
THE SENATE DEBATES

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION 1976 - 81

THE SENATE

Wednesday, 23rd July, 1980.

The Senate met in the Senate Chamber, Public Buildings, on Wednesday, the 23rd July, 1980, at 2.50 p.m.

PRESENT

His Honour Senator the Rev. G. ANDREW HATCH, M.A., (Deputy President); Senator the Hon. N. A. BARROW, B.A., LL.B., (Minister of Information) (Leader of the Senate); Senator O'BRIEN TROTMAN, (Parliamentary Secretary, Prime Minister's Office); Senator Sir M. E. COX; Senator H. F. G. ROCHEFORD, B.A.; Senator R. L. FIELD; Senator H. R. LINTON, LL.B.; Senator K. E. HINDS; Senator C. I. E. DEANE; Senator Mrs. E. M. LYNCH, B.A.; Senator J.D.S. MACKENZIE; Senator J. C. W. WICKHAM; Senator D. H. G. HUNTE; Senator J. A. CONNELL, LL.B.; Senator the Hon. D. G. BLACKMAN, (Minister of Labour and Community Services) and Senator R. E. BRATHWAITE.

Prayers were read.

ABSENT

His Honour Senator the Hon. SIR ARNOTT CATO; Senators AARON TRUSS, Miss O. A. LYNCH, K. R. HEWITT and Miss M. I. ST.C. BLACKMAN.

OBITUARY SPEECHES RE THE LATE WILLIAM ALFRED KELMAN

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, about a week ago our Clerk, Mr. Kellman suffered the loss of his father, and on Saturday afternoon last Mr. Kelman, Sr., was laid to rest at St. Joseph's Parish Church.

While I cannot claim to have known Mr. Kelman personally, there is a family well known in St. Joseph, the

Kelman family, living at the bottom of Horse Hill just around the corner from the Church who are well known hardworking members of the St. Joseph community.

On behalf of the Senate, Sir, I wish to extend to the Clerk and to members of his family the condolences of this Chamber.

SENATOR SIR MENCEA COX: Mr. Deputy President, I too join with the Hon. Leader of the Senate in extending our sympathy to the Clerk and the family as a whole of William Alfred Kelman.

I happen to have known the Kelman family for many years, respectable and respected people in the Community. One thing I also know, Sir, is that they have made a great contribution towards the advancement of the underprivileged of this country, and I say that because I know that ever since in the Thirties they joined the good band which sought to assist in ameliorating the wretched conditions under which the masses of this country existed at the time, and I now beg to associate myself with the remarks made by the Hon. Leader and pay condolences to the family of this good man.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In the light of the generous tributes paid to Mr. Kelman's family on the death of his father, we shall ask the Deputy Clerk of Parliament to convey our sympathy formally to the Clerk of Parliament and to his family over their loss.

If you would be kind enough to stand for just one moment as a tribute. (Members stood in their places.) On his soul as on all other Christian souls, may the Lord Jesus have mercy, Amen.

PRESENTATION OF PAPERS

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, I have the honour to lay the following before this Honourable Senate:

Statement showing net Customs and Excise receipts for three months ended 30th June, 1980.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, I beg to give notice of the following:

Resolution to approve the vesting of land at the corner of James Street and Lucas Street in the Barbados National Bank.

Also, Sir, the following Bills which we need to have read a first time:

A Bill to provide for the implementation in Barbados of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978.

A Bill to amend the Property Transfer Tax Act, Cap. 84A.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Let it be recorded that these Bills have been read a first time.

PUBLIC BUSINESS

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, the Orders today standing in my name, as I informed the Hon. Senate last week, are to be taken care of by Senator Trotman, but before we actually begin the Orders of the Day, Sir, I wish to intimate to Hon. Senators that next Wednesday we propose to meet and that that is likely, Sir, to be your last meeting for a month or so, since you will have to be absent from the Island, and that unless the Hon. House of Assembly should go on beyond the 29th July, it is my intention to invite this Hon. Senate to seek to deal, if it is at all possible, with such Items as come up from the Other Place on that day, Wednesday next. It may be that we will not be able to because there may be some Item of some complexity or it may be the intention of the Other Place to meet beyond the 29th, in which case the necessity will not arise, but if they are rising on Tuesday next then as far as possible we will try to rise on Wednesday next.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE LEASE OF LAND AT PRESCOD BOULEVARD, FONTABELLE, ST. MICHAEL, TO BRUCE HILL LTD.

