

THE House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION 1971 - 76

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FIRST SESSION OF 1971-76

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 3rd July, 1973.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 12.10 p.m. o'clock.

PRESENT

His Honour C. A. E. HOPPIN, J.P., (Deputy Speaker); Mr. R. St.C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE, J.P., (Chairman of Committees); Mr. W. C. B. HINDS; Mr. C. L. BOLDEN, LL.B.; Hon. P. G. MORGAN, C.B.E., (Minister of Tourism, Information and Public Relations); Mrs. G. L. EASTMOND; Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE, (Minister of Health and Welfare) and Mr. A. MORRISON.

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

The Minutes of the Meeting for Tuesday, the 19th June, 1973 have been circulated and are before you for confirmation. There being no objection, these Minutes are now confirmed.

Also, I have received the Accounts and Statements for the months of November and December, 1971 prepared by the Accountant General. I now lay the two documents.

Hon. L. E. SAND/FORD, Messrs. E. D. MOTTLEY and J. M. G. M. ADAMS entered the Chamber and took their seats.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to lay the Annual Report of the Barbados National Stadium Corporation for the year 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of the Minister of Finance and Planning I beg to give notice of a Bill to grant an additional sum of money out of the Consolidated Fund and appropriate the same for the service of the Island for the financial year ended 31st March, 1973.

Also with your permission, on behalf of the Minister of Communications and Works, I beg to give notice of a Bill to amend the Transport Board Act, 1955.

On behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Science and Technology, I beg to give notice of a Bill to provide for the control of the importation, sale, storage and use of pesticides.

I also beg to give notice of a Bill to amend the Health Services Act, 1969, and also a Bill to repeal the Infants Vaccination Act, 1907.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW entered the Chamber and took his seat.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' NOTICES

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution taken recruited continuously tor the past 28 years through the local Labour Department to cut sugar cane in Florida, U.S.A. - the last such recruitment being for the U.S.A. sugar crop harvesting which commenced in October 1972 or thereabout;

AND WHEREAS recruited workers, from time to time, with very few exceptions, have given ample satisfaction to justify continuance of the Scheme - through making a worthwhile contribution to the U.S. Federal economy, the Barbados economy, as well as improving in some measure, the lot of the sugar worker himself;

AND WHEREAS trade union rivalry and prejudices at the U.S. cane growers level, and allegations and counter accusations between employers' representatives and the U.S. trade union bosses tend to place Barbadian and other West Indian Farm workers at the centre of an epic labour employers' conflict;

BE IT RESOLVED that, bearing in mind the beneficence of the Scheme over the years both to the U.S. cane grower and to the Barbadian and West Indian worker, this House calls upon Government to take urgent and positive steps to ensure the personal safety of Barbadian Nationals participating in future sugar cane harvesting schemes in Florida, and urges an investigation into the following: -

(a) Under what conditions were Barbadian workers housed at the Saunders Labour Camp during the 1972-73 crop?

(b) Whether the said Camp consisted of barrack-like wooden shacks, without lavatory accommodation and, workers desiring to evacuate or answer nature's call during the night feared risking being shot, the nearest communal facility being more than 100 yards away from the Camp;

(c) Whether or not the said Saunders Labour Camp was so dilapidated and unfit for human habitation that the authorities took a decision to "tear it down";

(d) That workers were compelled to cut rows of first crop canes, each 1,378 ft. long, for \$24 (US) and, to meet piling and loading requirements, workers had to cut each double length cane in two (all for the same money), and to provide stacking space each worker must cut two rows of canes for the price of one row;

(e) That these contract workers had to submit to the unilateral work-opportioning and price-fixing of the "Scratch Boss" in the Florida cane fields;

(f) As a result workers were forced regularly to put in hours in excess of eight hours per day, but were never credited with such extra

hours; and

(g) Since Federal Law stipulates a minimum wage of \$2 per hour, why methods of calculation and

conversion are employed in recording and paying for piece-work on an "hourly" basis that give rise to deep suspicion by every West Indian worker that he is cheated?

(h) Whether or not Barbadian workers have been constantly threatened with repatriation if seen in conversation with any white-skinned man (bearing in mind the workers have no means of knowing every white-skinned man who is on the payroll of the Sugar Growers)?

(i) That the daily meals of the workers consist of rice and pork and ox tails, eggs served occasionally, but the ox tails, it is believed, may have escaped the attention of the Food Health Inspectors; and this, because employers claim that a change of diet will make West Indians sick?

(j) What part the "Cut-foreman" and "Pushers" play in harassing Barbadians and other West Indian workers in the Florida cane fields?

Mr. L. S. CRAIG entered the Chamber and took his seat.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of two Resolutions dated 19th June, 1973

(1) BE IT RESOLVED that this House calls upon the Government to abolish the Awards of Imperial Honours.

(2) BE IT RESOLVED that this House calls upon the Government to take steps to rename Parks, Streets, Schools and other Public buildings with the names of prominent Barbadians so as to reflect our heritage.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

There is another resolution by the Hon. Member for St. Thomas but I have been called to the Chair at a late hour and I have not had sufficient time to consider it. I promised the Hon. Member that at the next Sitting, if I am in the Chair, it will then be considered, but the seriousness of the motion will not permit

me to accept it at this stage.

