THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION OF 1966 - 71

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 6th August, 1968.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 12.15 p.m. o' clock today.

PRESENT

His Honour J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C., F.Z.S., *(Speaker);* Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.; Hon. C. E. TALMA, *(Minister of Health and Community Development);* Hon. J. C. TUDOR, M.A., *(Leader of the House);* Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, *(Minister of Trade, Tourism Co-operatives and Fisheriss);* Mr. R. ST. C. WEEKES, J.P.; Hon. N.W. BOXHILL, *(Minister of Communications and Works);* Mr. *J. B. YEARWOOD, J.P., (Chairman of Committees);* Mr. W. C. B. HINDS: Mr. C. A. E. HOPPIN, J.P.; and Mr. J. B. SPRINGER.

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minutes for Wednesday, 27th March, 1968, I understand, have been duly circulated. Unless there is any objection, they will be confirmed. There being no objection, I declare duly confirmed the Minutes of the Meeting of Wednesday, 27th March, 1968.

PAPERS LAID

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

Statements showing the sums of money advanced to the Postmaster General for the payment of Money Orders, the amounts repaid to the Accountant General and the amounts due by various Post Offices to February, March, April and May, 1968.

The Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Transmitter) (Amendment) Regulations, 1968.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

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 Resolution to place the sum of $10,660 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates as shown in the Supplementary Estimates 1968-69 No. 19 which form the Schedule to the Resolution.

Also, to give notice of a Bill to amend the public Employees Pensions Act, 1961.

Also, to give notice of Bill to amend the Pensions Act, 1947.

Also, to state my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next sitting to deal with the Money Resolution of which notice has been given.

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of a Resolution to approve the Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Transmitter) (Amendment) Regulations, 1968.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that the Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 166, asked by the hon. junior member for St. John, is ready.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that the Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 182, asked by the hon. senior member for St. James, is ready.

Hon. N. W. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, some time ago I gave notice of two Parliamentary Questions which were ready, but which have not yet been given. I should like permission to give them today when Question Time is taken.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, am I to understand that the Hon. Minister said that he gave notice of Questions?

Mr. SPEAKER: I am not quite clear what is the understanding of the hon. junior member for St. Peter.

Mr. HINDS: I am sure Your Honour would be glad to refer to the Reporter's notes. The Minister said that he gave notice of Questions.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am informed by the Clerks that what the Hon. Minister meant was the replies.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Is it for the Clerks to explain what the Minister meant?

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to amend the Public Employees Pensions Act, 1961, 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 a Bill to amend the Pensions Act, 1947, 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.

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House, and it is to move the House into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the Island.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I gave notice of certain Questions by attending here on Friday last and asking for the Clerk, on being told he was not here, I delivered them to the Librarian, Mr. Hutchinson. I would like to know why I have not been called on to ask these Questions.

Mr. Speaker, Friday is the day for giving in Questions. The Clerk has just intimated to me that he has the Questions even though, as he puts it, they were not drawn to his attention until another stage. I have been trying to ask the Questions for a long time. I gave notice on Friday, and I submit for Your Honour's consideration that I am entitled to ask the Questions today.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will have the matter further looked into and inform the House later this day.

Hon. J.C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Item 2 be taken as the first Order of the Day.

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

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

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND CONTROL) BILL, 1968

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No. 2 stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House, and it is to resume debate on the consideration of the Amendments of the Senate to the Dairy Industry (Regulation and Control) Bill, 1968. A Select Committee was appointed to meet with a Joint Committee of the Other Place. The Report was laid at the last meeting of this House, and it has been circulated.

On a previous occasion, on a motion by the hon. senior member for Bridgetown, seconded by the hon. junior member for Bridgetown, the matter was referred to a Select Committee.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill be adopted.

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

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

12.25 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

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

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER: Order No. 1 is the next Order of the Day, and it is to move the House into Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the Island.

Hon. 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.

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

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair. and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE 1968-69 No. 17

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, hon. members will recall that some weeks ago the House gave consideration to and passed a Bill setting up the Community College, I was asked whether it was possible for me to give the House some indication of the cost of this venture at least in this financial year, and I said that time that it was not possible for me to do this because no submission had as yet been made. However, this Resolution embodies the financial proposals which call for the sum of

Mr. HINDS: Can the Minister tell us if cyclamates will be used in the artificial sweetening of drinks in this Island?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: As far as I know, no. Saccharine is not used, but artificial sweeteners might contain cyclamates and some of these things come already in essences, in essence form, as a concentrate.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, all I am asking the Minister to tell this Hon. House is whether cyclamates will be used in the artificial sweetening of Bim Beverages or in any other beverages in this Island. That is straight and plain.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: There are certain drinks imported into this Island at present by Coca-Cola and other people in cans, and these contain cyclamates and are specially produced for diabetics and people suffering from over weight. This Company is now producing this type of drink. Rather than the importation of it, coming into the Island and selling at very high prices, these drinks will now be produced and sold at the same price as any normal drink. In other words, a normal coke might have been sold for ten cents as a sugar-sweetned drink, while for thirty-five cents as an artificially sweetened drink for people suffering from diabetes, sugar and other weight problems. They will now be able, instead of buying the same Coca-Cola, which has been sweetened by cyclamate s rather than by sugar and paying 35 cents for it, to buy a similar drink, which reduces the weight , at a far cheaper price - at the same price that the normal drink of the same standard will be sold for.

Mr. St. JOHN: I heard the Minister read, in answer to a question, something from the Report of the Director of Medical Services which said that the use of cyclamates should be prohibited. Does the Minister not consider now the fact that, because of the lower price of this drink, there will be a greater degree of consumption and thereby a greater possibility of harming the inhabitants of this country if you do not prohibit the use of cyclamates? Whether it comes by Coca-Cola, Bim or any other Company, the thing is to prohibit the use of cyclamates in accordance with the recommendations of the Director of Medical Services.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, he recommended that any cyclamates used should be reviewed after five years. I read distinctly from the file, that any Regulations made as a result of the Reports on cyclamates should be reviewed within five years.

Mr. St. JOHN: I heard the Minister read - I do not know whether I am correct or not - that the use of cyclamates should be prohibited.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: All artificial sweeteners are not cyclamates.

Mr. St. JOHN: Very well. Will the Minister state whether the ones used in Barbados whether by Coca-Cola or Bim Beverages are cyclamates or not?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: I have not got any information on that.

Mr. CRAIG: I wonder if the Minister can tell us the trade mark of the artificial sweetener used by Bim, Coca - Cola or Barbados Bottlers Limited.
1.55 p.m.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: The only drink being used by them is a drink to be manufactured carrying the registered brand "Diet -Rite" by Royal Crown International Limited, or "Tab" by Coca - Cola Company. It is being manufactured under the franchise granted by the Company in whose name the brand is registered.

Mr. St. JOHN: What we are asking for is the constituents of the sweeteners. Is it Cyclamates or what?

Hon. G.G. FERGUSSON: It is artificially sweeten - ed concentrates; I cannot say whether it is Cyclamates or what; I do not know.

Mr. St. JOHN: If it is Cyclamates, then the Minister should immediately review his policy.

Mr. CRAIG: In the light of the Minister's reply I wonder if the Hon. Minister of Health would take it upon himself to make a statement in connection with what the Hon. Minister who has just sat down has said. He said that the Directors of Medical Services prohibited Cyclamates. The Hon. Minister of Health should make a statement in the interest of the people in Barbados.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that would not arise as a supplementary.

Mr. St. JOHN: Does the Minister agree that the whole community in Barbados will be in danger if Cyclamates are going to be used here?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: No more in danger than when we had other concentrates like "Tab" and so on.

Mr. St. JOHN: Does the Minister agree that the consumption of "Tab" in Barbados is inconsequential because of its high price?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: I have not heard the hon. member, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. St. JOHN: Will the Minister not agree that, if the price of "Diet-Rite" is much less than "Tab" the consumption is likely to be greater?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: The price is no cheaper than any of the other drinks. I said that it would be cheaper than the imported products like "Tab" and "Coca Cola", as a non-sugar drink. In other words, there is a "Coca Cola" drink made from sugar and sold at 10¢. There is also a "Coca Cola" drink made from concentrates - artifically sweetened

concentrates - and sold at 35¢. The new product, which is not using sugar, is made to compete against the imported stuff that is being sold at 35¢ in this country, and they are using the same type of non-sugar drinks. (Asides). It is not a cheaper drink. The drink that is made from concentrates is no cheaper than the normal drink, but it will be cheaper as compared with "Tab" or the other non-sweetened drinks - non-sweetened with sugar. In other words, diabetics must pay a very high price for a drink if they must have a soft drink, but they will now be able to buy a far cheaper drink than I would say, the drink produced by sugar - a medical drink, as I would call it.

Mr. St. JOHN: I want to know if cyclamates are prohibited, whether by "Coca Cola", "Bim", "Ju - C" or any drink at all, because it is dangerous to health.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now two o' clock.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I do not know if hon. members would like to go on for another quarter of an hour.

Mr. St. JOHN: It is lunch time.

Mr. SPEAKER: Normally 10 minutes might be allowed to complete a particular matter under discussion. I do not know whether the hon. member proposes to return after lunch or not.

Mr. St. JOHN: We cannot complete any new matter that may arise in 10 minutes.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I understand that the hon. junior member for the City, with the consent of hon. members, wanted to get rid of two short and noncontroversial items under Private Members' Business. We have no objection. If the hon. member wishes, I am suggesting that he could do them now.

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot allow more than 10 minutes after the luncheon hour.

Mr. LYNCH: I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that these measures are not controversial.

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it that there is no objection to the hon. member proceeding with the matters. What are the numbers?

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, the first is the second reading of a Bill to incorporate the Barbados Association for Mentally Retarded Children.

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

Mr. HINDS: I beg to second that.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, we have to regularise this. I should really move that Private Members' Business be now taken, and I now formally do so.

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

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

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. junior member for the City wants to move No. 4 be the immediate Order of the Day, and, unless there is an objection, leave will be granted.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I am not objecting to anything, but I want to be clear on this point. We are taking Private Members' Business now. I would like to know whether we will be adjourning after the hon. junior member for the City finishes, or whether we will be going on to other Private Members' Business until the time runs out.

Mr. SPEAKER: We cannot proceed after 10 minutes past two o' clock. We will have to decide to come back at 2.30 p.m. You only have five minutes more to go.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I am willing to accommodate the hon. junior member for the City, but he cannot do the job in five minutes. We are too near the border line.

Mr. SPEAKER: This Sitting stands suspended until 2.30 p.m.

2.05 p.m.

On Resumption.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPEAKER: It is more than two minutes past the hour to which this sitting was automatically suspended, and there is not a single hon. member in his seat. I am afraid I have no alternative but to adjourn this House until next Tuesday at 12 o' clock noon, and that I now do.

This House now stands adjourned until Tuesday, 6th August, 1968, at 12 noon.

2.35 p.m.

$370,000, the greater part of which is designed to meet the salaries of the several officers and staff of the College, and the rest to provide for the equipment, furnishing and maintenance and control of the grounds at "Eyrie". The two sums are $204,116 and $165,884.

Hon. members opposite would also like to know, as naturally they will see, that the point which pressed on me and which I undertook to convey to the Ministry has been very well taken, and it is proposed that Commerce teaching be included in the syllabus at the very opening of the classes early in October.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, this is a Resolution for the sum of $370,000. I heard what the Hon. Minister had to say as regards the reason why he did not give us this information as to cost when the Bill to establish this Community College was before this Honourable House, but, Mr. Chairman, in arriving at the initial cost of the launching of this Institution, there are certain matters which we sincerely hope were gone into and an opportunity given to certain bodies to express their views, and give their opinions on matters of this sort. We must bear in mind that this is a sum of $370,000.

Now I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that the Hon. Minister will tell us what is the Constituent Committee of the Board of Education dealing with such matters as Draft Estimates. I have in my hand a Report of the Ministry of Education for the period 1st September, 1957 to 31st August, 1960. In other words, since the Hon. Leader of the House has been Minister of Education from some time in 1961 until he was relieved of the post, the Government has not seen fit on a matter like education to issue a Report for the benefit of the public or for the benefit of the teaching profession as a whole. The present Government went into all this and found this Report which I have in my hand now, and during the past seven years, education means so little to them except in terms of spending the taxpayers' money as they like, that no Report has been laid since then. Nevertheless it is on the limited information at our disposal that we have got to try to work.

When the present Government took office, they even found Committees which had been set up to advise the Minister of Education on such matters as finance, staffing and the nomination of persons to serve on the Government Bodies of schools and the like, and it is of some importance to us here, Mr. Chairman, to learn from the Hon. Minister whether the Committee that advises the Minister of finance has had anything to do with or had any knowledge of the requirements as set out in this $370,000 here today.

Now there are quite a number of things, Mr. Chairman, which will have to engage our attention in dealing with this Resolution. We are establishing a Community College, and the Hon. Minister has been at pains to say that one of the first things on the curriculum will be the teaching of Commerce. It is not merely for the Minister to tell us that they will start teaching Commerce at the Community College. What the Minister of Education ought to have done was to have carried out a survey of the available facilities for the teaching of Commerce in this Island, and if the Minister wanted to learn something, he could certainly have referred to the Report of the Department of Education for the year ended 31st August, 1953.

12.35 p.m.

Now, Sir, we are a long way from 1953. We must come to the conclusion that if the Ministers of Education were functioning since 1960 and they were in any way equal to the task which stood before them, they would have added something more and they would have made further and better provisions than what had been in existence at the 31st August, 1953. But, Mr. Chairman, suppose we were to attempt to have a glance at what existed at the 31st August, 1953! We would find that Combermere School, for instance - I am referring now to the period ending on the 31st August, 1953 - at Combermere school children were taught, both Seniors and Juniors, Shorthand. In the year 1953, they turned out 20 Senior and 25 Juniors in Shorthand. In Typewriting and Book-keeping they turned out 13 Seniors and 11 Juniors. That, Mr. Chairman, is what Combermere alone did. The net results were, the aggregate roll of the advanced class for the R. S. A. in the Shorthand-Typist Certificate, 18 and they had 3 Tutors. Sir, we ought to go further and we will find that at the St. John's Mixed School, Shorthand, Typewriting and General Elementary subjects were being taught there. Children were prepared for the L. C. C., examinations, and a number of children in that year passed the Pitman's Theory examination in Shorthand. There were 3 entries in Typewriting and one passed at the Intermediate stage That is in respect of the St. John's Mixed School.

Again in St. John at Mount Tabor Mixed School, the children were being taught Shorthand, Typewriting, English and Book-keeping. I may pause here because we find that, in the curriculum of the Community College, definitions might be given to subjects which, perhaps, neither in the United States of America, Canada nor the United Kingdom educationists need not know. This Community College is to be a super-something. At Mount Tabor Mixed School you will see that Commercial subjects were being taught as far back as 1953. I can say that the children there in that year got Speed Certificates and Certificates in Theory and Shorthand at 60, 70 and 80 words a minute. One student in that year gained an Advanced Certificate in Typewriting. We go over to St. George at St. Judes Boy's School. In all of these things I am referring to here, I am just showing you that even before we thought of establishing this Community College, it was absolutely necessary to carry out a survey of existing facilities. This is what I understand that the Minister of Education now wants to do. After he has got the green light from this House to carry through with this

Community College project, he is now setting about to carry out a survey; but what we, on this side of the House, are advocating is that the carrying out of the survey should have preceded the establishment of the Community College. After you have carried out your survey to determine what you have in existence, what you do not have, what you have need of, it is then that you could have decided whether you wanted a Community College on the basis of what you now propose or whether something more grandiose would have been necessary.

Mr. Chairman, at St. Judes School, the children were taught all that the Community College propose teaching when it comes to the question of Commerce. At St. Augustine's Boy's School, there again there is ample evidence in the Reports of the very Ministry of Education. In other words, all of this goes to show to us that we have a Minister of Education today functioning, and he does not have to come and sit before this House and be answerable to the House. He does not have to read these Reports; he does not have to familiarise himself with these Reports at all. He goes into an office and perhaps he just casts these aside. He has a new scheme and he puts it on the taxpayers, whether it costs $370,000, necessary or unnecessary. That is it. At Speightstown Boys' School, there is the teaching of Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, English, Elementary Maths - I am not referring to language; Spanish and whatever else has been taught there. There are matters which will be engaging the attention of the College Staff at its opening date. These are the things to which I am referring in order to show that all of these facilities exist, and I am sure that I can make out a case here today to prove that the spending of this $370,000 could have been avoided. 12.45 p.m.

If I were to pause for a moment, Sir, the object in trying to educate our people is not to cause them to travel from St. Lucy, St. Andrew and St. Peter to come to a Community College. You must try and teach our people in buildings as near to their homes as possible, so that after school they can easily get back to their respective homes without the difficulty which we foresee in establishing this Community College at Two Mile Hill as it will be established for the time being. This would cause people, who would be glad to take advantage of the benefits to be derived from the Community College, a lot of trouble.

For instance, we have had at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital a young man who lived 19 miles away from the Hospital. He was a Male Nurse, and he had to give up his job because he could not find transportation to be on his job on time at all times. He found that he was getting on his job too late, and at the Institution no provision had been made for Male Nurses to sleep after they came off the job at ten, eleven or twelve o'clock at night. This young man would have been glad to keep his job.

This is what we are dealing with here in this matter of the Community College. Would it not have been better for Government to have gone into St. John, St. Joseph, St. Peter, St. Andrew and wherever these Centres are established and strengthen them? They could have used the staff at their disposal. I am going to deal with this question of staffing of the Community College, I hope, at some length here today.

Mr. Chairman, what we are finding is that the Community College is just some glorified scheme of the Minister of Education who is attempting to build a monument unto himself. It is not something that is being done for the benefit of the people as such. He is quite unlike other people who have come here on this earth, set about to do good, and, after they have gone, to leave others, who know of their good work, to establish a monument to those who did a good job and have gone on.

It is said that this is the modern age - "Man Power Day"; so you will find that whatever a man does today, he is trying to establish his own image. It is not fair to the taxpayers of this country, and it is not fair to the people who need to be educated in this country,. If I were to look at what happened in 1953, it will be seen that at the Speightstown Centre they had on the roll 195 persons; they had 6 Instructors; the students took the L. C. C. Examination in English, Elementary Mathematics, Book-keeping, Typewriting and so on. What did they get? They got their pupils to pass examinations in that year in Typewriting at speeds of from 50 to 80 words per minute. What we are finding today, Mr. Chairman, is that we have school buildings scattered throughout this country, and from 3 .30 one evening until the morning of the following day those buildings are closed and are of no use to anybody.

It is the duty of any Minister of Education in this Stage to go to those schools, throw the doors open, let the people come in, and let everybody come in who wants to benefit from what can be obtained there. I dare say, Sir, that if not more than having some of the old people coming in to listen to a lecture from somebody - if we have those between 40 and 60 years old, if they want to learn and listen, let them come in and benefit in some respect from the lecture, or some teaching, or whatever it is; and, of course, the younger ones who want to study for their examinations should be encouraged to come. By all means, throw the doors open and let them come in without let or hindrance and benefit.

I want to tell you here and now as well as those Family Planners that, if we were to set about throwing the schools open on evenings to educate the people, it would assist in reducing the number of illegitimate births in this Island and do a lot more to benefit the community as a whole. *(ASIDES.)* Mr. Chairman, I understand one hon. member to say that it would increase the population. If it did so, these new births would have to be, in very many respects, products likely to benefit from education as they come along at a rate at which an hon. member who has spoken could never ever hope to benefit, because we know what effects

a mother who is carrying a baby - we know what effects the activities of the mother during the first three, four, five or six months' period of pregnancy have on a child. If she is the type of mother who is studious and takes her books and practices matters of education in any way, then it will have some bearing on the child she is carrying.