SENATOR O'BRIEN TROTMAN: Mr. President, the company known as Bruce Hill Limited is about to establish a factory for the purpose of manufacturing toilet paper and other paper products. The purpose of the Resolution is to lease the necessary land to the company so that the factory can be constructed.

The measurement of land as set out in the Schedule is 1,584 square metres and it is proposed that the lease be for a period of 25 years, that the land be leased at the rate of \$5,970 per annum subject to review every five years and that no access should be constructed on Prescod Boulevard. I will just pass around copies of the plan, Sir.

Bruce Hill Ltd. as I understand it, are putting some \$1.6 million into the project. It is hoped that the official opening of this factory will be on 1st April, 1981 with 25 employees. The company expects to be exporting between \$1½ million to \$3 million per annum to the Caribbean, that is, Caricom and the other Caribbean countries like Martinique, Guadeloupe, etc. After the factory is on full production it is expected that there will be three shifts per day and that employment will be about 100 persons.

I beg to move that the Resolution be now concurred in.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE LEASE OF LAND AT GUN HILL, ST. GEORGE TO THE BARBADOS NATIONAL TRUST

SENATOR O'BRIEN TROTMAN: Mr. Deputy President, the National Trust is already in charge of the signal station at Cotton Tower, as it is known, and I believe that visitors to the Island are encouraged to visit the Tower and as I understand it, Sir, Gun Hill is one in a series of signal stations which existed some time ago and the National Trust is now seeking to take over the signal station for the purpose of preserving it and it is planned, as I understand it, that visitors will be invited by tour operators to visit the signal station, and I suppose the National Trust will charge some small fee for entry so they can continue their maintenance work.

The conditions as set out in the Schedule are that the lease should be for a period of 25 years, that the annual rent should be \$5 per annum, that the Chief Surveyor should be allowed free access to continue surveying plans, and that the Defence Force be able to use this station if need be at short notice. I suppose you will know that at Gun Hill there is still some interest by the Defence Force as far as ammunition is concerned and they will need to have access and to be able to get to the signal station quickly.

I beg to move that the Resolution do now pass.

Order Number Three was called — To move the passing of the Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition of land in Lammings, St. Joseph for the pro-

vision of a Housing Development, Cultural Centre and Recreational area.

SENATOR O'BRIEN TROTMAN: The Resolution, Sir, seeks to acquire approximately 10 acres of land at Lammings, Sir, for the purpose of housing construction, cultural centre and playing field.

It is planned Sir, that there will be some 16 houses at Lammings on this particular spot of land and that the rest of the housing area of the land would be fully serviced and the lots made available to residents who are desirous of moving from places like Fruitful Hill, the Ridge and Lower Coconut Grove.

At present, Sir, adjoining this area, there are hard courts and it is hoped to have a Community Centre and a playing field. I am being positive in saying that the playing field is almost finished. What is more interesting Sir, is that it is hoped that sometime before Christmas, the bulldozer will move into Lammings for the purpose of levelling the area and it is expected that some construction of houses will start before Christmas.

I beg to move, Sir, that the Resolution be now concurred in.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is proposed that this Resolution be concurred in.....

SENATOR J. C. WICKHAM: Mr. Deputy President, what facilities is the proposed Cultural Centre expected to contain? I take it that the use of a Cultural Centre does not mean Community Centre, so there must be some special facility which the proposed Cultural Centre is going to contain. I would certainly like to be enlightened on this.

SENATOR H. R. LINTON: Mr. Deputy President, I rise to say how happy I am, on behalf of the people of Lammings, St. Joseph and particularly so, on behalf of the Hon. Member of the Other Place, who represents that Constituency. I happen to know Lammings exceedingly well. I know that it is an overcrowded community and that the people down there, humble folks as they are, were in dire need of facilities such as they are now being provided with and I want, from the bottom of my heart, to congratulate the Hon. Member who sits in the Other Place, and who represents that Constituency. I am sure that the people of Lammings, St. Joseph will welcome the provision of these facilities, they will appreciate them, and they will demonstrate their appreciation, in no uncertain terms, when the time comes.

I want to add, Mr. Deputy President, Sir, that I hope that not too long from now, we will, in like manner, be turning our attention to Six Cross Roads in St. Philip, which is also in dire need of such facilities. I

have no doubt that the people of Marchfield, Four Roads, St. Martin who have now to journey right up to King's Park, where I, in my capacity as Deputy Chairman of the Parks and Beaches Commission have tried to provide cultural facilities — only Sunday, I was up there, presenting prizes for Karate.