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order, Sir, the rules of the House say that if notice is given of a motion within the proper time, which is a certain number of days before, that the Member be permitted to give notice of it. This is a simple Resolution of "No Confidence", in the Government. (Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW It is not automatic). It is not automatic, but as it happens for a number of years, there has been no motion of "No Confidence" in the Government and for that reason such a motion should be considered, in my submission, with greater respect. When the Leader of the Opposition puts down a motion of "No Confidence" in the Government, for the Speaker to say that it is going to be dealt with at the next Sitting is, in my very respectful submission not treating either the House, its Rules, or an -Hon. Member with respect. It is a simple motion of "No Confidence", in the Government, What could the grounds be for disallowing it? What could the grounds be for requiring longer notice than any other motion? 12,20 p.m.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

On a point of order, Sir. Is it correct that Your Honour has disallowed a motion, or did you say that you needed time to consider it?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

I have not disallowed the motion; I said that I needed time to consider it. That is my ruling.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

In any case, the Hon. Member could not debate a motion of "No Confidence" today. A special day would have to be set aside for that.

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker,.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

There has to be that ruling, because I was called at a late hour to take the Chair. I saw the motion when I came and I, as Speaker today, am asking for time to consider the matter thoroughly.

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, with great respect, may I give notice of it later today, if those with whom, I am sure, you will consult, rule that it is in order? That is all I ask. The motion is very simple. Your Honour has power to direct that it be printed in the terms in which it was handed in. It was printed in the terms in which it was handed in, Sir, because I handed it in, in manuscript and it has been printed in those terms. I, therefore, assumed that it has been ruled in order. Your Honour also has authority to print it with such alterations as Your Honour may direct, or it may be returned to me as being out of order. May I have leave to give notice of this motion later today? I am sure that nobody on the Government side wants to say that he is afraid of a motion of "No Confidence", Sir.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, how can the Government be afraid of a motion of "No Confidence" with six Members on the other side and eighteen Members over here? That is an exercise of futility. Let us be serious now.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

My ruling is that I must have time to consider the matter.

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, at what stage are we going to have a decision?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

I have given my ruling; I will consider the matter.

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, if later on a decision is reached, can I give notice of my motion today? It is unprecedented in any Parliament that anybody does not allow a motion of "No Confidence" in the Government. (Asides).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

I am willing to hear you, if Hon. Members will just speak in undertones. Please continue.

Mr. ADAMS:

I am only asking that, at whatever stage Your Honour's consideration is given to this matter, I be given permission to move the motion. I appreciate the fact that Your Honour is in great difficulty. I happen to know that the motion was laid on the Speaker's desk some time ago. It is a simple Resolution stating

"BE IT RESOLVED that this House has "No Confidence" in Her Majesty's Government in Barbados and calls on the Prime Minister to resign or call an early General Election."

This is a very simple Resolution, and, at whatever stage Your Honour gives consideration to the matter, I would like leave.....

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I should just like to accommodate the Hon. Member. We do not have to debate it; you can put the question now.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Let us have order, please.

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is obvious that on the other side, they are prepared to say that they have the numbers, but it is what we are going to say that the people of Barbados will have to listen to. It is no question of putting the vote now. I am glad that the Prime Minister has such confidence in his Members that he is sure they will be here to support him on voting day. All of us on this side will be here, so do not worry about that. May I have leave later on to move the Resolution?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Yes. Mr. ADAMS I thank you, Sir.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

I misunderstood the motion, Sir. I had heard that it was a Resolution saying that the House has confidence in the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. ADAMS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, that Resolution has already been passed unanimously in the quarters where it matters.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to grant an additional sum of money out of the Consolidated Fund and appropriate the same for the service of the Island for the financial year ended 31st March, 1973, be now read a first time.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

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

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of the Minister of Communications and Works, I beg to move that a Bill to amend the Transport Board Act, 1955, be now read a first time.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

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

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to provide for the control of the importation, sale, storage and use of pesticides be now read a first time.

Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

I beg to second that.

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

Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to amend the Health Services Act, 1969, be now read a first time.

Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

I beg to second that.

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

Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to repeal the Infants Vaccination Act, 1907, be now read a first time.

Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

I beg to second that.

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

ORAL REPLIES TO PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice that the Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 87 asked by the Member for Christ Church West is ready. The Member is not in his place, so I ask leave to lay the Reply in accordance with the Standing Orders of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Leave has been granted.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

On a point of order, Sir. Is this the correct procedure? How can he ask to lay the Reply at this stage when it is not Question Time?

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the information of Hon. Members, there are two kinds of Questions Questions for which Oral Replies are required, and Questions for which Oral Replies are not required. In the latter case, the Replies are merely laid on the Table and notice is given that the Replies are there. In accordance with Standing Orders, if an Hon. Member is not in his place when an Oral Reply is ready, then the Reply is laid on the Table. (Asides.) You have to learn the Rules before you come in here.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Let us get this matter clear. Are we dealing with Oral Replies to Questions? if that is the case, as I understand the Rules and the practice of this House, Replies may be laid on the Table during Question Time. If a Member is not in his place at Question Time, then the Replies may be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

That is correct. 12.30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

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

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

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

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 3 be the First Order of the Day.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

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

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PROBATES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1973

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Order No. 3 stands in the name of the Hon. Prime Minister and it is to move the Second Reading of a Bill to amend the Commissioners of Probates Act, 1903.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Bill is a relatively short one, and the purpose is merely to upgrade, at the request of the Commissioners of Probates and the Chief Justice, the fees which are paid in respect of proving certain documents and Powers of Attorney.

There are two short clauses. The first one is the Short Title, and the second one is the one which introduces the Schedule.

