scale debate on this very important subject. A Junior College has not found universal favour even in Great Britain.

When it was said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, it was meant that the senior pupils who administered the schools of that era were able to instill the force of discipline upon the juniors of their day. When, therefore Sixth Forms are excised from our schools, it means that instructions will suffer measurable and incalculable harm.

Those of us who have been to Technical Schools cannot but agree with the sentiments which I am putting forward. When you take them off to the junior College, they have no more what is called esprit-de-corps. They are just a hodge-podge collection of senior pupils with no more loyalties to any school. The schools from which they come have been deprived of those senior pupils whose influence in character formation is so necessary.

8.00 p.m.

It has been found that the school which is itself a microcosm can be a good training ground for later; and when young people reach the age of 17, 18 and 19 and are given certain positions of trust to carry out in the school, they can do a great deal of good in the discipline of the school by helping to see that the school's rules are observed. When then you take them away at the point which they first become useful, you are doing the school a great deal of harm, and leaving its management to the tender graces of young people who have not yet reached that stage of maturity that they might well exercise command over their colleagues. These are points, Mr. Deputy Speaker, which I am sure the Hon. Minister of Education must bear in mind, he himself having been brought up in the system of schools which had Sixth Forms. I am yet to see wherein the advantage lies except in economy, and economy ought not to be the watchword when we are dealing with so important a matter as education. Indeed Barbados has always prided itself, Mr. Deputy Speaker, upon its education, and I see no reason why at this stage of our development, now that we have entered upon Independence, we ought to change so drastically our system of training in our schools which has won us so high a reputation in the Caribbean area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, while on this point, I would like to draw to the attention of the Hon. Minister that there is some public concern growing relative to the non-publication of examination results. In every Caribbean territory, you will notice, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that when the results of public examinations arrive, they are given pride of place, whether it be in the Jamaica Gleaner, the Trinidad Guardian or the Guyana Argosy. In Barbados, the results

for the past year are yet to be seen by anyone except privileged Headmasters and Headmistresses. When it is considered that the public are shareholders in this enterprise of education which is costing us \$1,481,000 odd, when it is considered that this money is contributed by the taxpayers, surely that contributing public ought to be made aware of what is being done in the educational sector. There could be no private firm which has shareholders and which did not every year publish a balance sheet or call together its shareholders and let them know what was being done on their behalf. In Barbados in education, we have found a new departure that these results every year are shrouded in mystery. We do not think it is fair to the public, and I would ask the Hon. Minister, if it has escaped his attention, to see to it henceforth, never mind who is embarrassed, that public examinations are published, and in full, in the pages of our newspapers. The public deserves it; they contribute towards our educational budget, and some of them are demanding they should know what goes on in the various schools. As shareholders, they have a right to know what are the results gained by these schools. The sum of \$1,481,162 was spent on Government Secondary Schools during the last year. I hope the Minister will regard this not as a stricture, but as a suggestion upon which he might well act.

On the question of books for Secondary Schools - and I refer now especially to private schools - I was hoping that the Minister would have taken some of the money which was not spent during the last financial year and given some books to the private schools, because, after all, the children who attend these schools are also the children of taxpayers although they themselves subsidise the education of other children who are fortunate enough to gain admission to Government Secondary Schools. I would not be churlish in denying that the Minister has offered us some aid, but we hope in the near future he will find it possible to extend more aid to these children. It must be remembered that when we in the private schools are paid \$25 a term for those pupils whom they send to us, we are saving the Minister a considerable sum of money when it is considered that it takes well over \$200 a year to educate one of these pupils in one of his Government Secondary Schools, and therefore I think that we are doing a good job in the community, and I do not think the Minister would deny that. All we are asking is that more aid be extended to us that we might do a better job.

The fact that the Minister is willing to pay the salary of one teacher for every 200 children whom we have is a move in the right direction and we are most grateful; but we are also hoping, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that in the near future the Minister will give more consideration to this matter and remember that we are required to provide one teacher for every 40 children in the schools which we administer. When, therefore, we must provide a teacher for every 40 and receive aid for one teacher for every 200, there is a great gap to be made up, as the fees we are able to charge must bear some relation to the economy of the Island - not the fees of every school, Mr. Deputy Speaker, but I am speaking of the larger private schools who, you will have noticed, always try to keep their fees down to the barest minimum.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the acquisition of books is a most necessary thing in the process of education. You will notice, if you paid a visit to the Juvenile Library, that there are very few books there, comparatively speaking, available to children of school age. When it is remembered that there are some 69,000 children of school age in this community, and you were to see the number of books which are available there for them to borrow, you must think that many of them must go without books. If, therefore, it were possible to award a number of books - we are not asking for money now, just to award a number of books - which might build up the lending libraries at these schools, then the ultimate result must be in an improvement in the education of the pupils committed to our charge; and that I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the goal at which we are all aiming - better education for our children; for in the future without education it will be almost impossible for any young person to take a place in the civilised world inside or outside of Barbados.