We have now got Ballroom Dancing at King's Park in St. Philip, we have a domino competition going on up there and the people of Marchfield, Six Cross Roads and Harlington — I am sure Senator Connell is quite familiar with these areas — are also to be provided with these cultural facilities.

Whereas, I rise to congratulate the people of Lammings St. Joseph, I would be doubly pleased to be able to congratulate the people in St. Philip on having attained similar facilities.

I am sure that my request will not fall on deaf ears.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy President.

SENATOR D. H. G. HUNTE: Mr. Deputy President, Sir, with a simple Resolution like this, we do not really think that we would get the kind of speech which we got from the last Hon. Senator who sat down.

The Hon. Leader of the Hon. Senate indicated that next week may well be the last Meeting and that would be the last Meeting before the 11th August and therefore, it is necessary for the Hon. Senator to get in a little plug before the time for reckoning comes.

This Resolution, Mr. President, is one which I think everybody would welcome because the former Hon. Member representing that Constituency, St. Joseph, used to plug day in and day out, for some kind of facilities to be provided at Lammings. I think that we are all aware that the previous Administration started providing housing accommodation at Lammings and the school was also constructed in that area. This is, therefore, a continuation of the Programme which was started by the previous Administration.

The development of housing and the facilities are necessary, not only at Lammings, but throughout the entire Island. The process of negotiation for land acquisition makes it fairly difficult and I want to raise one matter, Mr. Deputy President. It stems from the actual construction because the construction industry, in this country, is constantly being faced with shortages of a vital commodity and I refer to cement. I am wondering if the Introducer of the Resolution, in his reply, might be in a position to indicate what plans the Government has to get the Cement Plant off the ground because quite a few of the large construction companies have had to close their doors over the last week and people have suffered.

You cannot get blocks, you cannot get concrete and things of that sort and workmen have had to be sent home. While we welcome the acquisition, it is going to be important that we get the necessary materials in order that the builders can put up. I appreciate that we may not be putting this up in a hurry, the bulldozer is going in before Christmas and by then, we may have good supplies but, generally speaking, the position is that the supplies of cement to the country are not coming as constantly as they should come. I think that the Government will have to look into this matter.

It is believed that whenever a shipment of cement arrives, the Government gets their supply and so, their work will go on, but small persons involved in like, putting on toilet and bath, or doing something to the house, they suffer greatly because they cannot get any cement and once the cement is not available, then, the blocks are not available. I just wonder, in light of all this work, which will eventually go on and the plan which the Government has for construction in this country, what is the position with regards to the cement?

SENATOR R. E. BRATHWAITE: Mr. Deputy President, I am very happy to stand to support a Resolution such as this.

As a Member of the National Housing Corporation Board, I can truly tell you that there is a very desperate demand for housing in the parish of St. Joseph and as far as I know, Lammings housing area came about through, I think it was, a Bye-Election and I am glad to know that we do not have an Election in store, but still this Government sees it fit to put a housing area in St. Joseph.

I am very happy because it is a hard-working parish, it is one of those parishes that has contributed much to this country; it is one of those hard agricultural parishes, and I always wondered why the last regime only centred around St. Michael, Christ Church and parts of St. James. I hope that this stretching north would not only stop at St. Joseph, but will go all the way down by St. Peter and St. Lucy.

SENATOR THE HON. O'BRIEN TROTMAN: Mr. President, the shortage of cement is nothing new. We always have problems with cement and the real problem is that until such time as we can make other arrangements for cement, this country will always have problems from time to time with the importation of cement. The real problem is that the amount of cement that Barbados needs per annum is a small amount of cement and therefore we simply have to take what is available. The teeth may suck, but a big cement plant cannot operate on the basis of supplying Barbados, and therefore we are not in a position to negotiate cement on a proper basis. The

persons who are responsible for the importation of cement shop around; they try their best, the business houses in Bridgetown. They do not I am sure create a shortage because they want a shortage, because they want cement in Barbados so that they can make money, but the real problem is that if they cannot negotiate hard terms for the constant supply then we are simply stuck with a problem.

The interesting thing about St. Joseph and Lammings, Sir, is that there has been a decline in the population in St. Joseph because facilities were being provided as Senator Brathwaite said in St. James, St. Michael and parts of Christ Church, and the rural areas were having no housing developments as far as the National Housing Corporation was concerned. I believe that the voting population in St. Joseph has fallen by at least 800 votes in the last ten years, and if in a time of rising population St. Joseph is losing a number of voters, it shows that something is happening as far as migration is concerned in St. Joseph, and therefore the construction of houses and a housing area in Lammings in some ways present an alternative to people in St. Joseph who would normally want to move into St. James, St. Michael and the Christ Church area.