I beg to move that this Bill be now read a Second Time.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

Mr. ADAMS:

Sir, this is a very short Act, but the Opposition much regrets that the Government, while increasing the amounts which persons will have to pay to the Commissioners of Probates for taking the various probates named thereunder, has not also thought fit to make arrangements for an increase in the number of Commissioners. There are three sorts of persons in Barbados who are appointed by law to take various oaths, probates, notarise documents and so on. These are Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Probates and Notaries Public. The Government has used the appointment of Justices of the Peace in many cases not for the purpose of making oath takers before whom citizens may appear more available to the general public, but in many cases, I would suggest, Sir, for rewarding faithful servants of the Government Party in various districts outside Bridgetown, with the result that there is a lack, in Bridgetown, of persons before whom one can appear to swear Affidavits, take probates and notarise documents.

Dealing with the Notaries Public first of all...

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

The Hon. Member with his length of service and exposure at the Bar, should be aware that Justices of the Peace do not take probates; so I do not know what he is talking about when he says that as a result of Government's action there are not enough people to take probates. If he had said that under the Act there should be more than five Commissioners of Probates, that is one thing; but do not let us get his political meanderings confused.

Mr. ADAMS:

Is that a point of order?

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

It is a point of order. Justices of the Peace have nothing to do with proving documents.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Point of explanation.

Mr. ADAMS:

In any case the Prime Minister's brain seems to work slower and slower every week, month and year as he grows older in here. I have finished with Justices of the Peace, and if he would permit me, I will now deal with Commissioners of Probates and Notaries Public because notarising and the taking of probates and the swearing of Affidavits are all very similar acts.

Now there are only by law five Commissioners of Probates, and there are only as a matter of fact three Notaries Public in Barbados - the Registrar and his two Deputies. This cause great inconvenience to persons who go to Bridgetown and who have documents which could either be used if notarised or could either be proved if taken before a Commissioner. You cannot always find the Commissioners; there are only five very senior former solicitors, now Attorneys-at-Law, who are Commissioners of Probate and you cannot always get at the Registrar for the purpose of notarising documents, and I am suggesting to the Government that while they are amending the Act they should amend the number of five. I imagine from the fact that the Prime Minister has just opened the Laws of Barbados that he has refreshed his mind with what a Probate Act really is. Even at this stage if the Government in Committee is willing to suggest an amendment to that number, we will support it, but it is a matter of great inconvenience. It should be easier to notarise documents and to have proofs taken of these documents.

Commissioners of Probates in a sense correspond to the English Commissioners of Oaths, and in a sense they correspond to the functions as performed by Notaries Public in the United States, and there should be more of them than for the convenience of the public; and if the Prime Minister is now seeing the figure five and realises that it should be nearer fifteen, we would certainly support him in any amendment to that effect.

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

On the motion of Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW, seconded by Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill Mr. LOWE took the Chair.

On the separate motions of Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW, seconded by Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, Clauses 1 and 2 were called and passed.

The Schedule was called and passed.

On the motion of Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW, seconded by Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of one Bill in Committee. Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the separate motions of Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW, seconded by Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, the Bill was read a third time and passed. Its title was agreed to.

ORDER NO. 2

RESOLUTION TO ACQUIRE LAND AT ST. JUDE'S ST. GEORGE

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Order No. 2 stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Housing, Lands, Labour and National Insurance. 12.40 p.m.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am seeking permission to take charge of this Resolution in the absence of the Hon. Minister.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Permission is being sought by the Prime Minister to take charge of this Resolution, and if there is no objection leave will be granted. There being no objection, leave is granted.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND AT ST. JUDES, ST. GEORGE

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is a Resolution to compulsorily acquire certain parts of land at St. Judes, St. George, which I believe is Your Honour's constituency, and you will be aware that the school in that district is surrounded at least on two sides by cane fields and that it has a very small play area. The purpose of this acquisition is to give a larger area to the school for the pursuit of games and matters of that kind. The boundaries have been delineated and set out in the Resolution, the area is 9,615 square feet, and I therefore beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

Mr. BOLDEN:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am amazed that you are in a hurry to put the question, because when I came to the House in 1970 I believe you were asking questions about acquiring a playing field for this school. I wonder if this is now satisfactory in view of the fact that the number of pupils at that school has increased, and as the Prime Minister said, it is surrounded by cane fields. I wonder why the Government did not look at the whole terrain and acquire a greater area, because it is becoming a general practice not only in St. George but at several country schools to resort to the highway to play. I have been asking that the Government look at the West St. Joseph School which is also surrounded by sugar cane, I have questioned it in here time and time again and nothing has been done, but if it took three years for the Government to accomodate one of its own Members, it looks as if I would have to wait for three times three. In the interim I would hate to know that some scholar loses his life or is injured because there are no facilities at these school for play.

It is very difficult for the children, particularly during December to March when the canes are at their highest, and there is nowhere for them to play. I hope that the Government will take an urgent look at these country schools which are not in the area of the National Stadium, because I notice that most of the schools in Bridgetown are utilising the National Stadium, and I think that the Government could use the

money which is being spent on these schools at present to accomodate the country schools which have no playing fields whatsoever,

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

On a point of explanation, Sir, I am sure the Minister of Education will be able to explain Government's policy, but St. Judes is a new school and with every school this Government is putting down, we have the criterion of not less than three acres of land for playing fields. Sometimes because of the difficulty of the terrain, like at West St. Joseph which is bounded on three sides by public roads, we have to acquire lands near to the schools. If I may give you an example of what came to my attention Hon. Members will be shocked, but when we tried to get an estimate from the Ministry of Communications and Works, the estimate which was given could have bought all the estates in the parish. It was \$159,000, so when you talk about the Government, the Government functions in different ways. It functions first with Ministers, and then you have the other people who are asked to carry out Government policy.