If we throw the doors open, let people in and give them some education, there and then we have an opportunity of educating them, at least, to have some sort of respect for each other. I am sure that the question of increasing the Island's population by so doing, if it did happen, would cause us no regret whatsoever.
12.55 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, in this Report we had at the 31st August at the Holy Trinity School 160 children on the roll, but the number of individual students was 134 and they used five Instructors. They entered students for the L. C. C. examination, Certificate stage, in Arithmetic who passed with distinction. Ten students were entered for the L. C. C. elementary stage in Spanish and all ten passed, five with distinction. Suppose we go to Belleplaine in St. Andrew. These are all reports, Mr. Chairman, that are available, and just as they are available to me, you must admit that they ought to be more available to the Minister of Education. At Belleplaine in 1953 they made use of the St. Andrew's Rectory, the St. Andrew's Boys' School and the Community Centre. Let us for a single moment think of this Government going into St. Andrew full force and throwing these Centres open; and today we have the Alleyne School with what is called a Technical Wing attached, and much of what the Community College proposes teaching is already being taught and can be taught at the Technical Wing of the Alleyne School. In other words, we have these Technical Wings which are being used between 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock for 4 or five days a week. These Technical Wings are equipped with a laboratory and machinery for woodwork, metal work and the like, but the facilities there are not being made the fullest use of.

The Leader of the House some time ago, you will remember, replied to Questions which I had tabled here with respect to girls from Boscobelle in St. Peter being able to take advantage of Domestic Science teaching at the Boscobelle Girls' School, and the Minister told me that the reason why the class was not established as I had thought was because enough girls from Boscobelle had not intimated to his Ministry that they wanted to be taught Domestic Science. It is not a case where his Ministry is thinking of carrying education to these people, seeing what the people want or advertising, through whatever medium, to let people know that the Government is willing to establish a Centre here or a Centre there, provided enough of them were willing to take advantage of what was offered. The Minister felt very smart in telling us that the Centre has not been established because enough people from Boscobelle did not travel 19 miles to Bridgetown to find that there is no Minister. As a matter of fact, you can now get the Minister, but you have to do it on the last Wednesday in each month. I thought that some of these officers had homes that provide them with a proper meal. I did not know it was a question of remaining after hours to feast at the expense of the taxpayers. What we are concerning ourselves with at these various Centres, at Belleplaiine in St. Andrew and at the Alleyne School, is that the Government ought to be doing something to alert the people in the villages and let them know that it is establishing a Centre there. As I said earlier, if people who live, maybe, three or four miles away from the Belleplaine Centre were taking advantage of the instruction offered there, it would be somewhat difficult, but nevertheless they would be much better off than some of the children who have got to travel from the country districts to the Community College.

What we happen to know, Mr. Chairman, is that the Community College is fishing about to try to get enough students with which to start. We know definitely that Headmasters have been called and asked what has become of this person and that person. They are now trying to look for a population for the Community College. An examination of the existing facilities ought to have been carried out, and we are sure that we would have been much better off if all this had been done. I do not wnat to burden this Committee with many references to the abundance of information that is contained in this Report of the Ministry of Education, but what is absolutely necessary is not merely to come here and to ask for $370,000 to be able to go about and say that the Government spent $370,000 trying to educate people when the former Government did not do this or that. We are willing to support the spending of more than $370,000; but what we want to know is that the people who are expected to be educated by the spending of this sum benefit from it, and are given an opportunity to sudy under conditions that are conducive to good study.

Now, Mr. Chairman, on this question of staff, I would like to hear from the Leader of the House exactly what was the situation with the staffing of our Government-aided Secondary Schools up to the end of last term.
1.05 p.m.

Now at the Boy's Foundation School, already the situation up there must be causing some nervous condition to its Headteacher. They will be looking around for somebody to teach Biology in the coming school year. I want the Minister to take a note of this. At the Girls' Foundation School, advertisements are presently being run. I think in Sunday's newspaper, looking for staff. Now the situation at the Boys' Foundation School is that they have had two acting posts there; and while a lady, Mrs. Braucker, we understand, has returned to the Island, it is not certain whether these people who have gone abroad and

have acquired better qualifications than what they had in the past, will be returning to these Schools. Therefore, if you find that the Community College is just going to compete for Staff and compete unfairly, you will see what is likely to be the situation with some of these other Schools when they re-open in September.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are some of our other schools which have been making out, so to speak; they have been trying to hold out; but with the Community College calling for Staff, they do not know what is going to be their position in the new school year. This is not a case where the appropriate Committee has been called upon to function and was able to make any sort of recommendations at all. This is a one-man set-up. You will find that at the Coleridge - Parry School, the situation arose, and I am sure that the Hon. Leader of the House knows the case which I am going to cite now very, very well indeed. A young man received his education at the Coleridge-Parry School. He had Technical Institute training and other training and he is a first-class welder, metal worker and the like. That young man lived next door to the Coleridge-Parry School. He went to work elsewhere and on evenings he would still go back to the Coleridge-Parry School to try to help give instructions to those who required them. The Ministry of Education would do absolutely nothing to secure the services of that young man at his own School where he would have liked to remain and help to build. He has now gone into private enterprise, and the school is down there with its Technical Wings closed up. On afternoon there is nobody to teach the children anything at all. All the equipment is down there; I cannot say that it is rusting away, because I understand that it is being kept in very good condition; but, nevertheless, enough use is not being made of it. Mr. Chairman, nobody could say that this is the situation which ought to be obtaining at any of the schools in this Island, and if this is the situation that is obtaining, rather than have these schools properly equipped that they could function to the benefit and to the advantage of the community as a whole, the community that they are intended to serve, we say that we are setting up a Community College! A Community College to do what?

The Minister ought to try and find out what is the position with the Erdiston Teachers' Training College. Since 1965 they have been suffering from the lack of a Maths Tutor; since 1965 this Teachers' Training College has been suffering because they could not get a Maths Tutor; and what are you going to do now? If you can put your hands on one, you are not going to have him placed at Erdiston at all. You want him for your little pie on one side to go and help eat at your Community College. That is the situation which is obtaining. Those are things which we certainly cannot expect to let go by just like this.

You will find that, in the end, the Community College is properly staffed, but that all the other Secondary Schools - the Coleridge-Parry, the Alleyne School in St. Andrew, the Alexandra Girls' School, the Boys' and Girls' Foundation, Harrison College, Lodge School, Queen's College - all of these places must suffer Mr. Chairman, there is one important point. I wonder if the Minister will arise to tell us how many applications from the Staffs of existing Secondary Schools in this Island have been received by the Ministry or by the Public Service Commission. I remember that before the Bill was passed in this House we were told that people were so eager and so anxious that they had made applications for posts which really did not exist at the time. That is what we were told here by the Prime Minister, and I want to tell you that, when the Prime Minister said so, I did not believe him. I carried out my own investigations to find that some enquires had been addressed to the Ministry of Education; but when the Prime Minister said that they had received applications, I did not believe him. I have since carried out investigations and I am satisfied that some enquiries had been addressed to the Ministry about posts at the Community College. I should not say "posts" because no posts existed at the time. It is true that some applications had been received, but my point is this. Is the Minister in a position to tell us how many applications have been received from persons, whether presently or up to the end of last term, who were on the staffs of the various other schools in this Island? That is what we are concerned with because it is from there that we are likely to know to what extent these other schools are to suffer if they do not have time to look for replacements during their opening term in September. You will see, Mr. Chairman, that it is not merely a case of coming to this House and asking for $370,000 for this College.

1.15 p.m.

For instance, we learn, I think it was in reply to Questions tabled here, that "Eyrie" was to have been the home of the Community College. We have been told since then that temporary accommodation is to be made at "Sherbourne", but we see here now that to provide this temporary accommodation at "Sherbourne" will cost us something like $165,884. I also see that this sum is to cover the cost of equipment.

Mr. Chairman, we ought to be told if the equipment in this case will comprise things like a laboratory. We know that it must include things like basic furniture - benches, desks, etc. We would like the Minister to give us a complete breakdown as to item and cost. What we also want to know is whether the amount that is going to be spent in providing furniture will be spent in Barbados to provide employment for our local workmen. Let me tell you this Sir. We know that buildings are to be flown to Barbados. It is not too much to hear that desks, benches, chairs - collapsible type of chairs and desks - are also to be flown in.

We want to hear from the Minister - if you are going to use steel furniture - if our local foundries and metal workers will be given an apportunity to provide what he wants, or if he is going to take taxpayers' money to support countries abroad. Is he going to support the workers in other countries and leave ours unattended?

Sir, nobody could do other than examine the staff structure. We are going to have 1 Principal, 2 Senior Tutors, 6 Tutors, 13 Assistant Tutors. Let us pause there for a moment. Let us tell ourselves that the teaching personnel up to that point will be 21 persons, and the Principal will make 22. I want to stop there.

We understand that the Community College expects to be the home of, say, 300 children, I am wondering how the Minister feels when he thinks in terms of Harrison College and its numbers, Combermere School and its numbers, Boys' Foundation, Girls' Foundation and their numbers, Queen's College and its numbers in relation to the numerical strength of their staff.

Mr. Chairman, it is bad on our part to do anything to harm the Heads of the other Institutions who have been trying with their staff, who have been suffering and have been neglected, so to speak, during the past years because of the shortage of staff. The shortage of staff has crippled some of them at times, and we are to set about here today to make better provision for staffing the Community College than for staffing Queen's College, Lodge School, Harrison College, Boys' Foundation and the other schools to which I have referred earlier.

The Minister, in the course of his replies to Questions tabled here earlier, gave some very potent information as to what should constitute a Science Class - in other words, how many Science students you should have to one Tutor and so on. But when we think, Mr. Chairman, of places like Combermere School, the numbers there and the staff, and attempt to make comparisons, are we not now attempting to place this Community College in a position to lord it over all of these other schools? It is not fair.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask if the Constituent Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Education has been consulted, and if this Committee had anything whatsoever to do with making the recommendations. We are not going to stand on the Floor of this House and allow a Minister to take office and to completely ignore Committees comprised of experts on education who could teach him - individual members who could teach him something - and allow him to ignore them because he is the Minister of Education, and then come here to saddle the taxpayers of this country with thousands of dollars - $370,000 - because some hot-headed Minister wants to glorify himself.
1.25 p.m.

We are willing to spend more than $370,000 on education, but we want to see that the best benefit possible accrues to the persons who ought to be benefiting from it. We are not concerned with the Minister. The Minister can die tomorrow, but education has to go on. We have Committees, as I said earlier, that had been appointed years ago to advise the Ministry, and if these Committees had been called on from time to time and had been allowed to function, they would have been glad to help with everything there is in education. Today we have been promised the 1962 Education Act. When the Hon. Leader of the House was Minister of Education, he promised us the Education Act which we now call the 1962 Education Act. When will we get it? When the Minister of Education called in the three turn-coats, traitors, from the Association of Assistant Teachers, he made all sorts of promises to them, including that the Association would see the draft of the new Education Act. I understand it is still being drafted. If the Education Act that was promised in 1962 is still being drafted in 1968, have we any right discussing any measure on education to cost the taxpayers $370,000 in the initial stages before we see this Education Act?

A point has just occurred to me, Mr. Chairman, concerning Sherbourne. If a private individual wanted to establish a College at Sherbourne, there would be the question of rentals. A Resolution was laid on the Table of this House showing that $500 per month could have been got for Sherbourne to house the British High Commissioner. If the rental of Sherbourne is $500 a month, we are not all mathematicians but we learn simple arithmetic, and twelve months at $500 is money at the end of one year in any Bajan language. Here is a case, Mr. Chairman, where we are told that $165,884 will be required to provide for the conversion, equipment, furnishing and maintenance of the buildings and the maintenance and control of the grounds, but they do not tell us about the $6,000 in rent. In other words, this College has got to start good house-keeping from the very beginning. We see what the Principal is going to cost for the year; we see what the two Senior Tutors are going to cost; we see what the Groundsmen and Watchmen are going to cost. Do you mean to say that the Watchman will watch nothing? If at the end of the year the Community College makes out its Report and there is not included the sum of $6,000 for rent, what kind of Report would we be having? You will understand, Sir, that the way in which this matter is being dealt with at Government level is a sufficient indication as to what we must expect at the end of the first year's running of this Community College. They are excluding at this stage some of the principal matters relating to this College.

Now, Sir, this College is going to start teaching Commercial subjects, and they are going to employ two Stenographers in a College of 300 children of which the Minister has today very proudly announced that Opposition members wanted to know whether Commerce would be started, and what they are doing. We are not given to understand here what is going to be the position as regards staff for teaching Book-keeping. We sincerely hope that between the Principal, two Senior Tutors, six Tutors and 13 Assistant Tutors, you will find enough attention is being paid to teaching children who are taking these Commercial studies basic English, so that when they come out and attempt to take their rightful places in Commerce in this Island, they will not then be the headaches that they prove to be now to their employers, because this Government has been supporting to some extent a

Commercial College in this Island. From what we can gather, the employers are not 100% satisfied with the certificated material that is being offered to them. What they find is that, whatever is the situation, an applicant for a post is selected, his or her salary guaranteed, and after employing that person for one or two months, the employer is so disgusted that in order to get rid of that person, they send her back to school. He has got to put his hands in his till to pay that person to get out of his business.

1.35 p.m.

That is not good enough. If this Community College is going to embark on, amongst other things, turning out these students in Commerce, let us hope and pray that the out-turn product will be a credit to our teaching, or rather to our educational system in this Island. Mr. Chairman, you must not know because it is not given to all of us to be able to appreciate the value of education as such and when I look back here to see the provision which this Government inherited, what this Government came on to find that the previous Government had been doing, the foundation that has been laid, the establishments that were set up and which could easily have been built upon and have been neglected, Mr. Chairman, I cannot for the life of me see how the hon. mover of this Resolution could feel comfortable in his mind to expect us on this side of the House to support a Resolution of this sort without his giving us the minutest detail as to the expenditure of this $370,000, and particularly with respect to the sum of $165,884 which is to be used for the conversion, equipment, furnishing and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance and controls of the grounds. All of these things we are asking that we be given in some detail.

Let us show you something. The Government has a scheme for the building of a new Technical Institute and what are they doing now? We already have a Technical Institute, but the Government proposes building a new Technical Institute. If this new Technical Institute is to be built, and we understand that some Trade Centre is also to be set up, what relation does one bear to the other? I am submitting that we are having an overlapping, and we are going to have the Minister of Education competing against himself in the long run. Incidentally, education has now grown so fast, it is now so colossal a portfolio, that the Minister of Education proper is no longer the Minister of Education in respect of broadcasting, radio and television. No, Sir, he will have nothing to do with them. I want to say this. If we could find the day when all the hon. members on that side did not have a price attached to them, when each did not have his price, it is then that you will find a situation such as this - a Minister can resign and come out honourably. In this day of modern education, are you to tell me that the Minister of Education could be so silly as not to know that you cannot divorce television and broadcasting as a means of educating the community, from his other functions? How can that be? The Minister knows, as well as I know, that you cannot do it successfully; but what is the net total? It is just this; if it is done although the community might suffer, all our education systems might be dragged down and ripped apart, at the end of each month, as Minister, he is going to receive his salary whether the Community or the children learn something or nothing. That is the trouble. Nobody is going to say aught about it. You will find that in the Ministry of Education today the Prime Minister now takes to himself - and this is the same Prime Minister who, is delivering his Budget speech, had to tell us of his having to make use of the Minister of Home Affairs in that he had so much to do with finance. In Education, like Finance, there is a Minister and a half to each. It is a question of who is going to accept the ultimate responsibility when something goes wrong. Who is going to accept the ultimate responsibility for it? The fair and honest thing for the present Minister of Education - and when I say the present Minister of Education, I do not even know how correct I am in saying so. I do not know if I mean the first half or the second half, but the Minister I mean in this case is the Minister who will not, in future, be responsible for broadcasting and television.

The right thing for that Minister to have done was to resign. This Committee heard itself that the Prime Minister took it upon himself to split the Ministry in two. The Prime Minister ought to know that we should know - I understand that the Prime Minister can fly well, he can wear old clothes well, he can drive a bus well, he can do all of those things. My most recent information is as to how well he can drive motor cars, but we do not have any information whatsoever that the Prime Minister is fitted, temperamentally or otherwise, to be at the head of anything in the Ministry of Education. Therefore, we will find that under the Prime Minister in future, finance will be receiving less and less of his attention, and broadcasting according to our information, will not receive any of his attention at all. The Prime Minister cannot pay any attention to broadcasting and television, not even to be used, except for preaching the policy of his Party. If it is to be used exclusively for that, it is a different matter; but how can you today, if you are an educated person - I may say that throughout the world today, radio and television are being used for the mass education of the people. There are textbooks on this, Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of both Ministers of Education, and it is the height of stupidity to attempt to divorce broadcasting and television from education as such.

1.45 p.m.

How you can succeed with it, I do not know. It is a question of how much either of the hon. members cares to what extent the public will benefit. We have not seen that the Minister of Education has done enough research for himself, and, above all, we can argue - we know that the curriculum at each and every school in this Island

ought to be geared and designed to afford opportunities for laying the foundation of good citizenship.

Mr. Chairman, I have to make mention of something which I am sure I will be referring to in a subsequent matter which we hope will be dealt with today in this House. In the Ministry of Education today there is nothing at all at any stage - I repeat at any stage - that you can call good human relationships at any level. I am telling you right now that even some of the officers, who remained last Wednesday at the Ministry with the Minister to interview people, are not in truth and in fact with him. They are not approving of his actions, because all they are doing is remaining open and inviting people to come and blackmail school teachers. That is what it amounts to.

Here you will find, and I hope that they will not attempt this with the staff at the Community College, they invite people to come behind the backs of the staff to make all sorts of reports, but at no stage is a member of the staff confronted by his accuser at any time. That is the kind of ill behaviour carried on by the Minister. An honest teacher does his work and goes home; but after he has gone done his job, somebody will go to the Ministry between five or seven, or some ungodly hour, sit down in some cosy corner behind some door, and tell the Minister all sorts of things about a teacher who has done an honest job during the day.

As I have said, the week following, the teachers against whom a complaint has been laid is not given an opportunity to deny, in the presence of his accuser, what has been said. I must ask: What dirtiness is this now to be associated with education? We are satisfied that the Minister of Education - not the one for Broadcasting and Television - is passing through a stage of confusion. In his confounded moments we find a greater accumulation of human suffering; we find a greater disregard for the expertise that is available to the Hon. Minister, and we find a willingness and an eagerness and determination to promote self rather than to promote the interests of the people of this country. I mean the people who need education most and would stand to benefit most; the people who would be glad and are yearning for an opportunity to be taught.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that, before this Resolution is put to the vote, I will be addressing you at greater length, because you will see here in this Staff List that provision is being made for a Laboratory Technician. What we would like to hear from the Hon. Minister is this. Is this a case where, as in the old days, you will be employing a leader-boy to lead a mule without a coachman? Provision is made for a Laboratory Technician. Is he going to be the head of the Science Teaching Staff? That is all we want to know.

1.55 p.m.