I would like to support one of the previous speakers in his strictures as to the question of appointments, although it may be outside my purview. When it is stressed all over the Island - and we stress it in our schools - that it is necessary for any young person to gain qualifications if he or she hopes to take a better place in our society, and then we have the spectacle of a Government servant who has had some trouble wrestling for some years with the Junior Cambridge being appointed to a senior post in the Department of Education, what are we to tell these children whom we encourage to gain their own qualifications, when with the barest possible qualification - one upon which teenagers are bludgeoned at the age of 13 or 14, and that is all the gentleman has been able to acquire - he is promoted to the position of a Senior Education Officer.
8.10 p.m.

I have nothing against the gentleman; all I am pointing out is that the policy of the Government in appointing to posts of prominence people who have the merest possible qualifications is not the best. I hope that the Minister will be able to give us some explanation and some hope for the future that pupils will not have wasted their time in obtaining unnecessary qualifications when today for a senior post in the Government of Barbados, all that is necessary is the barest possible qualifications. On the subject of education, I am hoping that in the near future we will have a full-dress debate in this Chamber, not with acrimony but purely with the object of seeing what can be done to maintain the fair reputation of Barbados which was established by our forbears.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is good to see in this Throne Speech that "as a result of a review of the working of the Shops Act 1945, and the Bank Holidays Act, 1905, legislation for a liberalisation of opening hours of shops, for better safety, health and welfare conditions, and for greater protection for workers is under consideration". Now, Sir, I should draw it to the attention of this House that much more needs to be done than what might appear here in this Speech from the Throne. There is one thing which we would like to see and know, and it is that at no future time will this House legislate, or be asked to do so, to give licence to employers to take advantage of their employees. Quite recently, Sir, with a view to making better facilities available to employers during the Christmas season, this House made certain provisions; but I am to tell you, Sir, that we have some employers in the senior brackets who take advantage of the opportunity to open their shops and their stores at the late hours or the extended hours which we gave them, and they take that same opportunity to work their staff overtime, and up to this day some of them have made profits and bigger sales on being able to open their business for the late hours but they have not seen fit to give their staff one extra dime in consideration of the services rendered by the staff.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, complaints from the workers have come to me, and I am in a position to tell you that these workers are not at all satisfied with what has happened to them, but they are in fear of losing their jobs if they take the matter to the Labour Commissioner. But that is not all. In Broad Street today, employed women between the ages of 20 and 40 years, at \$16 a week. Again that is not all. You will find that in order to earn that \$16.00 a week many of these workers have got to put up with conditions which, believe me, are appalling. To my belief there are on the Statute Book provisions whereby these people could be protected. All that might be true; but as I have already said, there is no point in a worker running and complaining to get protection under a particular Bill and then the employer stands by and without the slightest reason for it, that employee is dismissed.

We have got to look into these matters very carefully. It is quite all right to say in this Speech from the Throne that consideration is being given to helping these employees in these shops, but what about the question of payment? I feel that in Broad Street and in Swan Street there should be no difference. If you are doing the same type of work in a Broad Street store as you are doing in a Swan Street store, then you should be paid accordingly. In other words, if you cannot do this for the staff, then you should get out

of business. I will say that even now there is no proper seating accommodation for some of these workers employed in these shops - there is none whatsoever. You will find, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that as the matter stands with these employers, if one worker does not suit them today, they do not have to raise a flag and they can get quite a number of persons rolling in looking for employment. That is the situation which we have got to face. You will find that there are so many of these people unemployed, there are so many young men and women unemployed, that these employers in the City of Bridgetown for the most part can take advantage of the labour force, or the abundant labour force, which we have and pay wages which they know the workers would find it very difficult to live on and the workers cannot do anything about it. But this is what I want to say. We, on this side of the House, are quite willing to urge that if the worker is to be paid a decent wage, then the worker must be prepared to give an honest day's work. That is what we are concerned about.
8.20 p.m.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I see in this Throne Speech a paragraph which reads as follows:-

"There has been much activity in petroleum drilling as a result of which oil has been found in commercial quantities at two wells and crude oils is being delivered to the local refinery. It is expected that beneficial drilling operations will continue for some time to come. Additional sources of natural gas have also been discovered."