Mr. BOLDEN:

That is like the road building you have been doing in St. Philip since last January.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

When the Hon. Member says the Government waited three years, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that we are not getting the playing field for the Deputy Speaker, we are getting the playing field for the children who go to that school in the Deputy Speaker's constituency. Since this Government has been in power, the Hon. Member's constituency has been better provided for with schools and playing fields. There is no area immediately adjacent to this school which would be suitable for a playing field, but the position, as far as I understand it, is that we may have to move the school altogether, at which stage we will incline to an area which is adequate and provide a proper school like the new St. George Secondary School which is, I hope, nearing completion.

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

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 1 be the next Order of the Day.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

I beg to second that.

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair, and the House go into Committee of Supply, and that it be an instruction to the Committee to deal with the two Resolutions which come under Order No. 1.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

I beg to second that.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1973-74 No. 6

A Resolution for the sum of \$916,739 was called.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, this Resolution for the sum of \$916,739...

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order, Sir, the Clerk has called this Resolution for \$916,739, but Head 36 is not a single

head in the ordinary way and if we are called upon to deal with it as it is, it will be going outside the way the Estimates are all arranged. Head 36(1) and Head 36(2) are not the same Head. 12.50 p.m.

For example, Head 36(1) - General Administration - has two items in the Resolution as printed. Head 36(5) has two items. Head 36(8) has one, and Head 36(10) has one and so on. The indentations are put in such a way that you cannot see that this is the whole series of Educational Heads and not one single Head. Your Honour would understand why this is important. When the Heads were called during the debate on the Estimates, they were called Head 36(1) -General Administration - and that was debated. Head 36(2) - Primary, Adult and Special Education - was called and that was debated and so on. That is how they were called during the debate on the Estimates, Sir. That is the way the business has always been done, and that is the way the business was done when Your Honour was in the Chair during the consideration of the Estimates. It seems that it has been printed in such a way as to give the impression that there is only one Head 36 and everything has to be dealt with under one Head, but that is not the style of Head 36 in our Estimates. The Clerk will confirm it, Sir. When he called the Heads in the Estimates, he called them one by one and we debated each Head or sub-head separately. I respectfully submit that the Clerk has to call each sub-head separately now.

Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW:

Sir, I do not think that the Hon. Member need labour the point. The point is that it has been badly printed. If the Hon. Member scrutinises the matter carefully, then the Clerk will assist him with the sub-heads. All he has to do is to call Head 36(1), because it is confusing if he calls Head 36 and there are four or five items under Head 36, That is all the Member is saying, but the way in which they want to make a big speech, one would believe that this is the Coronation or something like that.

Head 36(1) - General Administration - was called.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, this particular Head relates to Item 35 and Item 4'5 - Overtime Allowance and Pupil Transportation. In respect of the vote for the Overtime Allowance, the total sum of \$2,470 including the sum of \$1,070 was approved by Resolution No. 57 of 1972. That amount was provided under the item to pay Overtime Allowance to officers required to work after normal working hours. During the month of December, 1972, members of the staff were required to work after the normal working period in order to complete the teachers' pay sheets in good time for the payment of salaries including the payment of advance in salaries on the interim pay increases. A sum of \$500 was, therefore, required in order to meet this amount. That amount has been settled, and, therefore, we are requiring a Supplement under this particular item in the Current Estimates in order to meet the requirement.

As far as Pupil Transportation is concerned, again, this relates to a sum of money required to supplement the vote. Towards the end of the last Financial Year, it became apparent that the amount of money provided was inadequate to pay for the service and a supplement would, therefore, be required. However, it was decided that the amount would be paid from the provision in the Current Estimates, and early in this financial year, the amount which was actually required would be sought as a Supplement to the Current Estimates.

The total sum of \$876,739 including the sum of \$130,754 approved by Resolution No. 59 of 1972 was provided under the item to meet the expenses in connection with the sale of tickets. That sum of \$130,754 was based on the number of tickets sold before the standardisation of bus fares which became effective from the 12th January, 1972. However, there was a considerable increase in demand for tickets. The demand actually outstripped the estimation and expectation. For instance, during the period April to July, 1972, some 140,247 tickets plus 80,560 transfer tickets were sold, giving a total of 220,807 tickets. But during the period September to December of the same year the total amount of tickets sold was 341,830; so that after the standardisation, there was a considerable increase in the demand for the tickets to be used in the transport of pupils to and from school.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out that the Pupil Transportation is an essential aspect of the educational system inasmuch as our pupils have to travel in order to make use of the education that is being provided. It is an essential component of the educational system. I would admit that the amount of money being spent on this particular system is running above the level of expectation, and my Ministry is currently carrying out an investigation to see where the system can be tightened up in order to reduce the cost of this particular service. Our preliminary investigations indicate that the system of transfers is, probably, being abused inasmuch as there is no payment required from the travelling students for the transfer tickets. Indications are, that the students are calling for these tickets when they are not absolutely necessary. We are carrying out an investigation into this particular aspect of the Pupil Transportation system in order to ensure that we do not spend more money on this particular service than is necessary for the efficient operation of the service.

I should point out that the amount estimated to have been collected under this item was \$229,000 and that the revised estimated revenue for the year was actually \$288,330. What is required under Pupil Transportation now is the sum of \$305,252. This was in respect of last year's operation.

Mr. Chairman, if there is any other explanation required, I shall be happy to supply any information in connection with this Item. As I have said \$305,252 under Item 45 - Pupil Transportation - is needed.

I beg to move that Head 36(1) stand part.

Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

I beg to second that.

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Chairman, I have a single comment to make with respect to the cost of the Pupil Transportation. No doubt, Sir, it must be appreciated that the standardisation at 15 cents is something to be commended.
1 p.m.