We might eventually find that a Resolution is also brought to make provision for other members of Staff as well, and it might be that the Minister in this case, like in all others connected with his Government is starting before he is ready. We feel that the Minister would certainly be willing to jump to his feet and tell us if there is a case where this staff list is complete, or if there are plans afoot for him to come back to this House asking us to vote money for Specialist staff to be the Seniors to the ones whom we have here as Juniors. We cannot and will not sit idly by and allow the country's educational system to be destroyed by these self seekers, these self aggrandisers. There are enough institutions already at work, Mr. Chairman. I cannot and should not forget the Girls' Industrial Union in this Island. I should not forget what the Institution has done for young girls in this country. It has equipped many a girl from many long years past, and these girls have taken their right ful places in Commerce in this Island. They taught Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting and Domestic Science among other subjects. All of these institutions have been available in the past; they have helped us, and it is not now right that we should so turn our backs on them. We feel that in the establishing of this Community College all these institutions should have been co-opted, and see in what respect we could draw on them to help to build it up. I would bet you, Sir, that not one person who has given of his labour and time during the past years for nothing to help equip these girls through the Girls' Industrial Union stands the ghost of a chance.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Mr. CHAIRMAN left the Chair and Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER: In view of the hour, this sitting now stands suspended until 2.30 p.m. o' clock.

On Resumption.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I observe that there is no quorum, and ask that you direct the Clerk to ring the Bell.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let the Bell be rung.

The bell was rung and a quorum was obtained.

QUESTION TIME

Mr. SPEAKER: When last Question Time was being taken, Question 184 was being discussed. That was in the name of the hon. senior member for St. James, and certain supplementaries were being asked when Question Time ended.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, as a supplementary on this question, is the importation of these artificial sweeteners liable to import licensing of any sort?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Yes, Mr. Speaker; importation is by licence.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Can the Minister give the names of the applicants who have this year made application for the import of artificial sweeteners containing cyclamates?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, for the information of the hon. senior member for St. Thomas, I would not remember off hand. If he would table a question, I would be happy to give him the reply.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister could tell us if Bim Beverages Limited applied for a licence to import.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Barbados Beverages Limited has been granted an import licence for, I think, five gallons, as far as I can remember.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Has the Minister drawn to the attention of Barbados Beverages Limited the report from the Director of Medical Services to the effect that these artificial sweeteners are dangerous or can be dangerous?

The Minister evidently does not want to answer the question. What has the Minister done in respect of this import licence? Has he granted it?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: I have already answered that question, Mr. Speaker. The hon. member asked if Bim Beverages has applied for a licence and I told him "yes". They applied for a licence and were granted a licence. How many times would he like me to answer the same question?

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if at the time of granting the licence, the Minister was aware of the fact that cyclamates can be dangerous to the health of the Community.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, cyclamates are in various forms, and scientists have claimed some to be dangerous and some not to be dangerous. There was an article issued up to March from the United States Health Department that cyclamates are quite harmless provided they are used only in cases of diabetic persons, and it should be clearly stated on the label that the drink is not made from sugar, that it contains artificial sweeteners and should be used for specific purposes such as diabetic persons, etc.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Has the Minister asked Bim Beverages Limited for safeguards that the cyclamates are only going into their diabetic drinks, and not into the ordinary drinks being offered to the Barbadian public?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Yes, Mr. Speaker. It should be written on a labelled form on the diet-rite drink as distinct from any other drink. In other words, all drinks that are used and contain cyclamates should be labelled, branded and specially declared as a drink containing cyclamates, and should be specifically used by people suffering from diabetes.

Mr. HINDS: Is the Minister aware that the British Government, after receiving reports from scientists in the United States, Japan and West Germany, recommended that cyclamates could be used provided they were not consumed at a greater rate than 3.5 grams a day by an adult?

2.35 p.m.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: No, Mr. Speaker, I could not say to what extent it would be injurious to persons, but I know that it is not recommended for persons other than diabetics. I could not say to what quantities.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: What form of control, if any, does the Minister have to ensure that these cyclamates do not go into any Bim Beverage drinks? What form of control is there?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: The same form of control that I would have to see that they would not go into Coca-Cola or any other drink.

Mr. HINDS: I will ask the Minister this: Can the Minister tell us if cyclamates are imported for use in bread, cakes or any such roll by any of the bakeries or businesses in this Island?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: No, Mr. Speaker, I would not be able to say.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that I cannot regard that as a proper supplementary question in any event.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, in the light of the Report of the Director of Medical Services, will the Minister give an undertaking that in future the importation of these drugs of doubtful safety will be forbidden until the situation is made clearer by scientists in the big countries concerned?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: I have made it specifically clear already, Mr. Speaker, that in the case of any drink containing cyclamates used as an artificial sweetener, it must be written distinctly and clearly with a partiularly registered brand. Outside of that, I have no other information or I cannot have any other control over it more than knowing the quantity which came into the Island in relation to artificially sweetened drinks, and to keep a check on the amount which can be produced from the concentrate, to the best of my knowledge, as a control over the issuing of licences.

Mr. HINDS: I would like to know from the Minister if the Bim Diet-rite drink is a squash or a mineral drink.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: I am afraid that I am not familiar enough with the processing of aerated waters or other drinks.

CONSTRUCTION OF BATH AND LATRINE AT WESTMORELAND

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 182, standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. James, page 12 top left-hand column.

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

Will the Minister cause a bath and latrine to be constructed at Westmoreland, St. James, for the use of the inhabitants of the said district?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: The Reply to the hon. member's question is as follows:-

Consideration will be given to the siting of a bath at Westmoreland when the next programme for rural amenities is being examined.

Mr. HINDS: When will the programme be examined? What time is that? *(A PAUSE)*. Mr. Speaker I am enquiring from the Minister when will the next programme for rural amenities be examined?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member, I want just to draw this to his attention. The rural amenities vote has suffered immensely as a result of the sporadic number of cane fires which we have had during this year, so that the Rural Amenities Fund has been depleted. The Labour Welfare Fund has also been depleted, with the result that fewer houses will be built, and that we will have less money available and fewer of these amenities will be constructed. I have only given that in a general way, so that with regard to the question as to when the next scheme or programme will be considered, I will have, first of all, to find out what money is available. I am not in a position to answer that right now.

Mr. HINDS: Should the Minister not have found out what money was available before he answered the question asked by the hon. senior member for St. James?

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Can't the Minister in a matter affecting the health of the community, not yet get the Minister of Finance to send down a supplementary amount? Is not that the obvious thing to do?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: If the hon. member wants to know what is the state of the Rural Amenities Fund, that can be put in the form of a substantive question. It is from that source that money is made available for these amenities. That can be the subject matter of a separate and independent question. If the hon. member wants to ask that question, he is at liberty to do so.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I will repeat my question. The Minister has said explicitly how the funds have been depleted, thereby intimating at least that that is the reason for not being able forthwith, or at an early date, to do what the hon. senior member for St. James has asked. I have asked a simple question. If the funds have been depleted because of cane fires or for whatever reason, is it not a very simple thing to bring that to the notice of the Minister of Finance and ask him to bring down a supplementary amount for which all of us would vote without hesitation?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I will take note of that suggestion, but I have merely stated what I have stated by virtue of the fact that there are certain sites which have been selected already for public conveniences, playing fields and so on. It has been recently stated and drawn to my attention that the Rural Amenities Fund has been depleted, and we may not be able to get ahead as quickly as we would like to do with some of these playing fields and other facilities. However, I accept the suggestion that funds should be made available from other sources in order to implement a programme such as this which is vitally necessary.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I very much thank the hon. member.

HARDSHIP EXPERIENCED BY FISHERMEN RE SALE OF FISH

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 166, standing in the name of the hon. junior member for St. John. That is on page 7, bottom right-hand column.

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

Is the Minister aware of the hardship experienced by fishermen from time to time in the sale of their catches of fish?

Will the Minister see to it that the storage space for fish is increased at the Barbados Marketing Corporation so that fishermen may receive a guaranteed price for their catches?

In the alternative, will the Minister consider the removal of the Item "Fresh Fish" from the Scheduled prices of the Price Control Order?

2.45 p.m.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, the reply to Question No. 166 is as follows:-

1. No, Sir. Fishermen have not experienced any hardships in selling their catches of fish.

2. The Barbados Marketing Corporation has available 160 tons of storage space for fish and this space is considered adequate to present needs. Fishermen are paid guaranteed prices by the Corporation for various types of fish.

3. It is not considered appropriate to remove the item "Fresh Fish" from the scheduled prices of the Price Control Order.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, will the Minister state the control price of flying fish?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, the control price of flying fish is ex-beach 7¢, or ex-boat or market 8¢.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, will the Minister state the price that is being paid to fishermen per pound of flying fish by the B.M.C.?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, the price paid by the Barbados Marketing Corporation for fresh fish is 15¢ per pound, and it would take about 3 1/2 fish on the average to weigh a pound. Fish is bought by the pound rather than having to count the fish, which would take up more time. You will have to select three fish actually to weigh a pound, but the normal thing is 3 1/2 fish to weigh a pound.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, can the Minister tell this House at what price the B. M. C. retail their fish per pound?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, fish, after being processed by the Marketing Corporation, is sold at 10¢ a piece frozen, and this price continues throughout the entire area.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, will the Minister say what he means by processing? Does he mean just putting fish in the refrigerator?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, I do not mean filleting and boning. It is the same whole fish in the same condition in which it has been bought, without filleting and boning. It is just frozen and sold at 10 ¢ each. I think it is 12 ¢ each if the fish is filleted. Fish in the same condition but just frozen is sold at 10¢.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, could the Minister tell us whether there is any control price on frozen fish?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: No, Mr. Speaker. The control price is on fresh fish. Fish on ice is considered the same. Iced fish would be considered the same as fresh fish as separate and distinct from frozen fish.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, can the Minister state why he finds it not proper to remove the control price of fish?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, a commodity such as fresh fish, scheduled at 8 ¢ a piece, and which on occasions has dropped as low as 3¢, would be considered by one that there is no need for control prices; but one who is accustomed to the manner in which fish is sold in Barbados, would see that, if one takes the control price off fish, the sky would be the limit and the poorest people would have to pay the highest prices for fish. One should watch the pattern of the sale of fish in Barbados. As soon as there is a glut of fish, the people who are financially better off and have refrigerators will buy a lot of fish, and this is one of the reasons that the normal day-to-day sales actually drop. After a glut, for possibly two or three days, you will find that the sales are far less because the people who would have bought fish from day to day have stored up a large supply, and then it is a matter of scarcity even with control prices. The poorer classes have absolutely no means of storing fish. During the glut period they can only get a belly full from day to day, whereas people of better financial means can afford to buy fish and store them up. When there is a scarcity of fish, the poorer the people are, the more they have to pay for fish, because they have no means of storing fish. This is the main reason, Mr. Speaker, why I feel that the control price should remain.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker, I do not know if I understood the Jon. Minister right in reply to the first part of the Question: "Is the Minister aware of the hardship experienced by fishermen from time to time in the sale of their catches of fish?" I wonder if the Minister would really tell this House that he is not aware of the fact that, when there is a glut, fishermen had to throw some of their catches back into the sea when the fish was not accepted at the B.M.C.?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, that has not been true during this season. Prior to this season the only space that was available for storage of flying fish was about forty tons, because most of the space was then occupied by the shrimp industry. We completed for this season fresh storage space for the shrimp industry, and now we have, instead of 40 tons storage space for fish, 160 tons, and at no time during this season was fish refused. In other words, the Marketing Corporation at all times during the hours of opening up to 10 p.m. at night was open and they never refused any fish. Any fish that would have been refused by the Marketing Corporation would have to be after ten o' clock at night, or else the condition of the fish was not up to standard.

I should like to make it clear that fish could be all right for immediate consumption, but you require the very highest quality for processing. Although fish might not be bad, it might not be up to a standard suitable for freezing say, in the month of May for a holdover to the month of November. One has to be very careful in selecting fish for processing, and must ensure that one has the very best quality.

I would say that last season and the season before, the Marketing Corporation had to limit their supplies in buying because they did not have the storage room, or might not have been able to dispose of the fish. The United Kingdom is one of the potential markets for buying whole fish. There are several markets all over the world for filleted fish, but there is no mechanism for filleting and handling fish. It is just the women handling fish, and we cannot process more than about ten thousand fish per day, which is a very small amount on the overall purchase of fish that can be bought in a day. The United Kingdom Market is the only market that is purchasing whole fish just as it comes in processed by freezing. I am perfectly sure that during this season there was no hardship to fishermen. The storage space was filled. In other words, they must have used about 110 tons of the cold storage space this season, but I am sure we did not go up to full capacity.

2.55. p.m.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Minister would be able to tell us if there is any method for determining good quality fish from bad quality for the purpose of processing.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Certainly, Mr. Speaker. The hon. member should know that; as soon as fish begins to show any signs of decay, discoloration, colour of eyes, looks of gills and whether or not they are soft. He would realise that the quality of fish today is of a lower standard than it has been years ago. Prior to the introduction of powered boats and gill nets when boats operated as open boats where by virtue of design water came in and kept the fished washed, and the sails formed a certain amount of ventilation for fresh air coming down, the fish were kept much better, as compared with the use of gill nets today where they are choked in the netting and you have to pull them out, the tissues are broken and they would not stand up for as long a time as fish that were taken up in the deep net. They become soft, the scales are removed, and any person with any experience of fish can look on a catch and actually tell if they are bad because they would be soft and turning yellow, with eyes turned up and that sort of thing. It is quite easy to be discerned.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, did the Minister tell us that the Marketing Corporation buys fish pound-wise at 5 cents each, freezes them and selling them pound-wise at 10 cents?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: No, Mr. Speaker. They buy pound-wise for the purpose of not having the count. In other words, they have containers; you fill a container and weigh it and pay 15 cents per pound. The 10 cents to which I referred is 10 cents each. After they are processed and frozen, they sell them at 10 cents each, but they buy at 15¢ cents per pound.

Mr. HINDS: I understand the Minister to say that 3 1/2 fish make a pound, and that is why I asked the Minister if they bought them at 5 cents each, froze them and sold them at 10 cents each.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: I have mentioned to the hon. junior member for St. Peter that the purchase is per pound and that a little over three fish make a pound. In other words, it would work out to about 41/2 cents to 4 3/4 cents each. It is less then five cents because you have to have three selected fish. If you pick three of the largest fish, you might get three weighing a pound, but on the overall it would be about 3 1/2 fish on the average to the pound, which would be 4 1/2 cents a piece, and that is approximately what they purchase them at. They are then sold at 10 cents each. That applies to fish that have not been filleted, since fish that have been filleted are sold at 12 cents each.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, the situation then seems worse. What I am asking the Minister is this; am I to understand that the Marketing Corporation buys fish at an average of 41/2 cents each and all they do is to freeze them and sell them at 10 cents each?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Those fish that are sold at 10 cents have only been blast-frozen. They are washed off, go through the freezer and than stored and sold at 10 cents each. I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. junior member for St. Peter that it might seem a high price at the beginning, but unless you schedule and then step up the price, you would be selling at a close margin, because the fish that would be sold in November or at the close of this season would be fish caught about May. You do not just freeze them and leave them there; you have to keep your cold storage running to keep the temperatures up. It is just like commercial cold storage where you store at so much per pound per month, and after 28 or 30 days you have got to pay for another month; so if your fish is usually stored in May, there would be one price for June, another for July, one for August, one for September, one for October. In order to level that off, there is a fixed and standing price of 10 cents each.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister if the Marketing Corporation loses any money in its fish processing section, considering that they buy fish at 4 1/4 cents, freeze then and sell them at a profit of 5 1/2 cents.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, I could not say exactly, but I doubt very much unless they run into difficulites with bad fish. I could not see that on a commodity like fish bought at even 5 cents a piece and sold at 10 cents, with the qauntities that could be bought, the Corporation could lose money unless the entire batch of fish had gone bad. No commercial enterprise could tell me that they could lose money on that.

Mr. HINDS: We understood the Minister to say that there is now 160 tons of freezing space. Has that 160 tons of space ever been used up?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: No, Mr. Speaker. This is the first season we have had 160 tons of space. Prior to this, all we had was 40 tons. Up to last year all the room available for storage was in the vicinity of 40 tons, because most of the other space was used for storage and handling of shrimp. Now we have a new processing plant for the shrimp with its own blast-freezers and storage capacity, and that is one of the reasons why we built that to have sufficient room to go back as originally planned for the fishing industry. This is room that originated with the building of the Marketing Corporation for the fishing industry, but it was used for shrimping as a direct concern. Now we have put in special accommodation for the shrimping, and 160 tons of space have now fallen back to the fishing industry, but this is the year and we have not had supplies to the extent to use 160 tons.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I would like to congratulate the Minister for giving such full and lucid answers to the questions put to him. I never thought I would live to see a Minister from the other side

answering so fully. It shows that the Hon. Minister has really made a proper study of the fishing industry in order to answer at any rate-if not before - the questions put by the member for St. John. Now that he has told us that phasing of prices should in his opinion be done, will he give us the assurance that he will do it? I know perhaps I should not add this because I see the hon. member, inspite of the great activity of his colleague on his right to try to stop him from answering questions - and I know the hon. member will answer - but will he give us the assurance that he will go into this question, because there are several complaints from people that the Marketing Corporation sells at a higher price than they need sell and yet make a profit?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, I assure the hon. junior member for St. Joseph that I have always been frank about this matter and I am still a bit worried about certain things up to the present; but I have just been watching the movements of it. One of the things that the Marketing Corporation will do, Mr. Speaker, is to stabilise. In other words, the Marketing Corporation will not be able to buy a fish in this Island unless the catches are sufficient that the prices drop below 5 cents. The Marketing Corporation only forms a stabiliser to induce the wholesalers who come to the market to buy fish to give them that guaranteed price. In other words, the guaranteed price by the Marketing Corportion keeps it up to a certain time at night at prices above the guranteed price.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to hold up this House with many more supplementaries, but I am a bit baffled at the reply the Minister gave me just now to a supplementary I asked. The Minister said that there is a method of determining good quality from bad quality fish. I am under the impression that it would necessarily mean you would have to examine each fish. Is that done or is there a method of determing the quality otherwise? 3.05 p.m.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: No, there is no method. There is an experienced fisherman there himself who looks after the purchasing, and on the general run of the fish, he would be able to tell. In other words, if you leave fish exposed to sunlight, they lose that blue gloss and they become a very dark, rough blue and yellowish under the belly; but you would get the occasional fish where you will find that the gills strip, through pulling them through the gill net. You might find, after they have been bought, that there are one or two which you might have to reject, but it is just a general principle.

Mr. HINDS: Does the Minister not consider the processing cost to be rather high? It is five cents for each flying fish. The Minister calls it freezing processing and I very much like to adopt that term. Does he not consider the cost of processing rather high five cents for one flying fish

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Yes, Mr. Speaker, a fish for five cents, and if it is frozen, there is no control price on frozen fish. You can freeze these fish in about two hours, and in two hours, freezing the very fish for which you have paid five cents would bring ten cents according to the very question which the hon. member has asked. I consider that fairly high; but it is then I have got to consider the long-term storage of possibly from May, with some of these fish, down to November and December in the same year before they are actually sold. But I would say that five cents, if you take it in comparison with commercial storage would he high. It would be something like a penny or three cents a pound for about twenty-eight days' storage. It is a penny or three cents, I am not sure, per pound per month.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL'S EXPENSES TO CANADA RE EXPO' 67

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 188 standing in the mane of the hon. senior member for St. James.

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

Will the Minister state the total amount of money paid to the Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana as subsistence allowance during his trips to Canada in connection with Expo' 67 and the rate per day of such allowance?

2. Will the Minister srate the total cost to this Government of the hotel and other accommodation paid on behalf of the Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana during his trips to Canada in connection with Expo' 67?

3. Were the monies paid in respect of the said accommodation additional to or included in the subsistence allowances above referred to?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: The Reply to the hon. member's question is as follows:-

1. The total amount of money paid to the Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana as subsistence allowance during his trips to Canada in connection with Expo' 67 is $9,438.13 at the rate of $25,00 (Canadian) per day.

2. The total cost to this Government of hotel and other accommodation on behalf of the Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana in connection with Expo' 67 was $4,060.50.