Sir, we have to be very much concerned about this question of natural gas. Natural gas has already been found here in the parish of St. Andrew for some time - quite a long time now; but what we find is that the parish of St. Andrew adjoins the parishes of St. James, St. Thomas, St. Peter and St. Lucy and although natural gas was found in St. Andrew, it is quite a way from these parishes.

As regards other wells being found now producing natural gas, we hope there would be a system whereby the Turner's Hall well will be so relieved at this stage by these newly found wells that the supply by the Turner's Hall well will be left to supply the residents of the parishes of the Northern part of this island. We must take into consideration the fact that there is work for quite a number of unemployed. It is of concern that it would be a mean of providing cheaper fuel to consumers in the northern parishes and I feel that this is one matter which should be gone into most carefully.

On the question of training of hotel workers, they are trained in this island. But please, Mr. Deputy Speaker, after a worker has completed his training and has reached a satisfactory standard in the trade, the hotel worker is paid a wage of \$19.00 a week at a place like the Hilton Hotel. But what do you find? That worker, a maid, is called upon to make ready and prepare as many as 17 beds in one day and they are also called upon at the Hilton Hotel to clean toilets. In other words, these maids at the Hilton Hotel have been called upon to do the dirty work. As a matter of fact, they have got to command favouritism. I do not know if it is high hypocrisy, but you will understand that these poor maids who are called upon to perform such duties, they do it; but they are not pleased about it. But what can they do. If they refuse, they will be deprived of that employment.

I would like to see that if they are to have trained hotel workers, or for that matter any trained worker, we would like to see that they are paid wages commensurate with their skill and ability; but there again we would like to see these workers give honest work for a full day's pay. We do not want to see these workers overworked and advantage being taken of them. That is why we are appealing to the appropriate Minister to see to it that we do not have all words in the Throne Speech, that the Government can into account not only employers, but the employees as a whole.
8.30 p.m.

I am very glad to find in this Throne Speech roads and bridges being improved and widened on an Island-wide

basis. Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are numerous roads and bridges throughout the parish of St. Peter which I represent, but the Speightstown Bridge comes to my mind in the first instance. That bridge, commonly called the Salt Pond Bridge, to my mind calls for a keen and careful bit of engineering. We have recently had heavy rainfall during the months of November and December last year and we saw then - and I can say that the Hon. Minister had an opportunity to see like anybody else - the danger there is if something is not done to that bridge and the salt pond canalised. It is a very urgent matter. Setting aside the damage done in the Scotland Area, this should be given priority treatment, as I can see no other project, when it comes to the question of roads and bridges, that demands more urgent attention than the Salt Pond Bridge at Speightstown and the canalising of that Salt Pond. If the Hon. Minister wants to show to the people of St. Peter and this House that what is written here is an indication of what this Department is undertaking, it can only be done if the Salt Pond Bridge and the canalising of the Salt Pond at Speightstown fall within his list of priorities at the moment. We feel, Sir, that we ought not to wait to see danger to the lives of our people living on the Banks of the Salt Pond at Speightstown or carrying on business there, as the case may be, as we have seen enough of the overflowing of these banks during recent months of heavy rains to tell the Minister that he should do something to hinder the situation there from worsening. There are other roads such as Church Street, Mango Lane and others along Road View, and there is also the problem of the grounds at the Alexandra School. I would say, Sir, that they should first set about on a comprehensive drainage scheme. The Hon. Minister for Master Planning is not in his place, but we need not only a master plan, but to see it put into effect. That is what we on this side of the House are concerned with.

As I have mentioned, the situation at the Alexandra School is dangerous, and my information is that nothing has been done to remove the threat that has already been seen, and I am saying that it is one that calls for very urgent and immediate attention.