What we are particularly concerned with is, that there are numerous children who are caused to travel from St. Lucy, St. Peter, St. James, St. Philip and other districts into Bridgetown to make use of this 15 cents transportation that is offered, and we on this side are submitting that the Government has come around some day to following what we have long been suggesting. In the parish of St. Peter, there are eight schools, and all that is necessary is for the Government to decide here and now to upgrade the standard of those schools and let people understand that their children can benefit from the same type of education right in their districts that the Government is now giving them a joyride so to speak to get at Ellerslie, St. Leonard's and the like. They are only causing people's children to leave home early on mornings, to be knocking about the streets on mornings and late on evenings and rendering a lot of discomfort to people who have legitimate business in the City and elsewhere. The Government has to come around to upgrading the schools in the several parishes where they now have them. I am sure that I have drawn this to the attention of Government sometime in 1949 when the scheme was introduced. At these same eight schools and in St. James, St. Lucy and other parishes where you are offering secondary education, the Government needs to follow a scheme such as this and try to educate the people in the districts in which they live so as to prevent the children from having to travel long distances. What the Minister will not deny is that when these children drive these long journeys into Bridgetown, they are tired and sleepy and want the first meal, and when they drive back fatigued on evenings they cannot in truth and in fact get the full benefit from the instruction they are given in some of these schools.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that the Government will have to set about as quickly as possible to do this. We are not suggesting for a single moment that they are going to find enough teachers for staffing all of these schools at one particular time to bring them to the standard we are suggesting, and the Government would know that it is absolutely necessary in a day such as today. You will find, Mr. Chairman, that as you turn right and left, everybody is leaving the country districts and coming to Bridgetown. Look at the number of schools the Government finds itself building in St. Michael, where one is just a stone's throw from the other. This is not necessary at all. The Government has got to sit down and do some long-term planning. We appreciate the fact that where breadwinners have got to live near to their jobs they move

for such purposes and their children have to move of necessity with them, but the Government will have to do some long-term planning and not decide here and now to build schools every few years in St. Michael. We want some of these schools scattered in the country districts,

Mr. Chairman, I will tell you than only today I attended a church service in respect of my old school, The Parry, which after its amalgamation with the Coleridge, came of age yesterday. You will see, Mr. Chairman that the demand as the Minister of Education very well knows could not be greater for a secondary school further north than it is today. You have the St. Lucy's Secondary Modern School that might well become a Grammar School as from tomorrow to cater to the children in that particular district and save them from journeying out to St. Michael where they pass the same Coleridge-Parry, and some have to go to Christ Church or to the Alleyne School at Belleplaine in St. Andrew. What we are suggesting is that the same St. Lucy's Secondary Modern School, the latest addition to the Northern District, could very well become a Grammar School to serve the children of the area and save what we now have to spend as well as the physical energy that is burnt unnecessarily by subjecting the children to all this stress and strain. We hope that Government will look into this in the not too distant future. We want the Government to rest assured that there can be no less of faith on any side, if Government attempts at any single moment to upgrade these schools. It is on the basis of the record of production from these schools over a period of years that we are asking the Government to base its future decisions to upgrade the standard of these schools, and on that and nothing more we are submitting it to the Government.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, I should just like briefly to refer to a few points made by the Hon. Member for St. Peter. The member is indicating that the Government should sit down and do some long-term planning, perhaps indicating that this was not being done, but I would like to assure the Hon. Member, when he says, that he is certain I know what the position is, that I am certain that he knows -what the position is. He himself knows very well that this planning which he has invited us to sit down and do is already underway. The upgrading of the primary schools in St. Peter is an ongoing process in the Ministry of Education in terms of curriculum and in terms of the whole programme of the school, but I would like to make it abundantly clear that we are not constructing anything called a Grammar School. We have those schools already. We are constructing Secondary Schools which include facilities for those children who have the aptitude to pursue a grammar type of education, and there will be something else for those who are practically inclined. There will be provision in the education for those. We are trying to cater to all of the needs of the children who go to these schools, not only for those who may pursue in a narrow way what is called Grammar School education. This is not a Resolution on the form, content and structure of the school system in this country; it is a Resolution dealing with pupil transportation, and the first point made by the Hon. Member about children having to travel from St. Peter into St. Michael or into other parts of the country is a valid point. We believe that there is too much travelling on the buses in order to get transportation. 1.10 p.m.

This whole question, however, relates to the method and systems of admission into Secondary Schools, and for dispersal of Secondary Schools. We have approached an international organisation known as The World Bank - its correct title being the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development- for a loan of \$9.5 million in order to provide for the construction of additional Secondary Schools throughout the country, but these schools will have a heavy emphasis on technical and vocational education so that they can provide the necessary base on which the skills that are required for the further development of this country can be obtained. When we disperse these schools, and if we get this loan finalised, I think this will be a step towards the solution of this problem, but we are concerned about the number of children travelling on the buses. It has to do with the admission system, and I would like to assure the Hon. Member - and I am sure that he knows it, because he is well informed about what is going on in Education, he knows that the Committee is sitting now, the Common Entrance Examination Review Committee, to study the whole question of admission to secondary schools - and I am certain that this Committee will be addressing its attention to the question of the need for children in one area to travel long distances in order to get to school. I am certain that they are taking this particular point into consideration, and when they report, I am certain that the Hon. Member will be able to see the results of that particular exercise.

That is the only point, I believe, the Hon. Member made and I have given him the necessary assurance.