3. The amount paid in respect of accommodation in not included in the subsistence. allowance."

Mr. J. M. G. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, was the accommodation in a hotel or flat or other similar accommodation specially rented?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: A part of the accommodation was in a hotel and at a certain point it was in an apartment.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Who occupied the apartment when Mr. Morgan was not in it?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Unfortunately, I was not at Expo' 67 occupying the flat. I could not say; I was in Barbados with the senior member for St. Thomas.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker, the Minister said in reply to the question that the sum of $9,438.13 was the expenditure. Is this B. W. I. currency or Canadian?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: That would be in B. W. I. dollars. I have quoted the $25 in Canada and that was in Canadian dollars, but the entire amount of $9,438.13 would be in West Indian dollars.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Will the Minister state whether this apartment was rented by the occasion, so to speak, or rented by the month or taken for six months or what?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. member ask that question again? I did not hear it.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I am sorry. I was asking the hon. member if he could say whether this apartment was rented for the occasion, when it was known that Mr. Morgan was going up, or by the month, or for six months or what?

At this stage, it is now being 3.15. p.m. of the Clock.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that Question Time has now expired. This Question will remain on the Order Paper. We have now come to Private Members' Business.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: With great respect, I suggest to Your Honour that if we consider that; Private Members' Business is not as important as continuing with Questions, Your Honour should allow an extension of Question Time. It is in Your Honour's hands. It is notorious that whenever the clock in the French Senate is beginning to approach the hour, the hands are put back with the general approval of the Senate in order that you might continue a debate which everybody wants continued.

Mr. SPEAKER: If only the hands of the Clock had been put back today, I would have been in a similarily happy position, but I am afraid that I regard my hands as being tied by the Standing Orders.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: This is Private Members' Time, and if Private Members say that they prefer to go on with Question Time rather than go on with last year's Budget debate, if that nonsense? Surely, if we say in our time that we want to deal with this question rather than the Budget debate, are we not entitled to have the House agree?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I understand. *(ASIDES.)*

Mr. SPEAKER: I would like to hear the hon. member who is now standing.

EXTENSION OF QUESTION TIME FOR HALF HOUR

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I understand from my colleague that he has one or two more Replies and in this case it is all right with me. If hon. members wish to go on for another half an hour, I will make the appropriate motion. As a matter of fact, it should not be for me to move it al all. *(ASIDES.)* I beg to move that Question Time be now exteded for half an hour. *(CHEERS).*

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

Mr. SPEAKER: The Question is that Question Time be now extended for half an hour from now. Hon. members who are in favour of that will please say "Aye" (MEMBERS: "Aye"). I can hardly hear myself for the applause. Hon. members who are of a contrary opinion will please say "No". I think the "Ayes" have it. Accordingly Question Time is extended for a period of thirty minutes.
3.15

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, there is nothing I can find at present in the file to indicate for what period, or manner, the flat was engaged but I would promise the hon. member, if he would table a question, that I would supply him with the information. There is nothing on the file about that.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Again I thank the hon. member for his forthrightness.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, is the cost of $9,438.13 the cost to Barbados, or the whole cost?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, I figure that would be the entire cost to Barbados, the total amount of money paid to the Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana; so the $9,438.13 would be the full amount of which Barbados would contribute one-half. It would be a fifty-fifty arrangement between Barbados and Guyana.

Mr. J. M. G.M. ADAMS: Well, the approximately 200 days spent by Mr. Morgan in Canada at our expense was spent on a continuous period, or how many periods were involved?

Hon. G. G, FERGUSSON: I cannot say exactly how many days were involved, but it was definitely not continuous.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, how many days did Mr. Morgan have to get up off his bottom, to use his own phrase, and go to Canada in connection with this?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, if I am not mistaken, a reply was given to that at some previous time. I have no information here as to the exact amount of days. I have no record here the various dates that he would have been at one place or another, but I cannot say how many days were actually spent in Canada, or what intervals elapsed between his coming back to Barbados.

MR. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: What was the first date he went to Canada, and what was the last date?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, on the subsistence and travelling allowances here, a table has been set out. I see first September 20 - 23, 1965, 4 days. This would be the first day of arrival there, as I can figure from the file, and the last would have been on the 20th October, 1967. That is the last date on the file. I would presume that this amount would have been spent between the period September 20th 1965, and October 20 1967.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, would the Minister tell us for how much time the Hotel was rented, and for how much time the apartment was rented?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, I told him that I could not say exactly what length of time, or under what condition, the apartment was hired; but if he would table a Question, I would be glad to give him the information.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: What was the rent for the apartment?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: I see here that the apartment was hired for $7,702.33.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Sir, do I understand the Minister right? $ 9,000 in Mr. Morgan's pocket; $4,000 for his hotel bills, and now another $7,000 for an apartment? Can the Minister just repeat the last figures he gave us?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, I am quoting from the files:

Subsistence allowance at $25 (Canadian) per day	$9,438.13
Accommodation at hotel	$ 418.68
Apartment	$7,702.33.

Passages then made a total of $24,834.75. That is exactly as I quote it from the files.

Mr. CRAIG: I understood the Minister to call a figure of $4,060.60. Now there is $418.68. Which is right?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: The $4,060 was for the Government of Barbados and not jointly. The first reply was the amount of money paid to the Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana, which would be $9,438.13. That was the full share between Barbados and Guyana.

The second reply to the second question is the total cost to this Government for hotel and other accommodation on behalf of the Commissioner General for Barbados for Expo' 67 which is $4,060.50, which would have been half. That is Barbados' share.
3.25 p.m.

It would have been double that for Barbados and Guyana which included the hotel and the flat.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker, would the Minister be able to state if the accommodation or flight passage of any of the relatives of the Commissioner General was paid for?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: What I have here is in respect of the Commissioner General alone; so I could not say otherwise. All the expenses I see here are for the Commissioner General in connection with his visit to Expo'67.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid the questions refer only to the Commissioner General.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, does the Minister agree that hotel and apartment accommodation cost the Barbados Government alone $11,762.83?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, the figures as set out are hotel $418.68 and apartment $7,722.33. Half of that would have been Barbados' share, and that would have been as far as accommodation and apartment were concerned.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, the figure which the hon. member gave us for hotel was $4,060.50. Could he explain that?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, that would be for hotel including apartment. The question asked for the total amount of money paid to the Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana, including subsistence allowance and so on.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, can the Minister tell us if any watchman or other official was employed to watch the flat while Mr. Morgan was not there, and if so, was the watchman male or female?

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid I do not deem that a proper supplementary.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Will the Minister in view of the insinuation being made or at least the last insinuation, promise this House to go more thoroughly

into this matter? I repeat I have to congratulate the Minister on his frankness this afternoon and I suppose that he will continue. It is far more important to us than having a laugh or a joke over some frailty of one of our officials, to be able to tell the public of Barbados that money has not been wasted or misspent, and therefore I promise he will get the maximum of co-operation such as he may find necessary from members on this side of the House in exposing anything which will eventually fall on his shoulders. Need I remind hon. members, although we do not follow the practice, that in England a Minister, if this thing were exposed, would have to resign.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, if any hon. member on the other side tables any question, it is my duty to give him full replies and a full report on it, and I am prepared to do this as I have always done. As long as they table the questions to suit, I will make sure that they get the right replies according to the questions they ask.

QUESTION RE TRIPS MADE BY COMMISSIONER - GENERAL

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 190 stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. James.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Speaker, the question reads as follows:-

To enquire of the appropriate Minister:-

Will the Minister state how many trips were made by the Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana in his capacity as such (a) from Barbados to Canada and (b) within Canada itself in connection with Expo' 67?

2. Will the Minister state the cost of such trips?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, the Reply is as follows:-

"1. (a) In his capacity as Commissioner General for Barbados and Guyana at Expo' 67 the Commissioner General made sixteen (16) trips to Canada.

(b) the Commissioner General made no trips within Canada in connection with Expo' 67.

2. Total cost of the trips was $7,192.91 Barbados' share being $3,596.46."

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, did Barbados pay or have to pay for any trips the Commissioner General made within Canada?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, the reply to that is contained in the answer to Part (b) of Question 1. The Commissioner made no trips within Canada in connection with Expo' 67.

QUESTION RE JETTY AT CONSETT BAY

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 199 stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. John.

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

To enquire of the appropriate Minister:-

Is the Minister aware that the piles supporting the jetty at Consett Bay, St. John, are in an advanced state of erosion and constitute a hazard to users of the said jetty?

2. Will the Minister take immediate steps to have the jetty repaired and this hazard removed?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, the Reply is as follows:-

"1. Yes, Sir.

2. Reconstruction of the jetty at Consett Bay, St. John will commence shortly."

3.35 p.m.

JOURNEYS BY GOVERNMENT MINISTERS ON B. W. I. A.

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 171, standing in the name of the hon. and learned senior member for St. Thomas. Page 8 bottom right-hand column.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the Prime Minister :-

1. How many journeys have been made by Ministers of Government or Civil Servants travelling at Government expense on British West Indian Airways from January 1st, 1968 to date ?

2. Were these journeys booked and paid for through a Travel Agency and if so, which?

3. Will the Government make an investigation as to whether the Agency or Agencies, if any, referred to in paragraph 2 above paid British West Indian Airways the legal fares as set out in their Licence for the travelling concerned, or whether the higher and allegedly unlawful fares charged by British West Indian Airways since the devaluation of the pound sterling were in fact paid by the Agency or Agencies?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, the Reply to the hon. member's Question is as follows:-

"1. Twenty-four.

2. They were booked and paid for through Dacosta's Travel Bureau and Jemmott's Travel Service.

3. No, Sir. The Government is responsible only for ensuring that payment for passages used by its representatives is made to the persons through whom

the passages are booked and by whom the bills for those passages are submitted. The Government cannot be concerned in any arrangements made between an airline and a travel agent for payment by one to the other for services rendered by the agency for the airline."

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Is the Minister aware that the Prime Minister has said that British West Indian Airways will be prosecuted if they charge the higher and allegedly unlawful fares: and if so, is the Government not then abrogating its responsibility if, in fact, British West Indian Airways have been paid the unlawful fares for the travel of Government Ministers?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I will answer that by saying that the Prime Minister certainly did express that view, but, as far as I know, he himself cannot initiate prosecutions.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Is it not shutting your eyes to the truth when you say that you are going to refuse to investigate something because you know very well that British West Indian Airways have been paid the extra fare? It is not shutting your eyes to the truth when the Government refuses to investigate this matter? Of course, higher fares have been paid by the Travel Agencies.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I do not quite agree with the hon. member. So far as I know, the Government does not pay them.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, will the Minister agree that it is not the point as to whether the Government has paid or not? The point is whether British West Indian Airways have broken the law, as the Prime Minister said, and if the Government's money has contributed to the breaking of the law, should not the Government make an investigation?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I cannot accept the hon. member's point that the Government's money has contributed to the breaking of the law. I just cannot accept that because the facts are against it.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker, let me put it in the simplest words in which I can put it for the benefit of the Hon. Minister. I will give him the benifit of the doubt and assume that he does not understand. What has been asked in this question is: Will the Government make an investigation as to whether the law has been broken by certain Travel Agencies in connection with Government travel? That is a summary of part 3 of the Question and the Minister has refused to do that. Will the Minister now make an investigation? I can state that I am reliably informed that the Travel Agencies, in fact, are carrying the difference between what the Government pays them and what B. W. I. A. charges; therefore, the Government's money is being partly used to commit what the Prime Minister has said is a criminal offence. Will the Minister, in the light of that, reconsider what he has said?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: The hon. member may think that I am silly, and perhaps I am; but I really cannot follow his argument. If, for the sake of argument, a fare is ten dollars - a new fare is fixed at $10, but the Government is determined only to pay on the basis of the old fare structure which may have been eight dollars, and the hon. member tells me that the Government pays $8 and the Travel Agents carried the $2 and he infers from that that the Government is contributing to the breach of the law, I must tell him quite frankly that I do not see it in that way.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: The hon. member says that perhaps he is stupid. I do not think that he could be so stupid. He is doing something else; he is guilty of something else. When he said that a fare of ten dollars is fixed, is it not worse than specious to say whether that fare of $10 is legal or illegal? That is the whole point. If the fare is $8 and you fix it at $10, therefore could anything be more specious? And the hon. member claims to have read logic at the University.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that that could not arise supplementarily.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: It arises from the fact that I am suggesting that it is a specious argument to use, and one would not associate that with anybody who had claimed, however rightly or wrongly, to have studied logic.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: My logic was tenuous enough, and it is even more tenuous since the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has intervened. As I understand it, the hon. and learned senior member for St. Thomas is saying that the Government by not either protesting or instituting prosecutions is itself conniving at a breach of the law. I take it that that is the hon. member's argument. My answer to that is this: (a) that the Government itself is in no way breaking the law because it is paying what it has always paid and (b) that if the law is breached, there is an appropriate Authority to discover that breach and to take steps to punish it. I do not think that the Government could be held responsible for that.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS and Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS rose to speak.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that there are two hon. members on their feet and both caught my eye simultaneously. I therefore give the preference to the hon. and learned Leader of the Opposition.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Does the hon. member suggest that it is no part of the duties of the Attorney General to prosecute? He says that it is no part of the Government duties to prosecute. Does not the Government include the Attorney General.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: The hon. member must know that I am a bit too old to be caught in that trap. The Attorney General of this Island has no responsibility whatever for prosecutions and I may quote the hon. member now and say that no competent - in fact, I will not. *(Laughter.)*

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: That is not funny, except to the hon. members on the hon. member's right and some of us.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Actually, it should now be the hon. and learned senior member for St. Thomas speaking, but he seems to be otherwise engaged.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I did not finish the sentence. I was about to say that those who laughed at the stupidity of the laughter on the other side. I put this to the hon. member; does he suggest then that the Attorney General does not take advice from the Prime Minister as regards prosecutions ? If the Prime Minister had publicly said that it is illegal, does he not ask the Attorney General to confirm or contradict that opinion?
3.45 p.m.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: No, Mr. Speaker. The Attorney General does not take advice from the Prime Minister, because neither the Prime Minister nor the Attorney General, being Ministers of the Crown and therefore politicians, has any authority whatsoever to interfere in prosecutions. The hon. member knows that very well.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: The hon. member has never been in a lunatic asylum. He says the hon. member knows that very well. The hon. member tells me that, because the Attorney General is a Minister of the Crown and therefore a politician, he has not got a duty as Attorney General to prosecute in certain cases. Why does the Attorney General go to the Court of Grand Sessions, although he is a politician? Does the hon. member think he is talking to an infant school now? The Learned Prime Minister having said that this is a breach of the law, does he propose to make use of his Attorney General to prosecute this breach of the law where, indirectly, Government funds are concerned, as the hon. member for St. Thomas has pointed out?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: The hon. Prime Minister does not and would not be allowed to, if he wanted to.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that the extended time has expired, and we shall now revert to Private Members' Business. The first Order under Private Members' Business--

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: While Your Honour is examining the Order Paper, may I ask what has been the result of the point of order which I raised relevant to questions. I understand that some matter may have been raised by the Clerk concerning his presence here on Friday afternoon. It is quite untrue, as far as I am concerned, that the Clerk was here at a quarter to four when I arrived. I telephoned earlier and was told he was not here on Friday afternoon last. I came here and searched for him as other members of the staff, I believe, may recall, and was referred to Mr. Hutchinson who would be found in the Senate Chamber. I telephoned before; I came with the Questions, and could not find the Clerk, and I was here on these premises when four o'clock struck. I have the Questions here now.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now, may I say this: such an occurrence I deeply deplore, but the fact remains that the Questions have not been vetted, nor have they been received by the Clerk for whatever reason, he assures me, until today. The matter will receive my further investigation, and nothing to me is more objectionable than that the administration of this office should appear so often to lag so far behind even a moderate standard of efficiency.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: In that case, Mr. Speaker, I will ask that my Questions be returned, and I will re-submit them, in the presence of witnesses, to the Clerk. I should be glad to have them back from the Clerk, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: We are now at Private Members' Business.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

BARBADOS ASSOCIATION OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN BILL, 1968.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the second reading of a Bill to incorporate the Barbados Association of Mentally Retarded Children.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the hon. member asking leave of the House to proceed with Item No. 4 under Private Member's Business standing in his name?

Mr. LYNCH: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. junior member for Bridgetown is asking the leave of the House to proceed with No. 4, Private Members' Business, standing in his name. If there is no objection, leave will be granted. There being no objection, leave was granted to the hon. junior meember for Bridgetown to proceed with No. 4 standing in his name, and it is to move the Second reading of a Bill to incorporate the Barbados Association of Mentally Retarded Children.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. HOPPIN: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: I will ask the following hon. members to serve as members of a Select Committee to consider this Bill:

The hon. mover of the Bill, the hon. junior member for Bridgetown.

The hon. junior member for St. George.

The hon. junior member for Christ Church, Minister of Health.

The hon. junior member for St. Philip.

The hon. senior member for St. Philip, Parliamentary Secretary,

The hon. senior member for St. James.

If those hon. members agree to serve - I observe no indication that those hon. members are unwilling to serve - I declare the Committee to be so constituted. 3.55 p. m.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave to take Order No. 6 standing in my name as the next Order of the Day under Private Members' Business.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking that Order No. 6 standing in his name be the next Order of the Day, and if there is no objection, leave will be granted for him to proceed.

There being no objection, leave is granted to the hon. junior member for Bridgetown to proceed with Order No. 6.

THE LIONS CLUB OF BARBADOS ACT 1968

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

Mr. HOPPIN: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: I will ask the following hon. members if they will serve on the Committee. The hon. Mover and Seconder, the hon. junior member for Bridgetown and the hon. junior member for St. George; the hon. senior member for St. James; the Hon. and Learned member for Christ Church; the hon. and gallant member for St. Michael; the Hon. Leader of the House; and the hon. junior member for St. John.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, who is the hon. and gallant member for St. Michael? I do not know him.

Mr. SPEAKER: At the earliest opportunity I shall introduce the hon. senior member for St. Joseph to the hon. junior member for St. Michael, who, by virtue of his sea captaincy, is entitled, as lawyers are entitled to their "learned", to his "gallant".

As it appears that those seven hon. members are willing to serve, I now state that they will constitute this Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No. 7 is the next Order of the Day, and that stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Joseph, and it is to resume debate on the passing of a Resolution requesting the Government to review the Regulations relative to the National Insurance and Social Security Act for the purpose of protecting those workers who were qualified at the qualifying period by paying of the required amount. When this debate.....

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: On a point of order, I am sorry to interrupt Your Honour, but we did not waive the Orders as they stand. What we did was to allow some to be taken out of place, and therefore I suggest with the greatest possible respect that we go back to Order No. 1.

Mr. SPEAKER: In the absence of any intimation, I assumed that the number after "6" would be "7", but in view of the intimation from the Hon. and Learned Leader of the Opposition, we will revert to No. 1. which stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, and it is to resume debate on the passing of a Resolution condemning the Government's financial proposals for the Fiscal Year 1968-69 as contained in the Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals made on 2nd July, 1968, by the Hon. Minister of Finance.

When this debate was adjourned, the hon. senior member for St. Joseph was speaking.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER took the Chair.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, on the last occasion I was trying to make a point when time expired. Now you know, Sir, because I believe you have read the Budgetary Proposals, that Independence plays a great part in it, and there were some very pertinent questions which were being asked just now relative to Independence. Those hon. members are trying to point out to the taxpayers of this country the way in which their taxes were being spent, but it is only those who are in here this afternoon who would know what had happened and who were trying to point out to Government that in some cases there is some wrong spending or over-spending of this money after it has been collected. The public would never know it because the speeches are not broadcast, although we were promised that this would be done in the present Government's Manifesto. It is not broadcast, nor is it going to come out in the Press tomorrow.
4.05 p.m.