I read here, Sir, that steps have been taken to have the efficiency of the public transport service improved. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to compliment the Minister for Transport for what he has done during the past week or thereabouts with regard to what his Department terms as light commercial vehicles. Some people prefer to call them pickups and others call them mini-buses, but by whatever name one may call them - I do not want to take any praise for it, I give the Minister all the praise - I drew the attention of this House quite recently to the suffering of the travelling public, because at that time the Government had seen fit to so restrict the numbers carried as passengers on these pickups that, as I said then, Government was to my mind contributing to the hardships of the travelling public rather than trying to relieve them.
8.40 p.m.

The Hon. Minister does not always have deaf ears, and what I said then did not fall on deaf ears. As a result, pickups, vans and mini-buses have been given the opportunity to trade as they have been doing in the past. Vans which carried about 23 or 24 passengers were brought down to carrying seven and eight and they have now been given the opportunity to carry their original numbers or a fair percentage of their original numbers or complement, once again. These vehicles are carrying 22 and 23 passengers once more. This is something for which I am glad because I felt this way about it. These pick-up owners have been performing a service to this community. I understand that some of the owners of motor buses have from time to time been making plans until quite recently, but I am to say this that it is to be regretted that people who might find themselves driving in a motor car wherever they have got to go do not always give consideration to the people who have got to travel by these buses. I am to say, Sir, that even with this number of motor vans which have been allowed to continue operating as they have been doing in the past, the suffering of the travelling public still demands the further consideration of the Hon. Minister. We still find that at peak hours, say, between 6.30 and 8.30 o'clock on mornings

and just after 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon it is extremely difficult for people who would like to travel to and from their work to be able to do so, as the case may be. There is the bus service to help relieve the situation; there is more than one service to bring relief to the travelling public, but the people are still suffering.

I would like to say that the service of the pick-ups should be encouraged and not discouraged, and I hope that the relationship between the pick-up owners and the Minister will be such that although they are private units, well, we do not expect the Minister to come to the House for money to help them or for guaranteeing a loan for them or anything of that kind; but the Minister might find it convenient in the not too distant future to make it possible for them to have a rebate on the gasoline which they use for the purpose of transporting passengers to and fro. That might be possible. We understand that while we might be told that the Government is not selling gasoline or tyres, we still know that the garages who sell tyres have a system whereby unit such as mini-buses whose owners are buying on a large scale - I may be told that these things should be run on co-operatives. I know that the Government has a co-operative Officer who can do his best to teach these people self-help and thrift, or whatever it is; but it is for me to ask the Hon. Minister, wherever possible, to see if he can provide some sort of assistance for these pick-up owners, even if it comes to the point of seeing that they get a rebate in some form on their tyres and gasoline.

Mr. Speaker, this Speech from the Throne foreshadows lots of things and we, on this side of the Table, would be glad to see some of these things really and truly implemented. We are much concerned with projects being undertaken which will bring about definite relief for the unemployed people in our midst. We are very concerned about that. We would like to see many of our schemes really and truly put into operation because we must warn that the eyes of the public no doubt are upon those who are in the Government, and it is for those who are in the Government not only to give us a Throne Speech couched in master plan language or, for that matter, any other type of language; Mr. Deputy Speaker, we want to see action being taken and we look forward to that as foreshadowed in this Speech from the Throne.
8.50 p.m.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have sat here this afternoon and listened carefully to hon. members on the other side making proposals as to what should be done and what should not be done for the people of this country. The first thing which must be borne in mind is the policy of the Government and where the finances are to come from. There is no one who would like to see education, housing and all types of amenities in this island more than members on this side, but one should remember the finances that would be required to do those things must come from the people.

Governments can use organisations that can contribute to the development of countries. We have endeavoured and always have endeavoured to make as much of our profits as possible available for the use of the people; but when one sits in this Honourable Chamber on specific matters that the members of the Committee must call upon to consider, one must consider how serious hon. members are first when they get up in this Honourable Chamber and mention about five cents on a poor man's rum and six cents is taken back. People must be more realistic and they should know that you only get out of it what you have put into it.

The hon. senior member for St. Joseph mentioned about houses in the Scotland District and in St. Joseph and he said that the people there were living under deplorable conditions. Mr. Deputy Speaker, this matter was brought to hon. members' attention in this Chamber only a few months ago. It was stated that one-seventh of the island is in immediate danger and required something in the vicinity of \$60,000 to stabilise it. We were advised by the experts in this area to prohibit as much as possible grazing on certain

slopes to prevent erosion from taking place that would eventually cause landslips.

The Government thereupon took the necessary steps to preserve this area. In this Honourable Chamber, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we were reproached for preventing some of the owners in this area from grazing sheep and cows on these slopes.