The question that Head 36 - Ministry of Education (1) General Administration - stand part, was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Head 36 - Ministry of Education (5) Housecraft Centre - was called.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, this Item relates to the need for a Supplementary Provision of \$200 in order to meet payments made out of the Current Estimates resulting from the payment of a bill which had to be made in respect of the Housecraft Centre. It is arising out of the inadequacy of the Estimates for the year 1972-73 and this is therefore to supplement the Current Estimates to bring it back up to the level which is required.

The sum of \$1,300 was provided under the appropriate Item to meet the cost of maintenance, repairs and replacements of domestic equipment. This amount proved inadequate, there was an outstanding claim of \$158 and there were other necessary commitments amounting to the sum of \$200. This amount being requested now is to make good the payments which were made from the current provision.

I beg to move that Head 36-Ministry of Education (5) Housecraft Centre - stand part.

-Dr. the Hon.. R. B. CADDLE:

I beg to second that.

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Chairman, in the administration of the Housecraft Centre there is an area of confusion existing which is not doing the instruction that is given to the students at the various centres very much good. I believe that you must of necessity try and identify authority at a particular level with somebody at the head of the institution. My reason for saying so is that there is perhaps an area of too much friendship at a certain level and this has tended to endanger the administration of the affairs of the Housecraft Centre more than anything else. I would not suggest that there should not be friendly relationships or any lack of communication between the persons in authority there, but the demonstrations given from time to time are not demonstrations which we would want the students to copy. The exhibitions that are given from time to time are not such as one would have the students to lay hold of, and this is the matter I wish to bring to the Minister's attention because I feel that something could be done at this stage.

There is the absence of staff conferences and the like, and we know that we cannot get the fullest co-operation from people today unless we bring them closer to the hub of activity that they can know and have some feeling that they are part of the whole structure of things, and the sooner this can be gone into, the better the results will be for us and for all associated with the Housecraft Centre. I would just urge this upon the Minister.

The question that Head 36 - Ministry of Education (5) Housecraft Centre - stand part was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Head 36 - Ministry of Education (8) Scholarships, Grants and Subventions - was called.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, here again the request for Supplementary Provision under Head 36 - Ministry of Education (8) Scholarships, Grants and Subventions - Item 6, relates to the requirement for the sum of \$595,639 to supplement the amount provided in the Estimates for the year 1973-74. 1.20 p.m.

This Government was called upon to make certain payments to the University of the West Indies arising out of decisions taken by the University Grants Committee, and it was called upon to make these payments towards the end of the last financial year. However, what amounts could be met from the provision were met and the remainder was met from the current provision. It is now, therefore, necessary to seek a Supplementary in order to meet the commitments for the remainder of the financial year.

The decisions on the matter of financing the University of the West Indies relate to the following: At its meeting held on the 30th June, 1972, the University Grants Committee considered the question of the financing of the University, and agreed that the basis on which the University should be financed for the triennium would be on a formula of the economic cost modified by a discount basis. As a result of this decision, this did not mean that there would have been a significant change for the amounts made by this Government, but there was also a question in respect of the first 15 months of expenditure for the triennium. The Government had to advance at the beginning of each quarter for the first five quarters, payments based on this discount basis. This changed the whole method of forwarding monies to the University of the West Indies, and hence the need for this particular Supplementary.

In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, there was the question of the University's deficit for the triennium 1969-72 and the additional cost in order to permit a greater throughput of students, in the faculties of Medicine and Law and a token provision for Post graduate studies. As a result of these requirements, it is now necessary to supplement the Estimates as indicated in this particular item.

I beg to move that Head 36(8) stand part.

Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

I beg to second that.

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

Head 36(10) - Audio-Visual Aids Department - was called.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, this Resolution is for the sum of \$938 to supplement the provision of \$10,891 provided in the Estimates. During the financial year 1969 - 1970 a sum of \$9,000 was provided under the Capital Estimates for Educational Broadcasting to purchase items of furniture and equipment for the Audio-Visual Aids Department. However, during the month of November, 1970, an air conditioning unit was ordered at a cost of \$937.26, but it was discovered recently that the claim had not been settled. It is, therefore, now necessary to make this Supplementary Provision in order to pay for this air conditioning unit.

I beg to move that Head 36(10) stand part. Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

I beg to second that.

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

Head 36(11) - Industrial Schools - was called.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, the amount required here is \$4,000 for the Government Industrial Schools. The amount proved inadequate because of the increase in certain essential items of foodstuffs such as flour, sugar and other items. In addition to that, there was an increase in the number on the roll at the Girls' School and, hence, the budgeted figure proved to be inadequate. It is, therefore, now necessary to supplement the provision.

I beg to move that Head 36(11) stand part.

Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

I beg to second that.

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a brief mention of the point that the Minister made with respect to

the increase in the population at the Girls' Industrial School. When one takes into consideration the age up to which girls are sent to that Institution, I believe that it is for the Government to look around to see to what extent, by its maladministration or otherwise, it is contributing in any degree whatsoever to the increase on this roll.

You will find, Mr. Chairman, that throughout the length and breadth of this Island our Primary Schools and our educational system are throwing themselves open to us for an examination. Education in itself is something that is never ending. For these unfortunate people most of them are unfortunate people, and some of them have never been to the door of a school - something should be done. In our midst, I believe, not more than three or four officers are employed by the Government in about three parishes throughout the whole Island to make a study of those children who by dint of parental neglect are not taking advantage of the opportunities that are offered in our schools at primary level and elsewhere. This sort of thing has been going on for a number of years.

You find, Mr. Chairman, that the number of children thrown on the streets at the ages of 12 and 14 without anyone caring about them must be very large. There is nothing for them to do. 1.30 p.m.