The Press is either muzzled or it is prepared not to publish one word from hon. members of this Honourable Chamber. If it is not muzzled, it is dishonest. Now, Sir, imagine that there is one and the only daily newspaper in this country, and the people of this country do not know what is happening in this Honourable Chamber! Why did those people put themselves completely out of the way or deprived themselves out of their time to vote for their members to put them in here, when they cannot, in truth and in fact, hear if they are alive or dead as far as the publication is concerned, whether it is by air or the Press? I feel that it is unfair to this country. What is the good of providing Reporters with desks, tables and chairs? We could just as well burn them up or give them away, and forbid the Reporters from coming in here. If they are coming in here and making reports for themselves only and not for the people of this country, why do they lose their time to come in here and take up seats that other people would want? It is unfair to us. Where are we heading? This is Parliament, and the people should be able to read the reports of this Honourable Chamber, or the Government should see fit to carry out their

promises now, because they promised us that they would have the speeches broadcast. We cannot make the "Advocate" publish anything; we cannot do that. It is a private concern and we cannot make them do what they do not want to do. It may be that a burnt child is in dread of the fire, but who burnt them? They burnt themselves.

I believe that they should have legal advise to say when, how and where; but if they take it upon themselves to publish something and somebody can make them pay for it, we, in here, cannot be responsible for that. However, they should pay this Honourable Chamber as well as the people of this country some respect. Sir, the people of this country look up to the Press very nearly as much as they look up to their representatives. The Press can play a very great part in politics or in Government, and when you write an Editorial which is worthwhile the people look up to it. For any person who is accustomed to reading a newspaper, the first thing that he will look for is the Editorial and then the other reports. We had another newspaper in this country. Someone is responsible for its going out of operation, and I believe that it is money which has caused that, because I understand that the present *"Advocate"* bought it out in order that they could do as they like. No sooner than they bought out the *"Daily News"*, what did they do? They refused to report anything from this House,, and they just used their money to flout the wishes of the people. Just as Government will use their numbers at times to flout the wishes of the people, or the opposition, the *"Advocate"* has done just the same thing. When we had another newspaper, the *"Advocate"*, regardless as to whether they would be fined or penalised L1 million, they would still write , no matter how small they were, reports of this Honourable Chamber, and at that the reports would be whatever a Minister of Government says. Now they are doing nothing at all, so that we are only flogging a dead horse when we try to let the people of this country know that we are doing or trying to do the job which we have been sent here to do, because they will never know it. This may suit the present Government, but it will not suit the people. As I said just now, we cannot compel the *'Advocate"* to publish anything, but I think we can move a Resolution here to keep them out, Because we can do anything in here. The Government should now be made to understand that this is the time when they should carry out the promises which were made to the people of this country somewhere in 1961. Sir, in order to catch the eyes of the people and also their votes, this is what was written in their Manifesto:-

"The D. L. P. believes that democracy can function properly only when there is the widest possible dissemination of political information and machinery for expression and publication of different viewpoints.

To this end the Party proposes to set up a Wireless Broadcasting Station which the Government will either own outright or become a major shareholder.

Broadcasting of debates of the House of Assembly will therefore not have to be secondary to advertising revenue considerations.

The Party will ensure the prompt publication of the printed debates and the circulation at a cheap price throughout the islands."

Sir, those are the promises which were made to this country in 1961, and at that time we had two daily newspapers in the Island and we could read something from this Honourable House. At that time they still thought it fit that the two newspapers were not doing sufficient, and they put this in their Manifesto. To do what? To fool me and him.

4.15 p.m.

Now, Sir, is if fair? You must remember that they have carried out a part of the promise, because at that time there was not a Wireless Broadcasting Station, but there is one now. What is to prevent the present Government from implementing their promises? We do not have anything; nobody knows what goes on in here. I may as well remain at home, as far as publication is concerned. I am wasting my time; nobody knows if I am muzzled or dead, politically, as far as members of this House are concerned.

This is the people's business we have been sent here to do. Imagine sending out your servant to do something and you cannot hear if your servant is dead or alive. Well, Sir, you would make it your business to get on to the servant and to find out what the servant is doing. You will say: "You are not working , and I am not going to pay you."Well, the people of this country should call on members in this Chamber to give an account of our stewardship.

Sir, this is the meaning of giving one man too much power; it corrupts - too much power corrupts. Why should this Government refuse to carry out a part of their Manifesto? The people are still looking forward to it. If they are not going to have the speeches broadcast, they have still promised here that they would sell the people something cheap to read. Well, even that they have refused to do! The Manifesto states:

"The party will ensure the prompt publication of the printed Debates....."

Now, Sir, for about three sessions or four sessions in 1961, when we were elected, every Tuesday after the last Tuesday we would find Debates on the Table in front of us so that we could read and refresh our memories. That has been abolished now; that is too much for the Government to do, and they would not do it. I am going to put the Government on the spot, because I am going to bring a Resolution here next Tuesday asking the Government to carry out this same thing: "The

party will ensure the prompt publication of printed Debates and the circulation at a cheap price throughout the Island." They would not even circulate them in here far less throughout the Island. This Government have to get up and get. They should not make promises they they do not intend to honour. It is a very serious thing, Sir, to make a promise and fail to honour it, especially when it comes to the female sex. Sir, you are asking for all the troubles in the world, if it is made to the male sex, far less the female sex. Are you going to tell me that this Government have gone to sleep on their promises?

Sir, the people of this country cannot know, or it appears will never know, what is being carried on in here Tuesday after Tuesday. We could just as well close the doors and do not worry to come here any more. Do not look forward to a private concern to do your work. Do not look forward to the *Advocate* or anybody else to print anything. It is the Government's duty to do it. The *Advocate* used to print the Debates and do the work for this Chamber. What did the Government see fit to do? They put up their own Printery and took away the work from the *Advocate*. Even that may have been one of the reasons why the *Advocate* do not care what they do. You want them to work for nothing, and you took away what they were getting, and today we are not getting anything.

We have a Printery up there; we have to vote money here for it; we have to levy taxes on people to support the Printery; therefore make the Printery do its job, and carry out the wishes of the people and this Government. It is the wish of this Government that Debates should be publicised and sold at a cheap price throughout the Island. I did not promise them that. That is the wish of this Government; I did not promise the people to do that. I do not know how the Government feel about it. I do not mind the *Advocate*, because they have money. That is the power in the hands of the *Advocate* and they can use it. The Government also have power, and they are using it, too. Take up the Advocate any day and see what you can find in it - nothing at all. The Advocate does not care because they have money and do not have any competition. Let a Newspaper Company just make a threat without even putting it into operation, and you will see the *Advocate* doing work. You will see the Debates published and everything else done in order to keep out the other newspaper.

I think some of the owners, speaking subject to correction, must be part owners in C. B. C., or they have a big hand in it. I am not so sure, but I have been hearing about one Thompson Group. I do not know who is this group, but I hear that Thonpson has some part in C. B. C., and some part in the *Advocate* and so on. Well, you are going from Satan to the devil, and that is what we are up against.

I hope that the Government will reply to me regarding this part only: "The party will ensure the prompt publication of the printed Debates and the circulation at a cheap price throughout the Island." They have not done it yet. Five, six, seven, eight years must have gone by, and only the people who can find time to come in here can hear what is going on, but the thousands of people all over the country cannot hear one word. It is the Government's fault, and they should never be forgiven for it until they correct - I would not call it a mistake, but it is a mistake; it was not their intention to do so, so it is a mistake - the mistake.

Sir, I was making a point and drawing to the Government's attention that, through wrong classification, they were selling our local stuff at a higher price than the imported stuff.

4.25.p.m.

On the last occasion, I had to be very quick because my time was limited and I wanted to get over as much as possible. I could not get over all, but I have all the time now until 4.30 p.m., and I also have from now until the next Budget Speech, and when that comes, I will have three Budgets to discuss, because when the next Budget comes I will still be working on the other two, and I am not going to rest until I have six. If the Government had carried out their promises and had done what they had begun to do in 1961 by publishing these debates and circulating them all round the country and allowing people to buy them cheaply, I would stop; but it would be a privilege after I die and go to Heaven to have it recorded that the hon. senior member for St. Joseph took six years to debate six Budgetary Proposals. That would be something worthwhile. The big shots cannot do it; the educationalists, the lawyers and the doctors cannot do it, and I am going to show that it is done this time unless the Government carry out its promise and let the people of this country know something by reading what is being done in this Chamber. I am going to do it because if one does not mean to honour a promise, he should not make it.

Sir, I see His Honour the Speaker is about to take the Chair and I have to close at this stage.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair and Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Mr. SPEAKER: Government Business will now be resumed. Whilst it was being considered earlier this afternoon, the House was in Committee of Supply which now it will resume.

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN: When this Sitting was suspended, the hon. junior member for St. Peter was speaking.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, the Community College, we believe, will be offering two year courses, but if that is not strictly correct, I would appreciate the hon.Minister informing us as to the length of the course. What we might look at at this stage is that on the passing of the Barbados Community College Bill, a Statutory Board was created and as such the Board had certain powers, and I believe this is one of the reasons why we saw advertisements in the Daily Press of these posts which we are not considering before this Resolution was brought before the House. Now the Board has certain powers and functions, but there is no escaping the fact that it must be felt at some stage that it owes a duty to this House. Here is a case where these posts have been advertised and applications called for. We believe some have been received, but suppose the members of the Opposition during the course of their speeches found it necessary to call for a reduction in the number of Tutors or in any of these posts here, in what position would the Board find itself? In other words, we are saying that if the Board intends spending $370,000 or in this case $204,116 employing staff, the Board ought to make doubly sure and not merely depend on the strength of numbers on that side to push it through this House. The Board should see to it that the money is voted first before they make provision to spend it; so we feel that this House has been slighted in some respects when the Board decided to set about advertising these posts.

We will admit, Mr. Chairman, that running advertisements, calling applicants, processing applications and carrying out your interviews and the like must take time, so that you cannot be expected to advertise today for some person to fill a post tomorrow. All these things the Government was in a position to consider before the Community College Bill was passed. As I said earlier, the Government could have been better advised by the Constituent Committee on Education and Finance to remove the difficult situations with which the Board now finds itself confronted. Reference to the Reports from the Ministry of Education will show that the custom has been for the Chief Technical Education Officer, the Director of Education or whatever you call him to be co-opted or made a member of the Governing Bodies. I think he is Chairman of the Governing Bodies of the various Secondary Schools or he occupies some prominent position on the Board. 4.35 p.m.

In the case of the Community College we have absolutely nothing against the Officer of the Ministry who has been appointed a member of the Community College Board. We would not attempt to say that we have anything against him, but it looks patently strange to us that the Chief Education Officer has been overlooked and his junior has been placed on this Board, the Board of the Community College. It just does not look right to us. This is what must be said at this stage. You will find that the success of this College depends in every respect on the amount of co-operation that the Minister can expect to receive and is going to receive from all his subordinates. We find here that in appointing this Board, the Minister made a departure from what is customary, and appointed, not the Senior Technical Officer in his Ministry, but he goes elsewhere to appoint a junior. Our view is that this Minister has found that he cannot twist and turn the Chief Education Officer around his fingers as he would like to do; so you will find that in certain matters this Officer is being avoided. When these things are done, we should do some little bit of research, and we have got to ask the mover of this Resolution to give us something by way of an explanation. For what reason has the Minister, in making appointments to his Board, what are his justifications in departing from the custom by leaving his Chief Education Officer in his office and placing his junior to occupy a seat on the Board. I have said already, and I want to repeat this little point. "We have absolutely nothing against this Officer who has been appointed to the Board but it is very, very strange to us that the Senior Officer has not been appointed there. If we were to turn for a single moment to the Report of the Ministry of Education for the period ending on the 31st August, 1960, we have here information which could help us in a very great measure in deciding this Resolution here today. It tells us about the Barbados Evening Institute; it tells us that this Institute conducted amongst others, Commercial studies. In these studies, classes were carried on at St. Leonard's Girls' School, the Girls' Industrial Union, to which I referred earlier today, and, the Report says, at 13 other centres throughput the country. Now, Sir, all we are asking is this. 'was it necessary, in the face of all these facilities and of all the provision which is being made even considering merely what the Barbados Evening Institute had been doing, what it had been established to do, so to speak - was it really necessary to commit the taxpayers of this Island to the tune of $370,000 today? We heard the Minister of Social Services say here today that there is no money for providing houses and certain social amenities for people who, the Minister really knows deep down in his heart, have need of these facilities. The Minister has told us that, but this is not a supplementary Resolution for $370,000 to put conveniences on the road, let us say, near to Redland Plantation in St. George where you will see boys and girls bathing under the standpipes by day; this is not a Resolution for $370,000 to establish some Centre or to provide public conveniences, to provide water for that matter, at Lonesome Hill, in the parish of St. Peter. You will find that in that district, people have got to walk for considerable distance carrying buckets of water on their heads. This is not a Resolution for that; this is a Resolution for spending $370,000 in order to satisfy one man who has absolutely no regard for whether the people whom he claims he will be educating, benefit from it or else.

That is what is annoying us on this side of the House. We venture to assure the hon. mover of this Resolution that, had this been a Resolution for a sum of money to do any of the things which we

know to be necessary, any of those pressing needs, to relieve the congestion - and, what is more, it is the same Minister of Education who, with his shirt tail outside, went from school to school about this Island and tried to expose his predecessor in Office, the Hon. Minister who has moved this Resolution. In trying to expose him, he tells us that he finds that the schools are overcrowded. 4.45 p.m.

We are spending today $370,000, and this money will not ease the congestion in one of the schools that the Minister of Education is supposed to have visited and found the children being housed under such overcrowded conditions. The hon. Mover of this Resolution, in answer to questions by me, said that at one school 300 children were being taught under a tree. Since I have asked the questions, they have moved them from under the tree and accommodated them at a house called "Eyrie," which was formerly the proposed site for the Community College.

You will see, Mr. Chairman, if we are to spend $370,000 initially on this Community College, we would be glad if we were spending this $370,000 to relieve the congestion that the Minister of Education has complained about. When you examine this Minister you will find that he has only been trying to catch newspaper headlines. Every time you turn on your television you can see him in his shirt tail jumping about in front of you at night.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. member to Standing Order 26(9) which states:

> "The conduct of Her Majesty, Members of the Royal Family, the Governor-General of the West Indies, the Governor, Members of either House of the Legislature..."

and I need not go further -

"shall not be referred to except upon a substantive motion."

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, if you stop there, it is for me to continue. The operative word in what you have just tried to read - and I lay emphasis on "tried to read" - is "conduct."

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Conduct. That is what I am refering to.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, you are in the Chair and I have to respect your Ruling , but it does not mean that I will understand that your interpretation of the word "conduct" will be mine. Anyway, I will have to respect your Ruling. It is the word "conduct."

Mr. CHAIRMAN: That is what I am referring to, and that is what the hon. member is referring to. It is the conduct of the Minister when he talks about his jumping about in his shirt tail.

(Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: That is conduct outside the Senate, and he has a perfect right to talk about it. That is going too far.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: This talking while sitting in your seat and not addressing the Chair must also stop.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, I am not sitting and addressing the Chair; I am standing.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am referring to the hon. junior member for St. Joseph who is sitting and not addressing the Chair.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, I promise you that, throughout my address on this matter, I will not refer to the conduct of the Senator in the Other Place; I will not refer to the conduct of the Minister in the Senate. I am telling you now, Sir, that that is my interpretation and the interpretation of all sensible members in this honourable House as to what this Rule means. It means that you must not refer to the conduct of a member of the Other Place. It does not refer to the conduct of a member of the Other Place. It does not refer to the conduct of a member of the Other Place who goes into the street and shoots somebody with a gun. Cannot we refer to that? You cannot refer to his conduct in the Senate as such, but if he walks about in his shirt tail, or half-naked, outside, any hon. member can stand on the floor of this House and refer to it. Of course, we have to accept your Ruling. We have to respect your Ruling, and I am going to respect it because convention requires that we should respect it. I will now proceed with my address.

Mr. Chairman, I have made reference to the Report of the Ministry of Education ending the 31st August, 1960. Mr. Chairman, when it comes home so forcibly to me that there are so many of us who can read and cannot understand what we read, you must imagine how I must feel. I told you here what the Barbados Evening Institute, according to this Report, has been doing. Several children have taken the commercial subjects: Shorthand, Typewriting, English and Bookkeeping. Remember, Sir, the classes that were held at St. Leonard's Girls' School took instructions in Shorthand and Typewriting at three levels, and in English and Bookkeeping in two grades. They tell you that students who took examinations during this period acquired Typewriting and Shorthand speed ranging from 70 to 110 words per minute at the Evening Institute.

Now, the Commercial classes that they are going to keep at the Community College will turn out students writing - at what speeds? All we are having in this lot of Community College talk is nothing else but duplication of the services that have already been provided in this Island. The taxpayers have to foot the bill. If our Chairman wanted to take advantage of the facilities offered there, he could not go there because he must have 4 "O" Levels. That is the equivalent to what the University College of the West Indies is asking for. That is what it amounts to.

You will find that students took the Royal Society of Arts Intermediate Steno-typist Examination. They

have had all of the commercial training, and even the Barbados Government have been running a Shorthand-Typewriting Proficiency and Promotion Examination. If all of this, Mr. Chairman, is what is being provided, is it not then that our needs ought to be seen in this light? Should we not examine where we are short of Teachers, Tutors and Instructors? We should see to it if a particular Centre has not been served; if it does not have on its roll the numbers that we have been hoping for; if it would be better to find a more central site for the Centre and so on.
4.55 p.m.

We would see that it would be better to shift the Centre to find a more central site for those persons who want to take advantage of all these facilities being offered. Mark you, Sir, all these facilities were provided by the former Government that was in power, and not by the present Government that took over since 1961. The Barbados Labour Party as a Government provided all these facilities here, and all those stenotypists and others in the Government Service who were able to pass the Government promotion examinations from time to time are the people who owe it to the Barbados Labour Party as a Government to have made provision for them to be able to acquire such skills and knowledge. The method that is being employed is that if a man takes up a new office, he is not worthy of his salt if he doesn't throw off the top from his desk and order a new desk. If he does not get rid of the wastepaper basket that has been serving and can still serve for a number of years, if he does not change the typewriter in the office, you will say that he has just taken over from where the previous holder of the office left off. We do not mind a Minister of Education going into office and bringing about changes, but we are trying to protect the taxpayers. Here we are attempting to duplicate services that are already in existence at a cost of $370,000, and I can tell you that the Housing Authority cannot provide lavatory accommodation for people throughout the country who have been begging for it for years. We are spending $370,000 on a Community College, and wherever you go about the districts people are still using pit holes, breeding mosquitoes, flies and germs of all sorts. Human excreta presents itself to you wherever you go in the districts. People are still having this water barrel system, a five gallon bucket system, dipping into it with a tin cup a night, drinking from the same cup and putting it down. Those are the conditions I am trying to draw to the Minister's attention. $370,000 would go a long way in relieving these conditions. That is what we are concerned with, and we say so mainly because we are satisfied that the present facilities for educating the type of people that the Community College wants to educate are already available, and somewhat in abundance in some respects.

Right now, Mr. Chairman, there are lots of boys and girls whose parents are strangling and denying themselves. There are some fathers who are walking about not properly clad; the pair of trousers that must catch the eye is all holes; but if some were to be asked to go deeper, we would find that all is not well there, but these people are not giving themselves a pretty shirt or a pretty pair of underwear and neglecting their children. Because the Government cannot, will not and has not been able or has not tried to provide enough places in schools, these people are the ones who are paying $30, $35, $40, $45, $70 and $75 per term for their children, and some of the schools, I understand, will be increasing their school fees. When these children have taken their G. C. E. - and some took it during the months of June and July just gone - if from the results they get two G. C. E. Certificates from the Oxford and Cambridge or from London University, do you understand that the Community College makes absolutely no provision for these pupils to continue their studies?