The question that the Resolution be concurred in was put to the Senate and agreed to.

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

The fourth Order of the day was called — to move the passing of a Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition of land at Ellerton, St. George, for the erection of a Primary School.

SENATOR THE HON. O'BRIEN TROTMAN: Mr. President, the acquisition of land to which this Resolution refers has to do with the construction of a school at St. Lukes, in the St. Lukes, Ellerton area. It is one of ten primary schools which are being replaced under the World Bank scheme which we discussed only last year. Out of that project, Sir, four new schools are to be constructed of 840 pupils each at Grace Hill, Eden Lodge, the Pine and Edghill. At present St. Lukes has a roll of 320; it is expected that the new facility will accommodate 420 pupils. It is further expected that special class-rooms will be provided for art and craft, needlework, science and home economics. It is expected that the work will cost some \$861,000 consisting of \$777,000 for civil work, \$67 for furniture and some \$16,000 for equipment.

I beg to move that this Resolution be concurred in.

The question that the Resolution be concurred in was put to the Senate and agreed to.

RESOLUTION TO COMPULSORILY ACQUIRE LAND AT RETREAT, ST. JOSEPH

The Fifth Order of the day was called — to move the passing of a Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition of land at Retreat, St. Joseph, for the erection of a Primary School.

SENATOR THE HON. O'BRIEN TROTMAN: Mr. President, like St. Lukes Ellerton Primary School, Sir, the new school at St. Joseph will be replacing the old St. Anns School. It is expected that there will be six class rooms at the new school. The estimated cost of the school is \$457,000. The present roll is 204 and it is not expected that there will be any substantial rise in the roll. In fact, they only expect 210, so it is a very close calculation. It is expected that the new St. Anns school will be completed in time for the 1981-82 academic year. As I understand it, Sir, the present school is not in the best kind of condition and it is absolutely necessary that this school be replaced, and it is listed among those six schools to be replaced under the World Bank scheme.

I beg to move that the Senate concur in this Resolution.

SENATOR Mrs. E. LYNCH: Mr. Deputy President, I think we should not miss this opportunity to congratulate the Government on its very definite steps towards improving conditions in primary schools. We tend to get very excited about transfer from the primary school to the secondary school, there is a lot of debate on the Common Entrance Examinations, but in fact we need to focus our attention far more sharply on these earlier years in the life of the child. I note the inclusion of rooms for art and craft, needlework and this does show that we realise that not only the three "Rs" but other cultural pursuits are necessary for the stipulation of the child at this stage.

I read a comment recently criticising Government for having contributed \$500 or something like this to Kadooment Bands for small children. I do not think there should be an adverse criticism, I think we should realise that activities of this sort, dressing up and taking part, singing and dancing, playing games, all these things help for the development of children at this stage. I am also concerned about the need to see that we tie these schools in closely with their neighbourhoods. As far as I know there is a Chairman of the Board of Managers or something like this for the primary schools. I always hear of the Chairman but I am not certain what he is Chairman of, the Chairman is there but I do not think there is actually a Board for the primary schools and I would like to see a Board which makes use of people in the neighbourhood, old scholars, perhaps our Parent Teachers Association and citizens in the neighbourhood, because

some of the vandalism I think would disappear if the whole community around the school felt some pride in their school and felt involved in assisting it and taking an interest in what is happening. I would like to see very definite efforts made to link the schools very closely with their neighbourhoods and allow simple folk in the neighbourhood to feel that they had some part in the operations, if I put it that way, of the schools.

Improving the physical conditions of the primary schools could help towards recruiting some of our more promising students as teachers. If the physical conditions are good I think we might get or keep on getting some of the more able students specialising in work with the children at this stage. Where the primary schools are good the first thing that you notice is that they draw a much wider social grouping, and therefore if we can have good primary schools we could go forward considerably to a cohesion of the society. We need to have as formerly a much wider section of the community making use of these schools, and they do make use of these schools if they are good. I could name them, you know the primary schools where you get a very wide cross section of the society attending, and this will do a great deal to help to maintain cohesion in the society.

Attention to this particular stage of education will also make it possible for us to deal more promptly with special handicaps so that we do not wait until it is too late to discover that children are not learning. In fact age 7 is more significant than age 11 if we want to save children who have got special difficulties.