There is no actual field of human employment. There is a growing need for leadership amongst the 12-14 and 14-18 age groups, but we are not dealing with the eighteen year olds yet. I believe statistics will show that the 12-15 age group is the troublesome one, and one must ask what Government is doing to assist these people. We see that the Government is buying up every plantation, and acres of land and buildings everywhere, but we are not seeing that the Government is turning any of these acres and buildings into any useful endeavour to contain those people who have been neglected and cast aside and to fit them in the smallest measure possible to find their place in industry, or even in a way for them to conduct themselves on the streets. We cannot even find them being taught to say the Lord's Prayer or the Ten Commandments. That is the type of neglect that our children are exposed to in this community, and I believe that something has got to be done.

When you look at the population at the Government Industrial School as at the population in any other institution of detention, you will find that there are a few people with whom, no matter what good you try to do, you will be wasting your time, but nevertheless it is the duty of the Government, the society and each and every one of us to try as best we can to mould and build a structure in whatever way we can to assist these people, and we would like to see something done at some level to arrest these people from roaming the streets along the wharves and around the warehouses which they now frequent, and help to save them from themselves in the long run.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a number of observations on the points made by the Hon. Member for St. Peter. I am certain he did not mean to give the impression that the children who leave school at fourteen are thrown out with no one to care for them because these children are the children of parents and I certainly do not want to say that the parents of this country do not look after their fourteen year olds. There may be some of the children who are not looked after, but by and large the parents of this country do try to look after their children. I would not like any absolute statement to go unchallenged on this particular matter. I am sure the Hon. Member did not mean that, but just in order to make assurance doubly sure I would make that observation.

As far as the Government is concerned, whatever services can be provided for these children are being provided through the various Governmental Agencies. For instance, those who come out at the age of fourteen are able to make use of the adult education programme. There are people who participate in activities by the Community Affairs Division, the Youth Affairs Division and the Division responsible for Sport, and there are other Government Agencies as well which try to cater for this particular group. We ourselves are not satisfied that children should be called upon to leave school at the age of fourteen, but this again is an economic measure. We are taking steps to raise the school leaving age, but this can only be done when more school places are provided. We are taking steps to provide more school places as can be seen by anyone who observes the system and that is why we have been trying to get funds in order to assist in carrying this out.

I would just like to make that observation in order to make it clear that parents of this country are required and by and large do look after their children whether at age fourteen or other ages. There are instances of neglect and Government through its agencies try to get this across to these parents. As far as the educational care of these children is concerned, they are protected through the provision of additional schools to provide more places and a longer time in school. Let us get no wrong impression about the role of the Government Industrial School. In the girls' section there are, I believe, about twenty-three students in that particular institution.

The question that Head 36 - Ministry of Education (11) Industrial Schools, stand part, was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Head 36 - Ministry of Education (14) Youth Affairs - was called.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, I am certain that this request for Supplementary Provision will meet with the approval

of all the Members of this Honourable Chamber. I think it relates to an institution which is doing very valuable work in this country, and it is to assist the Girl Guides' Association in improving the facilities at their Headquarters at Pax Hill, Belmont Road. The building which was wall and concrete, a bare concrete floor and no ceiling was inconvenient for a number of reasons, two particular ones being that if there was a down pour of rain the noise from the rain would affect the activities inside the building, and secondly if it was a hot day inside the building become uncomfortably hot.

The Officers of that Association decided that they wished to carry out certain repairs and renovations and modifications to their building and appealed to the Government for assistance in this regard, and the Government has decided to make a non-recurrent provision of \$10,000 available to them,

I beg to move that Head 36 - Ministry of Education (14) Youth Affairs - stand part.

Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

I beg to second that.

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Chairman, nobody is going to object to Government making \$10,000 available to the Girl Guides' Association, but what we have to look at from what the Minister has said is that it is an institution which is doing such valuable work in the community. The work that is being done by the Girl Guides' Association is undoubtedly valuable work, but we feel that not enough of this work is being done. That is why we would welcome the Government coming for \$20,000 or \$30,000 for that matter if it meant bringing thousands of other little girls within the fold of this institution. 1.40 p.m.

Look back at the number of years this institution has been functioning in Barbados, in the same way as our Boy Scouts, and look at their numbers. We are to tell ourselves that not enough work is really being done nor is there enough recruitment taking place. Let us ask ourselves this simple question. Why is it that a girl will be a member of this Association while she is attending Queen's College, St. Michael's Girls' or Girls' Foundation but as soon as she goes to the University of the West Indies for one week or one day she no longer finds time to be associated with the Girl Guide Movement that meant so much to in her early days? Is it that these institutions are not conditioning themselves or projecting themselves in a way to attract these people or to retain them any longer? Is it a case where these people try to bring along their institution with them or they just leave it behind? It is not good enough.

I think the hon. Minister made a speech not so long ago with reference to the Youth Council, and he used the word "umbrella" metaphorically, but however if I remember carefully - and I think I do - I remember that the first umbrella for youth in this country in its truest sense was Barbados Welfare Limited. I think I am right in saying so, and that this umbrella remained serving the youth from about 1943 until about 1950, and it looked after youth affairs and community development till the Social Welfare Department came into being in 1951 and then petered out. I remember that prior to 1951 there was a Chief Social Welfare Officer and that Chief Social Welfare Officer functioned as a Chief Executive Secretary of Barbados Welfare Limited, but remember, it worked in such a way that the Director of Education was the chief adviser to the whole setup. It is known that the Chief Executive Officer at that time worked in very close liaison with the Director of Education, but this liaison gradually weakened after the disappearance from the scene of Miss Betty Arne, who I think, was a South African barrister, and she was then succeeded by the Late Miss Thelma Hackett who afterward became Mrs. Thelma Vaughan.