There are pupils, Mr. Chairman, who have had to leave St. Leonard's School and some of these Senior Department schools at the ages of twelve and fourteen. Do you understand, Mr. Chairman, that after we have spent this $370,000, not one of these poor children can step on the threshold of the Community College to further their little education?

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I draw Your Honour's attention to Rule No. 29(5) which says that members shall not read newspapers, books etc, and the Deputy Speaker, of all people, is breaking that Standing Order.

Mr. SARGEANT: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, what I am saying is that the Leader of this House who introduced this Resolution must know that when children leave school at the age of twelve or fourteen, there is no employment for them anywhere. Their parents cannot afford to give them private tuition, the Government does not open its doors for them, but you are spending $370,000 and all these children go on the streets. What kind of Minister is he whether in shirt tail, dress tail or else? How can he feel comfortable lying in bed at night when some of these poor children have to be under the tamarind trees? This is a much more serious matter than some hon. members on that side seem to think. We appreciate the fact that these children to whom I refer must look to us on this side to see what can be done to relieve them of their plight. It is no easy matter. If the Community College, as I said before, was a College to open its doors to take in these twelve and fourteen year olds to help them to acquire qualifications to get into the University of the West Indies at a later date, we would vote more money than you are asking for today; but when we spend $370,000, we are leaving 37,000 children to roam the streets who would be glad to find somewhere to receive two or three hours' instruction.

What is worse, Mr. Chairman, is that since this Government came into power, where at St. Leonard's School children have been receiving full day's instruction, this Government has decided that they were getting too much education and is giving them half a day. I challenge the Hon. Mover of this Resolution to deny that. The Hon. Leader of the House was Minister of Education, and it was under his regime that they introduced a measure whereby the children at St. Leonard's School instead of receiving a full day's

instruction, they get half a day; but he does not for a single moment say that they have only got half a day's instruction for four, five or six days and the Government feels that it owes it to them to give them in some otherway by setting up a Community College or sixth Form College to try to compensate them for what they lost. The Government is not concerned with this at all.
5.05 p.m.

For that matter, this Community College affair is not even, in truth and in fact, the affair of the majority of the Cabinet. I repeat that it is not the affair of the majority of the Cabinet. I can pause to allow any Hon. Minister on that side to deny that. (Mr. CORBIN: That is a lot of latitude.) Mr. Chairman, I know that you know that the question of longitude from here to the "Old City" would not arise. The Government owes it to the people of this country to provide them with an education at Primary level, Grammar School level, Secondary-Modern level, Senior Department level, Technical Education level in whatever stream; they owe it at further level and at University level. Yes, we accept that as the proper function of any Government. We would expect any Government in providing education at these levels to do-what? To budget, to make provision for spending your money in those avenues and at those levels where the majority stand to get the best advantage from what is being offered. However, with the conditions, as I have explained earlier, existing at all levels, the suffering of our people, the numbers, the thousands, and bear in mind.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I wonder if hon. members will observe Standing Order 29(5).

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I wish Your Honour will look and see whether it is a newspaper.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Standing Order 29(5) reads as follows:-

> "Members shall not read newspapers, books letters or other documents, except such matter therein as may be directly concerned with the business under debate."

Am I reminded that the document which the hon. senior member for St. Thomas and the hon. junior member for St. Joseph are now reading, is connected with the debate under discussion?

Mr. J. M. G.M. ADAMS: Yes, Sir, it is. It is the Official Gazette; it is a debate of this Honourable House to which I may not refer, if Your Honour remembers the Rules, because you cannot refer to debates which have taken place in this same session. Therefore, I will just tell you that I am reading the debates of this Honourable House, and they are relative to the matter under consideration. I am sorry that I cannot read them out to you, Sir, In any case it would be only a waste of time.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: On a point of order. I object strongly. Is Your Honour calling to my attention a breach of an Order when you do not know that there is a breach? You do not know what we are reading from. After all, it is not enough just to be able to read. Any Second Form boy can read, or should be able to read, and you should understand what you are reading. It does not help the dignity of the House or the Chair to be making such glaring, absolute, obvious mistakes.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Leader of the House, perhaps, does not know that we have mind-readers in this Place.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I have before me May's Parliamentary practice, which is a book. Am I in order to read it?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I take that as no point of order. Let the hon. junior member for St. Peter proceed.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: You have drawn attention to disorder and this is a book. I am asking you if I am in order.

Mr. HINDS: Now, Sir, in examining the present facilities for education in this Island, we cannot forget the Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies. The Extra-Mural Department to my mind has tried, or has been trying in some measure, to fill a breach, so to speak, in that people without "O" Level certificates could enroll on some of the Extra-Mural Classes, and benefit from the lectures and instruction given generally. When we look at what the Extra-Mural Department has been doing, we must say that the Community College is not really and truly an Institution which is most needed at this present moment in the educational life of our people. It is not at its starting-off point, because if you have got to possess four "O" Levels gained at one sitting or five gained at more than one sitting, you have not fallen far - The starting-off point for this College does not fall, if it does fall, far below the requirements of the U. W. I. I have made the point here. You start with such qualifications at the Community College to end up with having acquired one or two "A" Levels after two years or whatever the time might be, but you will spend four years with the same qualifications at the U. W. I. and come out with a Degree.
5.15 p.m.

If that is the case, if it is as I have stated, and there is nothing I have heard to the contrary, what is the point in spending $370,000 to get from it less than you can get from it if you had given the same $370,000 to the University of the West Indies, would it not pay a student better to spend four years at the University and get a Degree than to spend two years at the Community College and only end up with an "A" Level Certificate?

I cannot understand it, and that is why I must pay some tribute to those members of the Cabinet who could not see it possible, or could not find it convenient, to lend their support to this. We do not expect them to get up on their feet now and give us their sup-

port, or to confirm what I am saying. It might be very convenient for them to get up and deny it. What we are saying is this. Are we spending this $370,000 where we are going to get the best results? Is anybody concerned with that aspect of things? Is it merely a case where the taxpayers are an unsuspecting people, and we can do anything with them so long as the Government come here for money or something of the sort?

We are satisfied that when we have established this Community College it is going to create further disgust and distrust; it is going to bring about great frustration in the minds of our young people, and I am warning you that the people will one day rise up and say that they have had enough of this. We are entreating, the Government at this stage to do something to fulfil the aspirations and hopes of the young people of this country - the people who are yearning for education - and to meet them half-way. If you are spending $370,000, you must spend it to relieve the congestion that the Minister of Education has complained of finding in the various schools that he has visited. Let us see that something is being done.

Mr. Chairman, at Boscobelle Boys' School in St. Peter, there is a situation where only a part of the ground floor of the building is being used. The entire top floor of the building is kept closed. It is no use to anybody, and nobody occupies it. For the whole day, every school day, it is closed and nobody is occupying it; yet you will find that in the other buildings which are being occupied there is congestion or overcrowding.

You will also find at the same Boscobelle Boy's School that one of the buildings which is now being occupied by children during the day has large holes in the floor. The ventilation of one of those buildings needs further examination. But what do we find? We are spending $370,000, and it will not relieve congestion in any of the schools in this Island where the Minister has found this congestion and overcrowding.

We are asking, Mr. Chairman, that these matters be examined and when the decision is reached, one way or another, whether to spend this sum or otherwise, that we will learn that we have not spent this money because it was the Government's determination to do so, but that we have spent it to the advantage of the majority of people who are looking forward to it.

Mr. Chairman, a very serious situation must arise when we establish this Community College. Since 1958 there have been two Science Laboratories at the Foundation School and at the Alleyne School also since 1959, as well as at the Alexandra School. Additional Laboratories were erected at Harrison College and the Lodge Schools. Now, if those Schools, which I have just mentioned have Laboratories - I am asking the Minister to tell me these things - exactly what is going to become of those Laboratories when they will no longer be used to the extent to which they have been used in the past? With the establishment of the Community College, while we have been told that Sixth Forms will remain at those schools which have them - one Minister says that they will remain, and another Minister says that they will whither away. Between these two extremes, we are to enquire what is to become of these Laboratories which have been established at Harrison College, Lodge School, Foundation School, Alexandra School and the Alleyne School and those other places that might have had them. That is what we are very much concerned with.

Mr. Chairman, it is not good enough merely to say that we are setting up a Community College at an initial cost of $370,000 and end off there. I feel that I have said enough on this matter to await the replies of the Minister, and to see what additional information he can give to allay any of our fears. Even the Association of Assistant Teachers had fears to be allayed.

5.25 p.m.

I mentioned earlier in my address, Sir, that one of my fears was, when mention was made of a Laboratory Technician, whether a Resolution would be coming before the House at a later date asking us to make provision for more senior staff; but it has since occured to me, Sir, that amongst the Senior Tutors and other senior staff there might be provision for a Science Teacher, and if that is the case, I am asking the Minister to give us whatever information he has at his disposal on this. I am asking the Minister to give us a breakdown of this $165,884, how much he intends to spend on maintenance of building and the maintenance and control of the grounds. I enquired earlier from him as to the furniture and how the money was going to be spent, what type of furniture he is using, and I certainly would like to hear what the Minister has to say.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, we had the Bill to which this item relates, and now we have this item itself which is $370,000 for a grant to the Community College, provision of staff, equipment and services. Now, Mr. Chairman, so much has been said both in the debate on the original Bill by the hon. junior member for St. Peter as weil as the Minister who introduced this Bill that I do not propose to canvass or discuss the principle of the Community College or indeed the details of expenditure which were supplied by the Minister when he introduced the Resolution earlier today; but there are certain side issues to which I would advert and ask if the Minister's attention has been drawn thereto. Maybe I have not been sufficiently aware of what was going on, Mr. Chairman. Certainly I have got a fairly imperfect grasp at the moment of the extent to which scientific subjects will be taught and what type of graduate will be turned out by the Community College.

There are operating in Barbados a number of scientific institutions which require and are giving employment to Barbadians without Degrees in Science. but with some knowledge of scientific subjects, and there are of course many industrial service establishments which employ a large number of technical staff. We only have to think of

the central offices of Cable and Wireless, the Telephone Company, the Electric Company, and so on, all of which at present I believe, make use of the Technical Institute for some of their staff, and, I believe, would welcome the opportunity of more classes at which staff might be trained for working in the companies concerned. It is a mistake, I think, Mr. Chairman, to think that because a boy has a Secondary education and has reached Sixth Form level that he should not go and dirty his hands with spanners at the Electric Company or pick up a screwdriver at the Telephone Company. They are precisely the people whom we see turning up down here to train us in Barbados. They start as Secondary School boys in the United Kingdom or corresponding institutions in the United States or Canada, and they rise in technical achievement in the business, and they end up down here as trainers. I very much hope that we shall not see any scorn of such work on the part of persons who have been to the Community College just because the Community College is described as or is the successor to the Sixth Form College, and just because it is thought of as being a stepping stone to a higher education. It is not only these companies that carry on technical works of this sort to which I am referring, because we are fortunate in Barbados in having a number of institutions of higher learning and research institutions of one sort or another which also require technical staff to work in them. There is the Bellairs Research Institution, and there is the Metorological Research Institution and various others.

There is also, for example, the HARP project. I see that HARP is described as employing a great number of Barbadians. It seems, despite the cut off in its grant from McGill University, to have more money to spend than ever, since it is currently enjoying the use of a very elaborate powered boat of some sort. I do not know if you, Mr. Chairman, have been admitted to the magic circle of those who are entertained on it, but nevertheless it is there and it is an example that HARP presumably intends to play a big role an increasing role in Barbados. By way of aside, I would just mention this: if we are talking about training technicians who would go and work at HARP, there is just something we should ask ourselves. On Sunday, July 27, I am reliably informed that a HARP vehicle landed in Spencers Cane ground and burnt 40 acres of cane, and on Friday, August 2, between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock another HARP vehicle landed near Oldbury Woods, St. Philip, near the property of one Reynold Weekes, and did damage there. I hope that the technicians who eventually go to work with HARP will be in a position to prevent this sort of accident from happening. This is clearly not the type of debate in which we can call for a proper investigation, but clearly it is wrong and dangerous for Barbadian school children and everybody for the HARP vehicle to be misfiring and landing shells or martlets or whatever they are called in Barbados. It is clearly dangerous and it is something we have to consider at all levels. This is a research institution and at some stage may want Barbadians to go and work there. Let us hope it will still be operating when the Community College is turning out graduates, and whatever damage it has done to Barbados will not have sunk it in law suits to the extent that it will no longer be able to give employment to some of the technicians.

On the main theme, Mr. Chairman, I very much hope the Minister can give us some assurance that the steady expansion of technical education will be given a fillip here by the Community College. As far as I am concerned, if there can be a justification for the Community College, that could be one of the justifications, and we know that all has not been well at the Technical Institute. We know that persons have come here from abroad, especially Canadian exchange teachers, and have been extremely dissatisfied with the conditions prevailing. They have been willing to offer their services to the Community College, but they get no replies to their letters from the Department of Education when they say they would be willing to stay and work in Barbados for another year. I am speaking from knowledge, Mr. Chairman, I very much hope that Science and Technology, the subjects in which presents Sixth Form teaching is most deficient - and Agriculture no doubt is just as deficient - will be given attention by the Ministry when it is staffing the Community College.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I think I had better deal with the points which were made by the last speaker. They are very well taken and are of exceptional importance. I cannot of course in any detail explain to the House what the syllabus of the Community College is going to be like, but I can give a good general idea of what the Ministry has in mind in respect of its teaching of Science and technical subjects.
5.35 p.m.

It is proposed so far as Pure and Applied Science are concerned, to do the same full range of teaching as will be done or expected to be done in any full Sixth Form course. Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Pure and Applied Mathematics will be done in both G. C. E. syllabuses leading to competence to take the external examinations which are customarily taken. With respect now to technical subjects, this is what, I believe, the Ministry has in mind, although all of it for reasons which well be obvious, cannot be implementated at the same time. In the first place, it is hoped that the Community College will offer upgraded technical courses, courses which I believe, will fit pupils for writing what is known as the Ordinary National Certificate Examination. This is what it is hoped that at that level the Community College will do in Technology. This, of course, will mean that the courses now offered at the Technical Institute, the London City of Guilds Examinations Courses, which are qualified Courses for certain types of technical employment, will be upgraded for Community College purposes, because if you could,

for argument sake, regard the City of Guilds Courses as Fifth Form Courses, then the Ordinary National Certificate would be an upgrading of those courses, and would be the equivalent to Sixth Form technical courses. I can therefore give the assurance that the Ministry has it well in mind to extend to the pupils who attend the Community College, a full range of teaching both in Science and in technical subjects, although, quite obviously, the curriculum in these courses will not spring up fully complemented from the beginning, but this is what is aimed at and which will exist in the shortest possible time.

Now, as to some of the points raised by the hon. junior member for St. Peter in the course of his speech. Mr. Chairman, quite frankly, I am at a disadvantage for the reason, not because of anything he has said, but because of something else. The House of Assembly, some weeks ago passed - it is true - not without a division in the Second Reading - the Community College Bill in which the principles of this Institution were fully debated and examined. All the arguments which I have heard from the hon. member today, except two, were fully brought to the attention of the House on that occasion in the debate on the Second Reading, and they were answered in my introductory remarks or in remarks made in the course of the debate while the House was in Committee. This side of the House, although we were under attack in some respects, nevertheless accepted two, or it may be three, very valuable amendments in Committee which, as we understood, were an attempt on the part of the other side, to make the Bill a better Act when it was passed. It would not appear to me, therefore, that having gone through that exercise on that occasion, the House would find itself again in the toils discussing the merits or demerits of a Community College. When I said that I was at a disadvantage, that is what I meant. I cannot now rehash arguments which were presented to the House from that side as to why we think there ought to be a Community College. What I have to get over is to set the hon. members' mind at rest on some of the points which he raised and which arise out of the Resolution before us.

The first one that springs to my mind was with respect to the temporary siting of the College at "Sherbourne". The hon. member drew to our attention the fact that some time ago the House was made aware of a proposal to lease "Sherbourne" out to the British High Commission at a rental of some $500 a month. This is, of course, true; but this deal, if you may call it a deal, this proposal has been rescinded and the British High Commission is no longer interested in acquiring "Sherbourne" on lease, and that is how the proposal to use "Sherbourne" as a temporary residence for the Community College became possible. No question therefore arises of budgeting the cost of the rental of "Sherbourne" into the Community College. It is the property of the Government or the Governor-in-Executive Committee or the Crown, or whatever legal entity we choose to name it. It is the property like any other Government school, of the Government or the Crown, or whatever it is. We do not charge the Governing Body any rent for Harrison College; we do not charge the Governing Body any rent for Lodge School or any of them. They are public property and schools are carried on there. Therefore the question of the Governing Body of the Community College offering a rental for their occupation and use of "Sherbourne" or "Eyrie" or any of those places just does not arise.

The second point - and this is perhaps, in my view, although I may be wrong, but the most valid point was this, that I had ommitted, through an oversight, to give a breakdown when I was introducing the Resolution, of the expenditure which it is proposed to spend on the furniture and equipment and so on. I must say that while I do not like criticising members of the Public Service, I so share the annoyance and indignation of all hon. members on both sides of the House whenever criticism is made of the way in which some Addenda to Resolutions are drawn up. I had not myself seen this until yesterday, and I remarked, when I looked at it for the first time, that in the same way thay a brake-down could be given of the salaries of the various categories of Staff, in just that way, hon. members might have had in the Addendum to the Resolution a breakdown. If I had anything to do with it - I do not mean this as a criticism of anybody; I am only saying what I really think about these things, but I would have insisted that a similar breakdown should have been put in for the furniture and equipment. This sum of $165,884 is arrived at under three categories - Non-recurrent Expenditure, Recurrent expenditures and Capital expenditure. The Non-recurrent expenditure includes desks, chairs, book-cases, tables, fans, clocks, filing cabinets, etc: Laboratory equipment for Chemistry, Physics and Biology and, of course, Library books. That is how the Non-recurrent expendiutre has been made up. The desks, chairs etc., $22,000, the Laboratory equipment for Chemistry, Physics and Biology, $94,500 and the Library books, $15,000.

5.45 p.m.

The Recurrent Expenditure includes -	
Cleaning materials	$ 1, 500
Electricity, Water and Gas to the end of the financial year all of this is .	1,000
Stationary and Domestic Requisites	8,000
Miscellaneous	884
Now, for Capital Expenditure -	
The preparation of building for Class Rooms and Laboratories	$20,000
Maintenance of grounds	2,000
Contingencies	1,000

So these three categories of Recurrent and Capital make up the $165,884. In connection with this, the hon. member raised a very important point because it is something that we should not lose sight of. He wanted an assurance as to whether the furniture and equipment would be locally produced. I can readily give that assurance, because for some

time now a directive issued three or four years ago has gone out from the Cabinet that office furniture and equipment, wherever possible, must be locally acquired, i.e., both as to materials and as to production. It is only in cases where materials, or equipment, cannot be had here, or cannot be made here, that any latitude - I borrow the term of the hon. junior member for St. Andrew - is given for the importation of furniture and equipment.

If hon. members opposite know of anything which contradicts or contravenes this policy, we would be very glad if and when it is brought to our attention, because we are absolutely adamant on this point. Obviously you ought not to need to put up any argument for the employment of local workmen, or the use of local materials, in equipping public buildings.