I hope that the improvement in building will not in any way deter the provision of text books. I have read some comments about the fact that primary schools feel that they have not been getting enough text books and of course reading material and so can be provided by teachers apart from the text books, but I hope in addition to the buildings they will be getting the other things which they need to do a good job.

Attendance is something with which we have been a bit concerned. I have noticed figures published by the Ministry of Education which seem to indicate that we should not get too emotional about the problem. I see figures like 90% and so forth, but those figures tell you the percentage of children who are in school, the attendance of children who are there. We have no means of knowing how many children of school age in Barbados are not in school, we have no means of knowing what has become of those who after a term's absence will be removed from the register and therefore will not be accounted for in the percentage of attendance. I believe that since we feel that in many schools the attendance is reasonably good, there must still be a hard core of

children who do not attend school. It may not be a lot of children not attending school, but a few children attending school very badly, and these are the children we see around. If, like me, you happen to possess fruit trees, you know well enough whether they are in school or not, so I still feel that in addition to all we are doing we need now to be a little more sure that the children's right to education is being ensured. After all, we subscribe to the Charter of the United Nations and that Charter says that education for the child at least at primary level should be free and compulsory.

There are, I believe, three or four School Attendance Officers but they have no power other than to use persuasion, and obviously three or four School Attendance Officers are not a sufficient number for the number of children to whom we are catering. I feel we should not be complacent because if we see signs in the community that young people are causing concern, they are not developing properly, we have reason to feel anxious about the young adult, we have reason to be concerned about what took place at the Government Industrial Schools. Those children are not isolated, they come out of the society.

What we saw there should alert us that all is not well with the supervision, I feel, which children are receiving. I feel that we should tighten up, even although we tend to be complacent and say, oh, what a high percentage of literacy we have. We should not be satisfied with that. We see signs of trouble in late adolescence and when you see trouble like this, at one stage, we would look earlier to see what caused this development to take place. So I think that we must not be complacent about education because it is a preventive service and it is better to tackle these difficulties when the children are in school, instead of waiting until a later date, then we have to spend a tremendous amount of money on delinquency, institutions and all these things.

If we keep our sense of proportion, the children in the Government Industrial Schools are only about 60; the girls are only about seven, the boys are about 64, if you get to 70, some of those are remands, they are only a few comparatively, from the old community. Yet, they cause a considerable amount of disturbance. This should alert us not to be complacent, to look carefully at what is happening before late adolescence and give the children at the primary level, all the attention we could give them.

I hope that it would be possible to have some nursery classes. I do not know whether we can have them in these schools. It may be expensive, I know that nursery education is expensive, but please let us think of preventive work, for children, rather than, expensive curative work later on.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy President.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Senator Wickham.

SENATOR J. C. WICKHAM: Thank you, Mr. Deputy President. It is very tempting, in the interest of a peaceful life, to let the Resolution pass with your support and say nothing. Unquestionably, these past two Resolutions deserve support.

Negotiation of a Loan, with the World Bank, to build 10 schools, is certainly a grand thing for Barbados, but we ought to take, and I certainly propose to take this opportunity, to relieve myself of a few of the doubts and questions which arise: The first is, whether these programmes of school building, given the circumstances of the shortage of technicians and builders in the construction industry, whether in fact, this programme can be fulfilled. There is a serious shortage all around the town, all around the building sites one sees notices for masons, begging for carpenters and the Government's target date of 1981, 1982, seems to be optimistic in the circumstances.

There is also another question which arises in my mind. I endorse everything which Senator Lynch has just said about the importance of the primary schools in our community, but in recent months, I had the privilege of visiting a number of primary schools, small ones in the country. There are certain aspects of these schools which are most heartening, they are certainly delightful. The children; the youngest ones in the reception classes are bright, intelligent, eager and you can see, in their faces, that friendliness. It is really a pleasure.

Unfortunately, as you go along the school and you reach the end, one sees that brightness fade and a certain apathy, a certain dullness set in. I have had some photographs taken which show, the transition from eagerness and keenness at school, to dullness and apathy in the end. Something is certainly wrong, which blunts the edge of these children's curiosity and response to other people.

I am afraid that I strongly suspect that there is something in the teaching which is responsible for this. Stone walls do not a prison make, nor, does a good building necessarily make a good school. Many people have been taught under trees in the open air, scurrying for shelter when the rain falls. This has no harmful effect on the quality of the teaching, or the quality of the learning. But, it seems to me, that something is wrong in a system which can so dramatically change the way children look.

I have heard some complaints, I have heard teachers themselves attempting to identify what is wrong. This is neither the time, nor, in fact, can I repeat them because I am not convinced that all of them are accurate. But,

certainly, I have talked to products of our school system, many of them, in different social strata and I am really most despondent about the quality of education which they get.