A petition came to the Government with 63 names signed on it. This is just an instance to show that in this country you only get people waiting for a crisis to happen. Only in a crisis can they perceive what is happening. Of these 63 persons who signed this petition not more than 12 have land in this area, just between four to fourteen were children and about sixteen do not own land as much as would graze a cow on.

It was only after the flood in November and December that these people saw what could have happened or what was the cause of the slippage of land. Well, it takes a disaster to happen to bring people to their right senses. The Government is expected to deal with the people's matter and nobody would be more interested in planning it on that stage but the Government.

People must be interested in the country, and not be misled that their signature to a petition is all that is needed.

The hon. senior member for St. Joseph also mentioned the Deep Water Harbour and said it was no benefit to the people in this country. I would like to state here and now that with the cost of living increasing over the last five or six years and there was no Deep Water Harbour, the cost of living would have risen considerably higher. If today we had to transport goods in lighters and bags, it would be practically impossible to do so.

It is also to be mentioned that with over five days storage in this warehouse, the cost of goods goes up considerably. That is a prohibitive cost so as to prevent merchants from using the warehouses longer than is possibly necessary. In other words, if they do not take their goods out of the warehouse promptly when ships come to the Harbour, there would be no place to off load their cargo. That is a preventative cost, and not a charge for revenue.

It was also mentioned by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph that there were plans for the East Coast Road made during the term of his regime. Mr. Deputy Speaker, if there were any plans in the Ministry they may have been removed from the office or the Ministry of Communications and Works. When I was the Minister in charge of that Portfolio in December, 1961, the only time that anything was mentioned of the East Coast Road to my knowledge was when the same hon. member said that to put up the East Coast Road would have made it more valuable for Mr. "Josh" Haynes land. They never knew anything of a development charge. This Government has introduced a development charge whereby all development would be a charge at the expense of the Government, and when land is sold the value of the land comes to the Government.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I would not like what the hon. member said of the East Coast Road to go unanswered. I went most carefully into the matter of development and we had a draft bill. Mr. "Josh" Haynes promised that he would give up half of the increased value of the land to the Government.
9.00 p.m.

The hon. member just touched on the subject and gave the impression that what I said was not true at all, and there is so much more I can say about it. I only contradict that last portion. Far from our not knowing anything about it, we had a Draft Bill which broke down in England. If the hon. member did know about the subject, he would know of that.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: That was the very point I was mentioning. Mr. Josh Haynes himself was willing and they

were not willing. There were no such plans in the Ministry of Communications and Works. Those plans on the files must have been removed before this Government took office, because we had to start from scratch in three completely different sections while I was Minister of Communications and Works with the very officers who were officers of the Government at that time working at the Highways and Transport Department, and they themselves knew absolutely nothing about it. It must therefore have been a personal matter between the hon. member and the Minister responsible for it.

The hon. junior member for St. Peter mentioned natural gas. I can state here that one well has been found at the Mount, but apparently from information received from our experts, you cannot actually determine in a very short space of time, although the pressure may be very high at an early stage, whether the well is a good one, as the pressure may not keep up for a very long time and tests have to be carried out for a much longer period than has been done before. This Government has every intention, if gas is proven to be there in commercial quantities, that the entire island would be able to use it for domestic purposes rather than for commercial purposes, as we have found that the amount of cubic feet used for commercial purposes could not bring in half the revenue as if it were used for domestic purposes, and we on this side prefer to make it available to people who require it for domestic purposes rather than for use for commercial purposes. For many years, Mr. Deputy Speaker, our own opposition to using natural gas was that it was not within our reaches and it was expensive to run mains, but we are doing everything in our power to distribute it for domestic purposes to as much of the Island as we can possibly do.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is no need for me to detain the House beyond a very few minutes replying to this debate. If the truth must be told, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Opposition has not really done justice to such an important debate as one on the Speech from the Throne. After all, the Speech from the Throne is an outline of Government policy, and it is for the Opposition to make very searching and very stringent criticism on all aspects of Government policy; and for this reason we have given a considerable amount of time, have treated this debate as being so important that we made no attempt whatever to hurry it. This Speech was delivered on 30th November and it is only now engaging the attention of the House. The amendments which have been tabled, have I believe, been before the House for the last three or four weeks; so if it is one thing that the Opposition cannot bring, it is that they did not have time to address themselves to all policy aspects raised in the Speech.