The hon. member raised some other points about what general facilities are offered and who are to benefit from these facilities. I said all of this three weeks ago but I would still like to repeat it now. The Community College is an Institution which will cater to pupils who have already passed, at least, four subjects at Ordinary Level of the G. C. E. or their equivalent. I say or their equivalent because since the College is going to give instructions in commercial subjects, obviously, you would not ordinarily find people wishing to pursue Advanced commercial studies with G. C. E. subjects, but they may have L. C. C. subjects which are thought to be the equivalent to the required amount of G. C. E. subjects. Whatever pupil possesses four subjects at Ordinary Level, or the equivalent in his own particular line of study, would be admitted for that particular Advanced Course of his choice.

The hon. member also asked, and I suppose arising out of this, what is going to happen to the large numbers of pupils between, say, the ages of twelve and whatever age it is at which the Community College will admit them. Of course, in the course of his remarks, I was very astonished to hear the hon. member discover that so much has been done in the last regime. If his rendition of that achievement is to be believed, not only have we not added to what we have found, but we have actually substracted from it. I dare say the hon. member holds this view now and may not have held it in 1962 and 1963. I certainly do not remember his holding that particular view, that most of these things had been achieved in 1961.

I will answer him factually on the point of facilities provided. Ever since 1965, when I was the Minister of Education, the House of Assembly made extra provision in the financial year 1965-66 of nearly $100,000 for the extension of Evening Institute work and for the creation of what I then called - I do not know what name is given to them now - Continuation Classes all over the Island to meet this same problem of the 12, 13, 14 year olds who wished to continue their studies.

When I left the Ministry I am sure that some two dozen extra additional Centres - additional to the normal Evening Institute Centres - in some twenty or twenty-five additional Centres these Continuation Classes were going on. I can only speak for the figures I recall in 1966 and early 1967. Some 3,000 additional pupils to those attending ordinary Evening Institute Classes were making use of these Continuation Classes. These Classes were held in a wide range of subjects: formally academic, commercial, and in some cases technical, because we had made arrangements for Evening Classes to be conducted in all of the Technical Wings of the Secondary Boy's Schools.

I would be very astonished to find out that, far from not working to burst at the seams, the hon. member has discovered that in one school, at any rate, far from working at full capacity not enough work is being done. I do not wish in anyway to blow my own trumpet, and I have no reason to believe that the standards of expansion in the Ministry of Education have deteriorated in any way, but I would like this to be checked, because we did institute in 1965 a large number of Continuation Classes and, I think twenty or twenty-four Centres offering several subjects - not only the usual academic subjects such as English, History and that sort of thing, but Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Shorthand as well as what you would call technical subjects: Wood-work, Metal-work, Domestic Science in which the more promising girls were prepared for the City of Guilds Examination in Housecraft. This is what we did then.

I will tell you even more. In order to meet the demand which I felt that had existed in the Metropolitan area, perhaps, more than in any other place, I instituted some classes in practical electricity, and I believe up to the time I left the Ministry three such classes were catering to 80 young men in each class.

5.55 p.m.

All of this I am aware of as having been done; so I cannot accept the hon. member's contention that by establishing the Community College we are leaving thousands to drift, because it was even before the Community College was ever thought of that the Ministry of Education attempted to meet this growing demand manifested by those young people who were leaving school and who in our view were not quite equipped to face life, because quite frankly they had not learnt enough. What I am therefore hoping is that the Evening Institute Organisation will now concentrate more fully on what I call the continuation work so that these people can have three or four years of additional training after their formal training is over, either by going into the Craft training when the Trades Training Centre is set up, or by continuing in the evening classes, but by whatever means that the facilities will be there for them, and when they are 17 or 18 years, if by that time any of them show promise for more extended and expanded study, the Community College will be there to meet their needs and to take them even further. This is what I am hoping,

and this is what I believe the Ministry of Education intends to do.

To sum up, Mr. Chairman, I think it is a good thing that these misgivings should be uttered not only in this House but outside of it. After a while it is true that in any discussion on education anybody can say you should not do this, you should not do that, you should do the other, the more mature outlook would be to say that everything in education is a priority. I dare say if the Government had not established the Community College and had been doing just exactly what the hon. member in this course of his speech was enjoining upon us, to continue the work of finding more school places, we would have been told that this is all right, but why don't we do something for the people who want Sixth Form training and cannot get it. No Government therefore can hope to satisfy all public opinion on all aspects of its educational policy.

What particularly disturbs me though in this House, particularly in these two debates, is that I quite frankly think that hon. members opposite have been unfair to the Minister. In the first place if you impute.....

Mr. HINDS: To which Minister of Education, because there are two.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I think hon. members have been unfair to the Minister of Education. In the first place whatever you may think of him personally, I think you ought to give any man credit for knowing something about his job. You cannot know all of it. He is bound to make mistakes and he is bound to need advice and guidance, but he cannot be the long-grain idiot that hon. members opposite would have him to be, and therefore you have to give him credit for having sat down and thought long and seriously about this project, and put the best available advice and judgment of which he is capable before the community as a whole. You are not required to agree with him in any area or all the aspects of his policy, but at any rate I think that in fairness to him credit should be given to him for some common-sense and some judgment.

The second thing is this: I cannot anticipate the Minister by saying how he proposes to work his own policy out, but I would say for myself that my reason for supporting the whole concept of a Community College is first of all because I see the need for it, and secondly because if the numbers of people who would normally be deprived of Sixth Form training in the Schools which do not have these facilities can get this extra additional training in an institution provided for that purpose, that adds to the sum total of educational opportunity in this Island. This is why I cannot share the hon. member's fears, because if you tell me that you are creating another educational institution, I cannot get into a panic and say that because you are doing that, something else is going to go wrong. It seems to me that every new educational institution created increases the sum total of educational opportunity.

We did not promise people that we would promote or provide free education at University level, but it is certain that when we saw the opportunity of doing it through the establishment of the College of Arts, we said: "Why not?" The more educational institutions we have and the more involvement people can have in them, the better for the total community. So while I can concede that it may take the Community College some time before it is working as smoothly as all hon. members would see it, I would not prevent its establishment on the ground that it may not work smoothly in its first three or four years. Of course there will be problems which will have to be ironed out. The Hon. Minister had hoped to start in September, but he has now put back the date until October. This is the kind of thing that can happen, or when he starts he may find an interest developing among the pupils of the College which he had not thought about, but which, nevertheless, may have to be catered for academically otherwise. But this will happen because it is an institution which you expect to grow.

I hope, therefore, that hon. members will understand that while we will try our best to avoid the pitfalls which they have been warning us about, we cannot guarantee that we would not have difficulties, and that these difficulties, when they come, will have to be met in the light of the circumstances then prevailing. I want just to make this plea to hon. members. You cannot and you ought not to expect to be able to take out one aspect of education or one project and criticise it on the grounds that another project might have been more healthy. There are really no priorities in education. Education itself is the community priority. Emphasis may change because you cannot do everything at the same time; but I have never held the view that this or that aspect of educational development is more important, and therefore should be pressed. The present Minister holds the view, I believe, that close attention must be paid to Primary education; but although he holds that view, he is not by any means neglecting the development of Secondary and further education. This is how it has to be done.

6.05 p.m.

I believe he holds the view that he has to accelerate the facilities, or whatever you like to call them, for Teacher Training. He has said this, and he has announced some of his plans in this respect. At the same time, he is just as keenly interested in getting the Trades School off the ground, and that is how a Minister of Education has to operate. There are literally a dozen or twenty things which you wish to do at the same time and either because of money or for technical or other reasons, you cannot do all at the same time. It may be that you do not have the personnel all at the same time to advise you on the setting up of all your projects; but I think that people who have to administer an educational system ought to steer clear of any such contention when it is put to them that something in education is more valuable than something else. Once you admit this, you will always be drifting from one project to another without any coherence. I take the view that anything in education is a priority, but the timing, finance and other matters may prevent more than one or two projects from coming to light at the same time. Therefore, in summing up, I give hon. members the assurance

that all the matters which they have raised with respect to curriculum teaching and facilitits offered will be well taken care of. I would not even need to say this, but I think that I can certainly say this on behalf of the Ministry of Education, that the Ministry would, in every case, do everything it could to make these facilities available to more and more people.

The Minister himself has said in an interview, and I have said it here in the House before the occasion of which he spoke, that the Ministry is looking forward very keenly to people who have left school but who are working and who, at the same time, wish to renew or extend their studies to see that the evening classes section of the Community College would flourish and would be as popular as the ordinary daytime classes. I would like to be able to come back to the House and ask for more money on the ground that the project is going better than we expected. I would hate to have to ask for money on the ground that we have made serious miscalculations. I do not think that we have made any serious miscalculations; I myself think that our difficulties are going to come from the fact that the response is going to be greater than the Minister or his advisers or anybody else even now envisages.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to speak in this debate on the points which have been brought out by the hon. junior member for St. Peter, and I do not propose to make the points which, I feel sure, if he speaks after me, he will be making in reply to some of the verbiage, and I say that, not as a term of abuse, but the Hon. Minister confused himself or contradicted himself. Imagine his giving vent to a statement like this, that about a dozen to twenty priorities (Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I said "projects") I turned to the hon. member on my left and drew his attention to the absurdity of it. He did not use the word "projects" at all; he was referring to projects. He said that there were no priorities in education and almost immediately afterwards he said that all of these things are priorities. Straightway I turned to the hon. member on my left and asked him if he heard that. "Everything in education is a priority." You have first-class teachers, excellent results in the Secondary Schools and barefoot children in a shanty! As to Primary education, I do not say this as an exact comparison, but suppose you were presented with these two positions! Would you say that keeping secondary education at a high level is of equal priority to the barefoot children in a shanty in a Primary school? That is just verbiage.

Fluency in speech is very often a very dangerous gift, because you go on talking and talking, and when you have sat down, you have said nothing. One of the outstanding products of the Oxford Union of which the hon. member was a member, is that they produce some of the greatest orators in the world and some of the greatest rhetoricians, people who say things that sound beautiful. They sit up night after night, all night sometimes, reading up what Burke said or somebody even before Burke, so that very often their listeners may not remember that what they are saying is only a quotation. I do not want to seem to be the least bit personal where the hon. member is concerned; we all ought to sympathise with him for the fact that he is now defending a position in the Ministry of Education which, if it were sound, if he believed in it himself, he would have brought in last session, and not now. Why has he got the Community College idea now, and not when he was Minister of Education? It is either that he did not believe in it, or he felt himself incompetent to put it over to the House, or he was just himself. Hon. members can read into that what they like, but they will know what I mean. I did not intend to refer to this because I did not want to anticipate the hon. member who managed to get these answers from the Hon. Minister, although they were things which I would have asked if I had spoken before the hon. junior member for St. Peter. I intend it to be the most serious thing that I have ever said in this House. We have gone much too far - I am not talking now about the Rulings of the Chair - in sitting down supinely, and the people of this country do not realise what is threatening them.

As the hon. senior member for St. Joseph has said, the absence of newspapers, the absence of knowledge by the public of what goes on in here, can lead to a proliferation of the acts of dictatorship which this Government has been doing. It can lead to the absolute destruction of the democratic system. By accident in one case - I just happened to see the book at home and took it up - and by design in the other, I have just recently been refreshing my memory of the life of Mussolini and the life of Hitler respectively, of the subtle way in which, in the case of democratic institutions Germany and Italy ceased to be anything, but subservient to the dictator Hitler and the dictator Mussolini. I do not exaggerate; I am too old to talk just childishness, what a school-boy would say. To my mind, it is an absolute parallel in this Island at the present moment, and if I never say anything else to the people of Barbados, I say this tonight; you are gradually drifting into the state that Italy and Germany drifted into in the pre-Hitler and the pre-Mussolini days, the early days when those dictators just took away power from the people. Who could have imagined that we would have lived to see in this Island what we have seen in this Government recently - a matter of supreme importance to this territory? Whether we should get away from the colonial system completely and be on our own, and American colonialism can be just as bad as British or it has been; American Imperialism can be just as bad as the British has been. You wonder what has been happening in this Colony; you will forgive me for saying "colony". I know that the hon. member in one of those Oxford style replies might say : "Yes, 'Colony' is always in his head." Of course, "colony" is always in my head. Because you are a Colony, you should try to get away from anything colonial, but we do not want to go to the other extreme. We could join the O. A. S. without a discussion in Parliament. We not only did that, but the Prime Minister sneers at the idea even of a discussion on the floor of this Honourable House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: At this point may I remind the hon. member who is speaking.....

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I wish you would not interrupt me. What have I done wrong?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am reminding the hon. member who is speaking, and he must not shout at me.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: No, but you may shout at me. *(Laughter).*

Mr. CHAIRMAN: At this particular time you are irrelevant.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I have the right to draw...

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I would like you to try and speak on the Community College Resolution which is before you.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I am speaking on it, and if Your Honour will not interrupt me, you will see that it could not be more relevant.
6.15 p.m.

I am saying that bringing this Resolution today is on a footing with the dictatorial acts of other people who found themselves in the same position. If the hon. member would, I repeat, keep up the dignity of the Chair, he would not interrupt me.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. member were to adhere to the Rules which are before him, I would not have to interrupt.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: When I knew these Rules by heart, Your Honour did not even know the meaning of the word "House".

Mr. CHAIRMAN: We do not want members knowing them; we want members observing them.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: When Speakers of the House of Commons reached the Chair, they made it as clear as daylight that they were independent and no longer members of the Government, or the Party, that put them there. We would want to see that in this House. Every little diminution of the Democratic procedure leads to dictatorship. You have it here now, *(ASIDES.)* Ill-mannered interruption will not put me off. Here in this House of Assembly you come down with a Resolution -- *(ASIDES.)*

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I would like to remind hon. members of Standing Order 29(6) .

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I repeat that every diminution of the democratic process is a step towards dictatorship. Barbados has gone somewhere along that path. Not now; not this only. I would just mention the O.A.S. What was the attitude of Barbados to Anguilla?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Again, the hon. member is irrevelant.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Do not interrupt me.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I say the hon. member is irrevelant to the subject under discussion, and 26(2) states:

"A Member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion, and may not introduce matter irrevelant thereto."

That is the Rule that I am asking the hon. junior member for St. Joseph to stick to.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I am sticking to it, and I am asking Your Honour to understand it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will understand it in due course.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Is it possible, in any language, to make a speech without drawing analogies to something else? (Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: He does not know the meaning of the word "anology", so what is the point?) I say that something has happened with this Resolution that is one of the many instances that has happened in the path of dictatorship. Who could make a speech in any language, or on any subject, without drawing comparison to something else? That is if he has any intelligence, or any real grey matter in his head.

You ignore the House; you treat the House with contempt; you do not do the things that democratically you ought to do. Quote me on this, if you like. Barbados is too quiet for some of these things. Students here or students all over the world are making a row. Of course, whether students make a row in the rest of the world is irrevelant. We do not necessarily agree with the extremes to which they go, but they show that the spirit of resistence to wrong will take place in any nation or country, whether it is taking place with French students or Mexican students. I see some little difference as to whether there should be any outburst or indignation at the Campus here at Cave Hill.

Now, I ask anybody how we can defend going and telling the public: "You apply for jobs at $x a year, although I have not put it to the House of Assembly as yet." Defend that. What act of dictatorship is there greater than that? The one fundamental thing that we have followed, and every British territory has followed, is that supplies are in the hands of the Assembly But you go and tell the public without a discussion, without knowing that, perhaps, something might have kept - God, unfortunately, did not work it in that way - members on the other side from having a majority and we may have sat on this side and voted a reduction - you go to the public and say: "We have not asked the House for a cent. Why should we ask the House? We are in the majority and whatever we want will take place." Can anything like this - I do not want to exaggerate when I say - in the three centuries of a House of Assembly ever happen?

Even before the Principle was accepted - we have not been told that the Government or the Department of Education pushed them aside - we were told that people were making applications for these jobs, and then we heard that they were making enquires as to what these jobs meant. But here we have the public of Barbados - until I was interrupted I was going to remind hon. members that

we had to read in a *Trinidad Guardian* what the Prime Minister of Jamacia has said at an interview in London as to what the attitude of the Government of Barbados was to sending Police and troops to Anguilla.
6.25 p.m.

Nothing was said to the House. You are to be presented with a *Fait accompli.* It was done; "we have the numbers, let them talk and when they finish we will out vote them." The OAS is child play, but to tell the public that "We are not going to the House and asking them to vote a sum; this is the sum we are going to pay." For us to read in the newspaper before this Resolution came to us what sums of money were to be paid out by the Government of Barbados, and then you tell me this is not a dictatorship? Not the slightest hint to us as to what these sums would be. The hon. member, he cannot help it sometimes, I will be generous and chartiable and not use the word "always", twisted today what he said last time. I have been very careful. - I do not know if hon. members had noted it - partly because some things we say here and some things the Reporters seem to take down do not appear in the *Official Gazette,* and yet there are supposed to be tape recorders, Reporters are supposed to hear them back, and we have to rely on the notes we make for some of the things that are said in here and are not reported even in the *Official Gazette.* I have been very careful to take it down. Last time the hon. member was being asked to give us some idea of how much money this would involve, what sort of salaries and so on. He did not say itwas incomplete. That is what he said today. He never said that before. I took it down word for word. "I have been asked about the financial Resolution for its cost to come down. It would be improper to put it in this Bill which is only on the principle of the Bill as to whether they should be a college or not." Not a word about "I cannot give you an estimate because it is incomplete". That is the bogus trying-to-get-away that the hon. member is so often guilty of. He said: "When I was asked, I said that the Estimate was incomplete." That is what I took down. That is what he said today. I say again a Government that says: "I am going to say what you are going to get although I have not yet asked the House to approve of it" is not a democratic Government, is not the Government of Barbados. It is against the Constitution of Barbados to spend money not already voted. I do not say that in this case we have reached that stage. I do not say anybody has been appointed and has been given a salary yet, though I would not be surprised to find it happen with the Hon. Leader of the House and the Prime Minister of this Island having anything to do with it; but if hon. members over there-even the member for St. John-so constantly misbehaves himself - I withdraw the word if he is going to object to it - so constantly behaves unlike the rest of his colleagues when he hears something he does not like, even he will see that if you can tell the public what you are going to spend before it is voted by the House of Assembly, you have torn up the Constitution.

Regrettably, Heaven knows how few people have heard or will read my speech, but if I have to spend night after night I will draw it to the attention of Barbados that they can find a Government giving away money, that the time is not far off, to judge from their past actions, when the Government can appoint somebody in an office and pay him beforehand his salary, and then come to the House and ask you to vote, and it would pass because we would be out numbered. Gone are our freedoms, if that is to be the principle adopted by the Government of Barbados. Imagine the insult even - forget the constitutional aspect - the insult to a member of the House, as it happened to me, for somebody to come up to me with a newspaper and say: "I see you are going to have a Principal at $10,000; you are going to have so-and-so." That is how I knew. A Government that just ignores, contemptuously treats, the Opposition cannot last forever, and when this Government is overthrown, it will fall like Lucifer never to rise again, because there are going to be so many people .....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Conduct of hon. members, Rule 29 (6).