I have no comment on their intelligence, clearly, they are intelligent but, they seem to have left school, first of all, without any curiosity about the community they are living in and with the barest knowledge about that community, its institutions and it is terrible because when people do not know, they do now know that they do not know.

I do not have any answer, but I think that it would be remiss, if I did not use the opportunity provided by these two Resolutions for the erection, I prefer the word construction of primary schools. I say that all is not well.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy President.

SENATOR R. E. BRATHWAITE: Mr. Deputy President, I also am happy to say something on behalf of the primary schools of this Island.

As we all know, that is the foundation. I always think about what the last Hon. Senator said, about the shortage of workmen and so on. I always wonder, in the last Regime, the planning in that day, when they built a school, they always build wood. The poorest man today, who is going to build, he tries to build wall because it would be lasting. But, it is ridiculous to me, when I look around, the last Regime in 1974, 1976 built a lot of wood structures and before you look around, Mr. Deputy President, the wood ants have eaten it all.

Senator Wickham spoke of the shortage of workmen. I am very happy to say that since 1976, we did not have any big emigration to carry out men to make a shortage. It only proves the planning of Government. You cannot even find workmen and one Senator spoke about the cement, we all know that double the amount of cement is coming into this Island now, than in 1974 and 1975. It is much more, but the volume of work is so much, that we cannot comply with the workmen, the cement, anything whatsoever. We have to be satisfied with it and realise that a time will come when, in the same way that we plan to have a boom going in that way, I am sure there will be plans with the Polyclinics. We will have workmen and we will have this Island going from strength to strength.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy President.

SENATOR R. L. FIELD: Mr. Deputy President, in rising to support the Resolution, I hope that some

kind of consideration is given when these schools are constructed, not erected, to the physical education of these schools.

In the past many of the schools that had been built recently.....I would not say recently because some have been built in the time of the Democratic Labour Party regime, but no thought was given at all to proper playing facilities, areas where you could erect a gym, nothing at all that children could be looked after in that area, and I hope that some consideration is given to this aspect of it with the construction of these new schools, and I must, as I said, support the Government on this Resolution.

SENATOR THE HON. O'BRIEN TROTMAN: Mr. President, Senator Wickham has doubts about the ability of the Government to fulfil its building programme because of the shortage of carpenters, masons etc. There are two things about that, Sir. Firstly, it is generally calculated that although at present there seems to be a shortage of masons, carpenters, electricians all over Barbados because of building in both private and public sectors, that by 1981-82 the private building might not be as active as it is now and therefore there will not be that competition which we are having at present.

Secondly, there will also be some relief because at present the Ministry of Labour is having its skills training programme and some of the graduates from that programme will be entering the construction field. The problem, Sir, is not that there is too much construction; the problem is that in the past two decades in Barbados there has been no apprenticeship scheme in construction. Persons in Barbados in the last two decades have been taught that construction had to do with poverty, had to do with deprived families and so a thing to be avoided; therefore persons have kept out of construction. But with the skills training programme going as successfully as it is, it is hoped that we will have enough hands in 1981-82 to get the programme going.

The question that the Resolution be concurred in was put to the Senate and agreed to.

THE ADJOURNMENT

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. President, I beg to move that this Senate do now adjourn until this day week, Wednesday, 30th July, 1980, at 2.30 p.m.

SENATOR H. F. G. ROCHEFORD: Mr. President, with your permission I wanted on the motion of the adjournment to comment.....

Mr. PRESIDENT: Senator Rocheford, the Resolution which you passed to me I passed to the Clerks for advice as to whether it has complied with Standing Order No. 9(2). The Clerks have not advised me as to whether it was registered two days before and whether the Leader of Government Business has agreed to your Resolution. I would like that advice before you speak.

(The Clerk consulted with Mr. President.)

Senator Rocheford, my advice is that your desire and intention to speak on this issue at this time is not in order in accordance with Order No. 9(2), therefore if

you will comply with this, then of course you may raise it on the motion for the adjournment next week.

SENATOR H. F. G. ROCHEFORD: I can appreciate that, Mr. President. Unfortunately I am going to be off the Island next week, and unless some other Senator feels as strongly as I feel about this matter, I see no likelihood of it being raised in this month.

The question that this Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday 30th July, at 2.30 p.m. was put to the Senate and agreed to and Mr. PRESIDENT adjourned the Senate accordingly.

3.55 p.m.