We heard a series of disappointing speeches from the other side. The only speech - and I say this not because the hon. member is absent; I am sorry he is not in his seat - and the best by far of all the Opposition speeches was the one made by the hon. junior member for St. James, because while we do not accept his alternatives to our policy, at least he furnished this House with policy alternative, and this is what we would have expected from other members of the Opposition, who after all, like ourselves have only three months ago returned from contact with the electorate, and who like ourselves proposed to the electorate a series of policies and programmes which are there for the electorate to accept or reject. They published a manifesto, it is true, after we did; but nevertheless they did put to the people a programme of policy, and it would have been thought in the light of that policy that they would have criticised the Speech. After all, if they claim to be an alternative Government, they should have an alternative policy.

Now I just want to say with respect to the points raised on education that there will be opportunity within the next three weeks when we are doing the Estimates for us to have a full and quite frank discussion on education in this House. I only wish to say now that I reject entirely and without qualification all the criticisms that have been levied. I reject them for this reason: the Democratic Labour Party has just managed to get the educational system of this

Island where it should have been in 1961. It is no further than that. We took it up where it was in 1920 and brought it up to 1961, and we managed in five years to span the time gap of some 40 years; so if there is something wrong with the system now here and there, I can admit that and still reject the criticisms, because I may say we have done more in five years than had been done in the preceding 40. If there is something wrong with the schools, if they are not being built fast enough and there is still some overcrowding, if teachers are in some aspects of their work still dissatisfied, these are things we have inherited, the majority of which we have put right. What we have done for education in this island is nothing short of a miracle. We have saved the children of the poor masses of this island from being chased about, and we have rescued them with a policy - something they said we could not do and we have done.

Before I took up this Ministry, the policy of admitting people's children to Secondary Schools was nothing which decent people could appreciate. No child now on admission to a Grammar School has to be interviewed. No child is asked whether he brings water at home, if he goes to the shop, or if he sits down in the half door with a calabash to eat his food. All that is done away with. They are admitted now on merit and merit alone, and we have made more Secondary School places available in our short time than they had managed to make before us. When they come to criticise this Government on educational policy, they had better come good, because their record cannot be matched against ours at any time.

The second point I want to make is this! They are asking for an investigation into the educational system. I would not wait for them to ask in order for there to be an investigation into the educational system. The Government and the Ministry is always making a continual review and evaluation and revaluation of the basic principles of our educational system, and in April this year - and certainly by May - a UNESCO team is coming here at the request of the Government to make for us a deep soul-searching evaluation of the educational system which we are convinced we have to make.

9.10 p.m.

After all, if we are administering a system and we are to provide more and better opportunities for the people of this island, it is for us to be able to examine the system, and we can do it more thoroughly than anybody else can, because we are the people who have improved it beyond recognition. I do not like to talk about these things because I find that I cannot control myself when I remember what used to be done in matters of education. A directive went out in 1957 to the Governing Body of Combermere School saying that when teachers retired and there was an additional staff to be recruited, the Governing Body should try to get a less qualified type of staff. I have made this charge already in this House in 1957 and it was not denied then, and the whole purpose was that when people talk about the situation they do not know one half of what we have done. If I were to disclose what I have found out, there would not be any room for any allegation against this Government to the people of this country. Education is the last thing which hon. members on the other side of the House should criticise this Government on. Our record is so good that if it were only half as good, it would still be ten times better than theirs. They can have every opportunity to talk whatever they wish to talk, and we can answer them chapter and verse. They do not have the record in education that we have had, and they had better be careful how they begin to talk about education.

The hon. senior member for St. Peter professes to be alarmed at the fact that there is some overcrowding at the Springer Memorial School, but they left the Parkinson School not only overcrowded but like the Dark Hole of Calcutta, with over 80 children in one form. What was to be done to relieve that? We had to build the Springer Memorial School to separate the boys from the girls so that, at any rate, we would have less overcrowding in schools. In order to relieve some of the pressure at the two St. Leo-

nard's schools which is a heritage from them, we have had to build another comprehensive school at Erdiston. We have put a Primary School at Deacon's Road, one at the Pine and there are schools too numerous to mention. As I said, we have not done this because it was something which happened to be the fault of anybody; we had to have a crash programme of education so as to bring this island's educational system up to where it should have been in 1961. If there can be any genuine criticisms to be levelled, we are aware of them and will act on them.