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: There are going to be so many people; the Barbadian is intelligent; the standard of education is high and widely spread, and he is going to ask himself-and I challenge anybody to get on a platform and contradict what I have just said to this House. I challenge any member on the other side to go on a platform and say: "We had a perfect right to fix salaries and to advertise for posts at these salaries and then come to the House and ask them to vote." I challenge any one, any member of the other side, to get up in public and say that. He could not be so brazen. "Let us do what we want to do, no matter who gets vexed, no matter how much the Opposition talks. We have our numbers. Let us do whatever we want to do, let us tell the public we are spending such-and-such money and then go and beg for it,"- well, not beg - "then go and throw it at the Opposition" because when you come in here you put the Resolution; you do or do not make explanations. I am glad to say - that hon. members know what I think of the hon. member's veracity; so I would not repeat it. (Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Like yours.) But no human being has ever said of me what I have said of you without contradiction, that is, that on oath I would not believe you. (Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Why would I worry to contradict you? I have done it too many times.) On oath I would not believe you and I have many reasons for doing it. I do not want to be personal. I do not want to rake up. Great respect for members of your family has prevented me from exposing you in several things.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I would like the hon. member to continue with the Resolution before him.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: The hon. member said "you". I just made the grevious mistake in quoting what he said and I apologise to the Chair for following the hon. member and falling into an error. I say again, and it is not necessary for me

to repeat it in here because I can see from the reaction on the faces of all hon. members, and one opposite - and he is beyond hope-and the hon. member who just guffawed was the only hon. member who would bite at my bait. I repeat for the last time, Mr. Chairman, you have gone much too far in tearing up democratic procedure. Do not let us have another Resolution which comes down here for a sum of money that you have already told the public - I repeat : apart from the contempt of treating the House like that, you have already told the public what you propose to spend, and therefore imply that you have the right to spend. You know that hon. member purported to give us a little pat on the back when he said we put forward good amendments and so on, that the thing was thoroughly debated. Of course it was, but it never dawned on members of the Cabinet who agreed to this, or is this another instance where the Cabinet only hears afterwards? I have already told hon. members this is a small Island, we have ears and there are plenty of mouths in this Island. A lot of things that happen in the Cabinet we know or we could not speak so confidently on this side of the House. We know that some hon. members do not agree with the majority; of course, the majority is supine. I cannot picture any of them resigning because they differ from the Prime Minister. Did it occur to them that possibly $50 might have been lopped off something, even some of the small votes, or anything like that? No! "Let us see what the Minister of Education has put up to us and we will get through because we have our numbers." That is the stage a democratic House of Assembly has reached!

Mr. Chairman, I think I have made my points sufficiently, at any rate, in this House. It is a point which I shall not cease to make day in and day out at every opportunity I have to make it to the public of Barbados, because they have got to be on guard to see that this taking away, this pulling away of the democratic process bit by bit inside this House and in the Cabinet- all these things will eventually lead to the day, just as hon. members who want to resign dare not now - lead to the day when they are going to give in as the Italian Grand Council gave in to Mussolini, so this Grand Council are going to have to follow everything the Prime Minister puts to them.

6.35 p.m.

Every now and then you will see some Minister in a democratic country sometimes, I reminded the House earlier to-day, even for mistakes by a Civil Servant in his Department, resigning because the ultimate responsibility is his. If a Civil Servant does something very wrong, over and over again, not only in Great Britian or in France, you see a Minister resigning because it is his responsibility. It should never have happened in his Department. When hon. members are able, whether from spirit or from finance, to tell the Prime Minister "You could not be more wrong; find another Minister", we will restore democracy in this Island. It is better to be known for your courage... *(ASIDES)*. When the Hon. Leader of the House has finished talking across the floor of the House, I will continue. Does the Hon. Leader of the House think that anybody believed him for a moment when he said, in that great change when his own colleagues reminded him about what he promised about broadcasting, that he would resign if his colleagues differed from him - did anybody believe him or thought that it would be so? He cannot afford .. (Hon. J. C. TUDOR: You had better sit down; you do not know what you are saying) Mr. Chairman, is it in order for an hon. member to shout across at me telling me to sit down even if he is the Leader of the House? This House did not mind, behind his back and without an opportunity to withdraw in the House, suspending the Leader of the Opposition. When I met one or two members of Parliament outside the West Indies asking: "What, the Leader of the Opposition suspended?", they do not know Barbados. But I will say nothing about that. I merely say that if the Hon. Leader of the House can sit uncorrected and talk across the House .....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will again draw the hon. member's attention to the relevant Standing Order which says: "While a Member is speaking, all other Members shall be silent or shall confer only in undertoned, and shall not make unseemly interruptions."

At the same time, I also would appeal to the Hon. junior member for St. Joseph to stick as closely as is humanly possible to the Resolution which is under discussion.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I am sticking as closely as is humanly possible to the Resolution under discussion, but I am also sticking to the inevitability of anybody to deal with any subject without drawing comparision or analogies with others. That is impossible in any language. I set out to show that this is the culmination of a number of undemocratic things which have been taking place in this Island and to draw the conclusion from that, that unless it is stopped, hon. members facing me will wake up one day like the Grand Councils who woke up and found Mussolini saying: "I am Italy, you do what I say." *(ASIDES)*. Perhaps, Your Honour will remind the hon. member again - he may not have heard - of the Rule to which you have just referred him. I repeat for the last time that it is unnecessary to add more in this House, but I will promise hon. members that at every suitable opportunity I have outside of this House, I will draw to the attention of the people of Barbados that the House of Assembly does not matter in the eyes of the Cabinet. Cabinet colleagues do not agree, the Prime Minister says: "It must be done and the Opposition does not matter; they are only ten anyhow and we can always out-vote them. Let it go down and we can rely on the Leader of the House to make out a case, although a lot of it may be against himself."

Why is this? I repeat, why did we not have all of this debate when the hon. member was Minister of Education? Do you tell me that the hon. member believed in this and did not bring it down before? If

he does not believe in it and did not believe in it then, he is only defending the present Minister of Education and is he not just making a speech? If this is one of these priorities which does not differ from other priorities and therefore you can bring it down before you bring down others, why did the hon. member not bring it down when he was Minister of Education? The hon. member said that he left the Ministry of Education; he did not leave the Ministry of Education, he did not want to give it up; it left him; And the hon. member never recovered from that in the estimation even of himself, let alone that of the general public.

Mr. Chairman, it is almost impossible for me, for many years now, of course, not to make a profound study of Parliamentary history and Parliamentary procedure. I do not know if there is any book, except an occasional detective story, that I studied more than I studied my May's Parliamentary Procedure, because it is but fitting that when an hon. member in this House gets up and makes a statement or a proposition or a motion or whatever it is, he should be quite sure he is in order otherwise, he may be just preying on the lack of knowledge of some of his colleagues who may not have made a proper study of it. Therefore I feel it my duty after so many years in this Assembly and after spending what I may say the last more than twenty years in being more concerned with Parliamentary matters than anything else including matters affecting my legal profession, to say, Mr. Chairman, for your benefit as well as for the benefit of all other hon. members, that I do not try to catch anybody with anything wrong, illegal or smart. I do not put forward anything hoping that my hearers do not know that it is wrong and therefore they will not object. I endeavour always in everything that I bring forward, every objection I make, to act in accordance with the Rules.

I promise you, Mr. Chairman, or anybody else who sits in that Chair, that I shall never attempt to say or to do anything which will cause the Chairman rightly to haul me up. If that is the general understanding and act of all of us, then this House will once again have the respect and almost veneration which this House had in the past, from other members of Parliament in the Caribbean area. Over and over again, in the past we used to have people saying: "Good Heavens, I wish we could say things like that about our Government", and so on. Let us go back to that stage, let us observe the Rules and the Rulings of the Chair, and let the Chair also remember that we owe a duty to the Chair to respect it and the Chair equally owes a duty to members of the House not to conclude or even to suggest or suppose that members of the House are, in any way, inclined to disrespect the Chair or to attempt to break the Rules.

6.45 p.m.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, the Leader of the House told us that, during his term of office as Minister of Education, he saw to it that some 3,000 children, or persons, were benefiting from Continuation Classes, he calls them, and over two dozen of these are functioning.

Now, Sir, let us examine the proposal to establish this Community College against the background of all the existing facilities that the Hon. Minister found, and the additional two dozen and over Continuation Classes that he helped to establish. Let us say that the Minister provided these Continuation Classes for 3,000 persons. There are thousands who were taught at the Evening Institute, the Technical Institute and the Housecraft Centre before. But let us put all of those aside.

Here is a case where the new Minister of Education finds it more necessary to educate 300 students in a Community College than to go to the rescue of even the 3,000 that the Minister had been helping with his Continuation Classes! The new Minister finds it more necessary to provide accommodation at the Community College for only 300, leaving the 3,000 plus 1,000 that the former Minister found at the various Centres scattered all over the Island. He makes no provision to being those scattered 3,000 plus other thousands scattered all over the Island at Centres everywhere. He is not concerned with those people at all. But there is one thing that strikes me most forcibly in this whole scheme of things. It is patent, it is abundantly clear that either the Hon. Introducer of this Resolution does not know what he is talking about and what the Community College proposes to do, or the Minister of Education who will be looking after the Community College does not understand the whole scheme of things educational in this Island.

I wish, Mr. Chairman, to draw the Hon. Leader of the House's attention to Chapter 24, para. 189, of the Report of the Ministry of Education for the period 1st September, 1957, to 31st October, 1960. What I want to draw his attention to under that paragraph is this: "It is hoped to have Post-Secondary Education, Technical and Vocational Training." The Report goes on to list details of expenditure on Post-Secondary Education for the period 1959 - 1960.

The Minister tells us that the Community College is a Post - Secondary College. I want to know from the Minister if the children from the Community College are going to sit the Barbados Scholarship.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Yes, of course.

Mr. HINDS: He tells me "Yes." In para. 189 the expenditure is set out as against the Technical Institute, the Housecraft Centres, Mobile Cinema Operation Expenses, cost of living allowances and the Barbados Scholarships. This is under Post-Secondary Technical and Vocational Education. Now, since this College is a Post-Secondary Education Institute - the Minister made mention of the Technical Institute, and I am willing to sit down at this stage and let him explain to me what is going to become of the Technical Institute after the Community College has been established. That is what I want to know.

Now I am going to let the Minister understand straight and plain what is the Government's plan. The Government have a plan for the construction of a new Technical Institute on a site to be selected. We have not been told that plan has been scrapped. They go on to tell you that they estimate that this is to cost $100,000. An application for a capital grant has been made to the Ministry of Overseas Development to assist with the project. There will be a new Technical Institute, and the recommendations of Mr. J. Gailer are yet to be implemented. It is proposed to use that old Technical Institute for other purposes. I ask the hon. Minister to tell us now what are the other purposes they propose to use the old Technical Institute for.

The Report goes on to say:

"Essential equipment for the present Institute and extension of the mechanical workshop to be provided from funds in this item - in this $100,000."

I am waiting here until they come for this $100,000.

6.55 p.m.

You wonder where I got this information from, but that is your business; it does not trouble me.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It is not my business.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, on a point of Order, I beg to move that the question be now put.

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

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

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, you are inviting me to resort to violence. Report the matter to the Speaker. Here I am on my feet. I have not sat for a single moment. Do you mean I have no rights in here?

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE, 1968-69 No.18

A Resolution for $990 was called

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that this House be now dissolved. After that, anything can happen.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, I am drawing to your attention that I was standing on my feet addressing this House when you put the question.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: And according to Standing Order No. 32 - Closure of Debate - I have put the question. I want hon. members to be reminded that it reads as follows:

"After a question has been proposed, a Member rising in his place may claim to move "That the question be now put"; and, unless it appears to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question "That the question be now put" shall be put forthwith ....." - that is what I have done because in my opinion it is not an abuse - ..." and decided without amendment or debate notwithstanding that the mover has had no opportunity to make his reply."

Mr. HINDS: I have to respect the ruling of the Chair, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am speaking.

Mr. HINDS: You referred to standing Order 32.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will ask the hon. junior member for St. Peter to sit.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, you drew my attention to Standing Order 32.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I have just entered the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Already the question has been put and carried.

Mr. J. M. G. M. ADAMS: The Order requires that you must state that nine hon. members voted in the affirmative. Read the Order again, if you think you know it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There was no division called, and I am asking the hon. member to sit. I asked the Clerk of the House if a division was called for and his reply was "No", and in the absence of a division, if hon. members were to read their Rules, they would see that the question was legally put.

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will ask the hon. member for the third and last time to sit.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Chairman .....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am on my feet. The question has already been put, and I have absolutely nothing more to say.

Mr. HINDS: Our duty is to walk out there and meet the Speaker and not let him get to the Chair. That is our duty this evening. Let us get around there and meet the Speaker.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Mr. CHAIRMAN left the Chair and Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now after 7 o'clock, and this sitting is automatically suspended until 7.45 o'clock p.m.

ON RESUMPTION

Mr. SPEAKER: When the sitting was suspended, the House was in Committee of Supply.

Mr. CHAIRMAN left the Chair and the House resumed Committee of Supply, Mr. YEARWOOD in the Chair.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, when this House was in Committee earlier, I was drawing to your attention the fact that the Government has plans for.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: May I ask on what is the hon. junior menber for St. Peter speaking? A Resolution for $990 is now before this Committee. If he is talking .....

Mr. SMITH: On a point of order ...

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will hear the hon. member on the point of order. (Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Don't shout!) I am not to be directed by any hon. member, and I will not be.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: It is not fair to hon. members to have you shout.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I said I will hear the hon. senior member for St. Joseph on his point of order. What is the hon. junior member for St. Joseph now speaking on?

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: On a point of order, is it fair to hon. members, when the equipment magnifies your voice so much, for you to shout?

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I heard you say that another Resolution was called other than the Resolution that was before us. I am drawing to your attention that I was in the Chamber at the time when you put the question and I did not hear any motion made by any member for the question to be put. Mr. Chairman, I am speaking to you and you cannot be speaking to the Marshal at the same time.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am listening to the point of order being made by the hon. senior member for St. Joseph.

Mr. SMITH: Well, you must pay me that respect as a member of this Chamber and not be talking to anyone when I am speaking. It is a gross disregard.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. member for St. Joseph continue with his point of order?

Mr. SMITH: Yes. I will continue with it, but too far East is West. I was saying, Sir, that when I was in the Chamber the hon. junior member for St. Peter was speaking, and out of the blue I heard you put the question.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: For the information of the hon. senior member for St. Joseph, the motion was made by the Leader of the House and it was seconded by the hon. junior member for Christ Church. If you were in the House and not paying attention, I have absolutely nothing more to say.

Mr. SMITH: Now, Sir, the hon. member was on his feet, and I feel it was gross discourtesy for a member to jump to his feet and put a motion. If the Hon. Leader of the House did that, which I believe, he should know better. And then it was aggravated by the hon. junior member for Christ Church who made it worse, because he knew better also. We were all in here before you. If the hon. junior member for Christ Church seconded the motion, he was wrong also. There is a Rule that if a member is on his feet and another member's voice can be heard, that is a breach; therefore he has broken the Rules of this House. You know the Rule better than I do, because I always hear you drawing it to the attention of hon. members when another is on his feet and others are talking.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. member has made his point of order. What we are concerned about .....

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I am appealing to you.

7.50 p.m.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have heard the point of order. If the hon. member were to sit, I would like to refer him to Standing Order 35 which says this:

"The Speaker in the House or the Chairman in Committee shall be responsible for the observance of the rules of order in the House and Committee respectively, and his decision upon any point of order shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed by the House except upon a substantive motion."

I rule that the hon. member has made his point of order. I am hearing the next Resolution.

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There cannot be a point of order when the Chairman is on his feet.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman .....

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am hearing at this time - the Clerk has already called a Resolution for $990.

Mr. SMITH: I did not hear it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to be terrified by this type of behaviour from hon. members.

I say that the Clerk has called the Resolution to which I am listening. Will the Hon. Leader of the House proceed with the Resolution? *(ASIDES)* This is about the eighth time that I have called the hon. junior member for St. Peter to order, and if he does not sit now, I will have absolutely no hesitation in making sure .... *(ASIDES)* I am hearing the Hon. Leader of the House.

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, am I to understand that the hon. junior member for St. Peter cannot rise again to address the Chair?

Mr. CHAIRMAN Under Standing Order 36(2) "The Speaker or the Chairman shall order Members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting , and the Marshal shall act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair in pursuance of this Order."

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: You are inviting violence.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am asking for the last time, the hon. junior member for St. Peter to sit, and I am hearing no other than the Hon. Leader of the House on a Resolution for $990. Will the Hon. Leader of the House proceed?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR rose to speak.

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Chairman, on a point of explanation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There can be no explanation towards the hon. senior member for St. James because he has offered no contributions to the debate on this Resolution. Will the Hon. Leader of the House proceed?

Mr. CRAIG: Mr. Chairman, I heard you read from Standing Order 35 just now. Am I to understand that when the Hon. Leader of the House got up and moved ...

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. senior member for St. James sit?

I am making this last appeal. The hon. senior member for St. James is disobeying the Chair and for the last time I am asking him to sit.

Mr. CRAIG: Do you mean to say that I have not got the right to make this appeal?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. member assist the Chair?

(Mr. SMITH: You want pulling out and beating. That is what you want).

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Leader of the House..

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There are two hon. members on their feet.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I am on my feet alone. I appeal to the hon. member to see that from little beginnings great conflagrations may start. We have been lucky here in Barbados that our people are so quiet. But can't the hon. member see trouble?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am asking the Hon. Leader of the House to proceed with the Resolution, and I will hear him.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Are you throwing kerosene oil in the fire? (A MEMBER: I agree with you).

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am asking the Hon. Leader of the House to proceed with the Resolution.

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: Here I am making an appeal for peace. I am appealing to the Hon. Leader of the House to see the inflammatory state of the House and to move the adjournment of the House. He owes it to the whole community if anything flares up tonight in this Place. He must see the temper of the House, and I appeal to him to see that he, and he alone, has the means of preventing trouble.

Mr. SMITH: I am appealing to you, Mr. Leader, because I feel that more than two of us are going across to Coleridge Street. I appeal to you.

CHAIRMAN REPORTS PROGRESS

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that you do now report progress and ask for leave for the Committee to sit again.

(Cheers and Asides.)

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

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

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

THE ADJOURNMENT

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Friday next at 3.00 o'clock p.m. *(ASIDES)* Are you in a mood to be asked anything?

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

Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: I appeal to you, surely whatever feeling there may be on matters, that in appointing a day other than the normal day which one would expect, surely, it is not asking too much of the Hon. Leader of the House to approach the Leader of the Opposition to see if that day suits.

(Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Well, when will that be?). I am not practising at the Bar, but there are barristers on our side. Every barrister knows that he has to come here on Tuesdays, but surely, Friday is a difficult day for barristers. If you intend to make the day Friday, surely you should ask ...

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I take it that the hon. member is not so much objecting to the day as the time of the day. Is that it?

8.00 p.m.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I can be very co-operative. If the Government want to do business and they say three o'clock on Friday, what could prevent them from saying three o'clock on Thursday. I am nothing to do with any lawyers going to Court; a lawyer could never go to Court for me. (Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS: One of these days a lawyer may have to defend you in Court.) Not me; a lawyer will never have to defend me; I can defend myself. If the Hon. Minister wants to do business, he can save me tonight from going to gaol. He should throw oil on troubled waters. If he wants to come back, let it be Thursday at three o'clock.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I am afraid I cannot accept that. Thursday is a bit awkward for members on this side. It is Cabinet Day; I cannot say how long a particular meeting would last, and therefore I would not like to commit even myself to a time like three o'clock on Thursday. It is unsuitable.

Mr. SMITH: The Cabinet cannot sit all day. We can come here at six or seven o'clock. We used to sit at night before. I do not know if you were in the House then. To accommodate you, let us make it five or six o'clock.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: What about a later hour on Friday, say, six o'clock.

Mr. SMITH: I do not know what the others will say.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: What about 4.30 p.m. on Friday?

Mr. SMITH: I will agree to 4.30 p.m. on Friday.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until 4.30 p.m. on Friday of this week.

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

The question that this House do now adjourn until Friday, 9th August, 1968, at 4.30 p.m. was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

8.05 p.m.