THE SENATE DEBATES

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION 1976 – 81

THE SENATE

Wednesday, 30th July, 1980.

The Senate met in the Senate Chamber, Public Buildings, on Wednesday the 30th July, 1980, at 3.00 p.m.

PRESENT

His Honour Senator the Rev. G. ANDREW HATCH, M.A., (Deputy President); Senator the Hon. N. A. BARROW, B.A., LL.B., (Minister of Information) (Leader of the Senate); Senator O'BRIEN TROTMAN, (Parliamentary Secretary, Prime Minister's Office); Senator Sir M. E. COX; Senator K. E. HINDS; Senator C. I. E. DEANE; Senator Mrs. E. M. LYNCH, B.A.; Senator J. D. S. MacKENZIE; Senator Miss M. I. St.C. BLACKMAN; Senator J. C. W. WICKHAM; Senator D. H. G. HUNTE; Senator J. A. CONNELL, LL.B.; Senator the Hon. D. G. BLACKMAN, (Minister of Labour and Community Services), and Senator R. E. BRATHWAITE.

Prayers were read by Rev. Lionel Crawford.

ABSENT

His Honour Senator the Hon. Sir ARNOTT CATO; Senators H. F. G. ROCHEFORD, R. L. FIELD; AARON TRUSS, H. R. LINTON, Miss O. A. LYNCH and K. R. HEWITT.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Senator Barrow.

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, very often when we rise at the beginning of a Meeting of this Hon. Senate, it is not to express joy and happiness and to speak well of the living,

but this evening Sir, it is a slightly different occasion, in that it is the first Meeting of this Hon. Senate, since the award of the first set of National Honours on National Day, 26th July.

It is not my intention Sir, to be long, especially since the persons who have been honoured in that first set of Honours, are as fine a collection of Barbadians, or indeed West Indians, or indeed, any citizen which one would find anywhere and constitute persons whose reputations have been firmly made and cannot possibly be obliterated from the public mind.

The List Sir, I do not know which name I should start with, but I should be arbitrary and refer to Sir Erskine on the ground that he has been an Hon. Member of this Hon. Chamber and therefore, I feel justified in departing from the principle of ladies first. There, we deal Sir, with a gentleman whose Record is there to be seen in the service of the entire Caribbean whether as a Judge in Guyana, Barbados, or in Trinidad, or as Chief Justice of Belize, whether a politician of the Thirties or a politician of the sixties, whether as an outstanding journalist, or in his *quasi* judicial role of Speaker of the Federal House, during the short life of our Federation.

We have also, Dame Elsie, whose first known distinction, known publicly, was that she did not have to wait until a special Scholarship came along for girls, she took the men on and beat them in 1946, when there was a single Barbados Scholarship. She has gone on throughout to distinguish herself as a lady of refinement, a lady of great knowledge, a Headteacher of sympathy and of great competence and one who, had she entered the ranks of University life, rather than returning to her Island, at a time when there was no University Campus and entering the honoured profession of teaching, would certainly have seen her name adorn the list of published works of distinction.

The Honour Sir, which gives me greatest pleasure, is the Honour to Sir McDonald, the former President of the Barbados Workers' Union. It is not appropriate for me to say something which I have said in here before because it might only indeed tend to divert attention from the fact that it is Sir McDonald and not the Union, as a whole, that we are talking about this evening. Indeed, had he — starting at the bottom of the ladder, continuing as a committed Unionist — had he not been one of the Leaders of the Union at a most crucial stage in its development, it is true that the Barbados Workers' Union might well have been different and I think Sir, that it is when people have retired from the post, that one can see perhaps easier, what an excellent team he and Mr. Frank Walcott made. Those of us who know Sir McDonald, know a man of humility, a man of courage, a man of strong conviction. Indeed, one of the outstanding gentlemen of this country.

Among the Companions of Honour, there is a former Hon. Member of this Honourable Chamber, Mr. Fred Goddard, who, having served with distinction in the Other Place, having given many years of public life in that Place, became an Hon. Member of this Honourable Senate in 1971.

Mr. Fred Goddard represents something of the other side of the coin, in that he is the only businessman among those honoured.

He represents an age in which the business community were indeed losing their grip on the political wheel, and finding the need to change their attitude instead of thinking of having a party of their own to re-evaluate their own position in the political spectrum, and to understand where they fitted into the general aspirations of the wider Barbadian community. I think, Sir, that Fred Goddard is one of the first members of the more privileged section of the community to have understood and to have gone through that process. It may be, Sir, because he was not always from the more privileged section of the community and therefore understood better the vagaries and the ups and downs of life.