If you were to look at the pages of the newspaper for 1960, you will take up the "Advocate" for a whole month and you cannot see anybody writing any letter about the educational system and what should be done. Do you know the reasons for that? The reason was that the system was so bad that it was left alone. Now that it is better, you get people telling you what should be done because the system is better and everybody feels that they can be of some added assistance in this matter. I certainly do not want suggestions from a political party which robbed and deprived the people of this island of a proper educational system for the length of time when they were in power, and now at long last when there is a tremendous improvement and expansion in the educational system, that political Party now wants to encumber the people with their assistance. We can get on without that type of criticism, but we welcome the criticism of parents, teachers and interested parties. I have not got the time now, but when the Estimates are before the House we can have a "free-for-all"; but I warn hon. members that if they come to criticise this Government on performance in education, then they must come good.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the main point I have risen on is to make reference to some part of the speech made by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition in so far as it touches on the conduct of this Government's foreign policy. With respect to the foreign policy of this Government, I would say that the conduct of this country in respect of its foreign policy is exclusively in the hands of the Government. It is the Cabinet which is exclusively charged with the conduct of foreign policy. The House of Assembly will, from time to time, have every opportunity to debate aspects of foreign policy which is made by the Cabinet which is exclusively responsible for that. The Cabinet is the political body which has won the largest number of seats in this House, and we have explained its policy in its Manifesto in 1961 and again in 1966 on the eve of Independence. The promise was made that we would seek membership in the Organization of American States in 1961, and that was done even before we had the Government. This projection was repeated in our 1966 Manifesto. We reaffirmed there our intention to negotiate at the earliest possible date our entry into the Organization of American States. I am bitterly sorry that in a speech ostensibly devoted to assist this House in arriving at a proper ideal of what this Government's foreign policy should be, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition should take time off to attack the United States of America. 9.20 p.m.

After all, it is not true to say that the O.A.S. as a body exists to enable the U.S.A. to keep Latin American in order. It is not true to say that joining the Organization of American States would mean that Barbados would be subservient to the U.S.A. The Prime Minister in our country's acceptance speech on December 9, set down quite clearly the guide line to our foreign policy - that is, we would be friends of all and satellites of none. Therefore, if we join the Organisation of American States, we join the international organization because it is quite consistent with our declared aims and ideals. We say that we are friends of all and satellites of none because we are not prepared to compromise policy. So with this understanding we have joined the international body because we have something in common with other international countries.

After all, in addition to the Commonwealth and United Nations, there is another consideration which we have to apply and this is a consideration of geography. We live next to the people on the South American Continent which, beside forming a considerable portion of land surface of the globe

has several sovereign states. Preferably, it has twenty-one of these States and all of these States have declared that they feel in their view it would be in their best interest to further a political organization. In addition to that, they also solemnly declared and stated formally, as has been declared in the Speech by our Prime Minister, that they can rely on the people of Barbados in adhering to the policy of their Charter: to promote specific settlement of disputes as well as the upliftment of economic, social and cultural standards. It endorses the establishment of peace and justice to the American continents and to promote and strengthen solidarity and collaboration to its members. It also help member States to defend their sovereignty territorial integrity and independence.

This is the statement of principles of ideals of the O.A.S. It is true the O.A.S. has no Charter. These are principles and ideals which the Pan American States apply to bring into achievement certain concepts of international behaviour. There are certain aspects of international behaviour which the majority of the member states want to see applied. That is why we do not think that Rhodesia is a good and proper member of the British Commonwealth.

This, of course, is a statement of the high principles which the majority of people think should govern international behaviour. It is because of that that the United Nations charter is held in such high regard despite the fact that some countries fall away from this high standing.

It is true to say that a few member states may have their own peculiar difficulties. As a matter of fact, there is more democracy practised in O.A.S. than in the United Nations. There is no veto exercised in O.A.S. The United Nations find it difficult to carry its point through the veto, but in the O.A.S. because a simple majority is invited to set its policy, it can function easier. In the United Nations, France, England and Russia can, each and all of them, bring United Nations to a standstill by exercising the veto.

If therefore, having regard to our position and having regard to the concepts which we want to conserve, we see the benefits which would inure to our people by our undertaking a foreign policy which would take in free people from this part of the hemisphere, this organization which is called the O.A.S. and its aims and objects are not contrary to the ideals of the people of Barbados.