I remember it was in those days that the schools which were being served by these officers began to complain that they were getting confused, they were getting one type of instruction from the Social Welfare Officer and another type of instruction from the Inspectors in the various schools, so it was at that point that our Youth Movements and extra curricular activities declined somewhat. I do not remember when the first Youth Council was started, but I remember it was in 1965 at a seminar held by a Miss Dorothy Headley from the U.S.A. under the auspices of the Social Welfare Department that Mr. Dennis Hunte, now Senator Dennis Hunte, suggested the amalgamation of the Youth Council and the Council for Voluntary Organisations so as to make what he called a firm and effective Youth Council. His suggestion was noted at the seminar and was never followed up, and that is one of the things that we suffer from in this community. I think that subsequently at a rally in Independence Square, Senator Hunte repeated his request for the formation of this National Youth Council.

What I want to say is that these youth groups started to function under the aegis of the then Department of Education, and it is felt that they would have functioned well because they were to receive a substantial grant from Government, and that these youth groups were to look after the coordination of activities. We have in our midst over 100 schools with pupils who have either become Scouts or Guides, and there are I am sure 50 schools or more which could carry Cubs or Brownies, and all these schools have, I believe some scope for the fostering of Animal Defender Groups. You will remember that the 4--H Movement gave a broadcast quite recently, and it is evident from what was said then that there is room for considerable improvement in our Youth Council, and at present it would seem that the sad plight of the whole situation seems to be that our Youth Councils generally seem to be aiming at the 18+ people or people who are very near to 18 years of age.

We in the Opposition and many others address these Youth Groups from time to time and we have to point out certain things to them. Why is it that the members of these groups are now 16, and by the time of the next election they will be 18 and able to vote? Why is it they are under the umbrella of the

Government? This will be the bringing down of these organisations, because people are getting to understand that they are being used by the Government as potential voters. If this could be removed so that we could see the development of more altruism and voluntary work among these people, we would have seen that institution coming here for \$10,000 today to help the Girl Guide Movement to recondition their Headquarters at Pax Hill, and then perhaps branching out to the north or going to St. Philip and putting up some permanent structure there so as to be a living specimen of something to try and keep before the minds of people in St. Philip and those parishes to the north, These organisations for the general uplifting and benefit of all the young people would then be in our midst. 1.50 p.m.

I would wish that all of these organisations direct their attention to all of the things I have mentioned.

The question that Head 36(14) stand part, was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Resolution in the sum of \$916,739 do now pass.

Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

I beg to second that.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1973-74

No. 7

Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD:

Mr. Chairman, this Resolution is for the sum of \$32,000 to supplement Part II - Capital Estimates, Head 104 - Ministry of Education, Item 25 - Teacher Training. This amount is to meet the additional cost required to launch a programme of In-service Teacher Training which is now being undertaken by the School of Education at the Cave Hill Campus of the University of the West Indies.

As the Addendum to the Resolution states, the amount is required for items of furniture, equipment, repairs to roadway and provision of car parking facilities as well as repairs to the roof and floor of the building known as Block "G", and for the lighting of the compound. I need hardly state, Mr. Chairman, that this Resolution is a very important one in terms of the strategy for the development of our Secondary School system. It is necessary to have trained teachers both at the non-graduate level and the graduate level. This particular programme is for the training of graduate teachers.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. P. G. MORGAN:

I beg to second that.

Mr. HINDS:

Mr. Chairman, what is remarkable about this Resolution is that, as the Minister has said, it is providing accommodation for graduates. One has to be a university graduate before one can get this Diploma of Education from this institution, and one has to be a graduate before one can enter this institution.

Now there are reasons which have brought this about. We remember in the Teaching Service we used to have a Certificate "B", and the Ministry of Education found it convenient to dispense with teachers possessing those qualifications. The beauty in the possession of Certificate "B" was that teachers had to be grounded in certain basic necessities, but today this institution is going to teach graduates how to teach. Now, Erdiston Teachers Training College teaches teachers how to teach, and our experience has been that that institution finds itself teaching them how to teach what they themselves do not know.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

Mr. Chairman, I am going to suggest that we report progress, so that we may be able to suspend Standing Order No. 6 to enable the Resolution to be completed.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

No.

Mr. A. DaC. EDWARDS:

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Your Honour do now report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Chairman,.....

Dr. The Hon. R. B. CADDLE:

I beg to second that.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Chairman, a motion is before the House and I am entitled to speak for 15 minutes.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

You can speak until two o'clock. I must report progress, and ask for leave to sit again. Regardless of whether a motion is made or not at 2.00 p.m. I must report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Mr. ADAMS:

On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. At two o'clock automatically Your Honour reports progress, but on the motion for the report of progress, debate must be allowed until two o'clock

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

I have not touched that point yet. It is two o'clock now. 2 p.m.

Mr. ADAMS:

The motion that the Chairman do now report progress can be debated at some later stage, but once the point of interruption has come, that is the end of all business.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:

That is what I was about to do.

Mr. CHAIRMAN left the Chair and reported progress. Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

According to Standing Orders, this sitting is now suspended until 2.45 p.m

On Resumption:

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Let the Bell be rung.

The Bell was rung but no quorum was obtained.

ADJOURNMENT .

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

It being after 2.47 p.m and there being no quorum present, this House now stands adjourned until Tuesday next, the 10th July, 1973, at 12 o'clock Noon. 2.48 p.m.