When therefore the Prime Minister says that the Government of Barbados has been convinced and buttressed by the expression of the people of Barbados to this policy in the manifesto and he says it is the policy of the Government of Barbados, he has enunciated a policy which has been accepted by all. 9.30 p.m.

We are not going into the O.A.S. as an American satellite. When people attack the United States Government, they all should remember this. It is perhaps - it is more than perhaps - it is certain that had it not been for the Government of the United States, the peace and security of this hemisphere might not be as well guaranteed as they now are, and to acknowledge this openly on the floor of this House is not to be a satellite of the United States, because there will conceivably be times when the Government of Barbados will have to say to the Government of the United States "We disagree with you; this is not our policy and we cannot support it"; but we are not going to follow a foreign policy which lays upon us any obligation, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to be rude or offensive to a great power; because it is a great power and not because it is wrong. If the United States happens to be right in any issue, and if the course which it is pursuing redounds to the advantage of small countries and helps to maintain their peace and security, of course the Government of Barbados will support the Government of the United States or any other Government. We have no ready-made enemies in our foreign policy; we have all friends and we are not going to be biased against the Government of the United States merely because it happens to be a nuclear power and the largest concentration of financial and territorial might in this

sphere. The United States, if it wishes to keep the friendship of the small countries of this hemisphere, must know what kind of foreign policy it must pursue, and so long as it pursues a foreign policy based on friendship, naturally it will have the support of the Government of Barbados, and our friendship with the Government of the United States will be no different from our friendship with the Commonwealth or with the United Nations.

The question that the words proposed to be left out stand part, was put and resolved in the affirmative, the House dividing as follows:-

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

NOES: Mr. HOLDER, Mr. HUSBANDS, Mr. SMITH and Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS - 4.

The question that the Address do now pass was put and resolved in the affirmative, the House dividing as follows:-

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

NOES: Mr. HOLDER, Mr. HUSBANDS, Mr. SMITH and Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS - 4.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will ask the Proposer and Second of the Motion to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor-General of this country for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen of Barbados.

LEAVE TO GIVE NOTICE OF RESOLUTION

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I should like to ask leave to do what I should have done at the time Notices were given, and that is to hand a Notice to the Clerk.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, with great respect, the hon. member does not need leave to hand a notice to the Clerk.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I should have handed it in when Notices were called for. There is a Standing Order which says when a notice shall be handed to the Clerk. When the House is not sitting it is handed into the Clerk's Office. I should have done it at the time when Notices were called for. The Rule is clear. The House is sitting now, and I am obeying the Standing Order.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not understand what is the hon. member's problem. Is this a Question or a Resolution? If it is a Resolution, there is no problem. He can give notice of a Resolution.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am asking leave to give notice of a Resolution.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the Opposition is asking leave to give notice of a Resolution, and unless there is any objection, leave will be granted.

There being no objection, leave is granted the hon. member.
9.40 p.m.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution:-

This House deplores and condemns the action of the Government in refusing to grant a residence permit to Mr. Ronald Batchelor of the Staff of Reuter's Agency who had been appointed their representative in Barbados without giving him a reason for its refusal.

This House further deplores and condemns the Government's policy as enunciated by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs of not giving reasons for refusals of this kind.

This House further is of the opinion that the Government's action and policy as stated above are deserving of the gravest possible censure.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like your ruling on this matter. When we refrained from contesting the hon. member's privilege of giving notice of the Resolution we had no means of knowing what Resolution he wanted to give notice of. I would like to ask Your Honour as to whether the subject matter of that motion could properly come within the confines of a debate in this House. For one thing, there is no Minister of Home Affairs in this House. I ask Your Honour to take into account that the subject matter of a motion must be one which can be properly debated in this House. I am just asking Your Honour for a ruling on this matter. Perhaps Your Honour may wish to pass on my request to His Honour the Speaker or you might want to deal with it yourself. I am not pressing for any ruling now. It may be that this is something which Your Honour may want a little time within which to furnish this House with your ruling.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I would like to point out to the Hon. Leader of the House that there is no item under the sun that this House of Assembly cannot debate. The hon. member is attacking the subject matter. What subject on earth exists that this House of Assembly is precluded from discussing?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I do not think I need answer the hon. member.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 28th February 1967 at 2.30 p.m. of the clock.

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

The question that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 28th February, 1967, at 2.30 p.m. of the clock, was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

9.50 p.m.