Mr. Wynter Algernon Crawford — whom I know perhaps best of all of the persons honoured. His contribution has been in journalism and in politics in this country. I can speak in greater detail if I so choose of Mr. Crawford than I can of perhaps any other person on the list, but then how much can I tell people about a man whose name and whose leadership of the other mass-based working class political party of this country is there for all to see? His work has been known almost for as long a time as I have been living, whether in the earlier days of the Congress Party or in the later days when as a Minister of the Democratic Labour Party Government and Deputy Premier of this country the issue of Federation became one on which himself and Mr. Ward, Sir Erskine, found it necessary to part company with the then Gov-

ernment. In terms of public life Mr. Crawford's has been one of hard work and earnest endeavour.

The list includes two persons not resident in Barbados, one non-Barbadian who has been made an Honorary Companion, and one Barbadian who is a full Companion. The Barbadian is Mr. Reginald Pierrepont. Certainly as a little boy I became aware of Mr. Pierrepont's efforts because in Mr. Crawford's newspaper every Saturday there used to appear an article written by Mr. Pierrepont, and those of us who have had the honour and the pleasure of knowing Mr. Pierrepont in his younger days, and when I say younger days I probably mean five or ten years ago — I first met him indeed 20 years ago — have forever in our minds someone who was always into an argument, who whether you agreed with his point of view or not always demonstrated a sincerity and a commitment to the land from which he came, so that though living thousands of miles away in the United States, his sense of belonging to this community has never seemed to weaken.

Of Mr. Hope Stevens, Sir, what we know is in relation to his efforts in the early attempts to organise the Barbados Progressive League which as you know, Sir, was the Labour Party, the Workers' Union and a Friendly Society. As Sir Mencea says, he was indeed the founder, and in doing so he came to this country and helped to give institutions of which the country has reason to be proud, and which the country sorely needed particularly to build on the efforts of those who had been martyred in the early days particularly culminating in 1937.

Sir, I believe that this opportunity should be taken to send forth congratulations of this Honourable Senate to those who have been honoured and to place on record how appropriate we believe has been this selection of what one can only call dedicated persons, persons outstanding for the calibre, the quality of their contributions to the society.

SENATOR J. A. CONNELL: Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the congratulations and other laudatory sentiments expressed by the Hon. Leader of this Chamber. I think that the persons who have been selected to be honoured eminently deserve the recognition by contemporary Barbadians. I go further, Mr. President, and state that I am among those who believe it is good when a society honours the outstanding contributions of men and women in that society during their life time.

I think, however, that it is on balance to be regretted that we have not been able to demonstrate more inventiveness than to come up with the honour of knighthood. I wish to place it on record that I am by no means seeking to derogate in any way from the

achievement of those persons whom the society has chosen to reward by conferring upon them a Knighthood. I however feel that this particular form of honour is more associated in the minds of not only the vast majority of Barbadians but of persons in the Caribbean and other parts of the world with the British honour.

I am persuaded that it is not beyond the inventiveness of Barbadians to have come up with an honour that was equally prestigious and much more original. The choice of this form of honour demonstrates what I call the cultural split personality of persons in the Caribbean. Part of them looks towards the colonial past and the other part looks towards the national future.

I wish to place on record also, Mr. Deputy President my opinion that great care must be taken to ensure that the award of honours to deserving persons is done according to the observance of high standards and objectivity in the wider national interest. There is a danger that such appointments can be used as a form of patronage. I make no allegation whatsoever that this is the case in these awards, I am saying that for the future there is a danger that such awards can be abused for the purpose of patronage and adequate precautions need to be taken to ensure that this time that institution is not abused. I have been informed of some policy or decision to advertise for recommendations in connection with the choosing of persons for honours. If this is in fact so it may not be a step in the right direction, it would probably be better if there were an established committee of persons who were able to survey the national scene.....

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Sir, on a point of elucidation. I wanted to assure Senator Connell that the route he was going about, an established committee, was in fact the decision in force. This is party functioning.

SENATOR J. A. CONNELL: I laboured under the impression that there was some reference to a possible practice of advertising for recommendations. I see a quizzical look on the face of the Leader of the Senate indicating that he does not know this. If that is not the case I will not pursue it, I simply wish to make the point that we must be very careful not to cheapen the national honours, because if we do that we run a serious risk of discrediting them totally in the eyes of our own national community and the international community.

Having said what I have said about the choice of the honours, I think that I should conclude by a repetition of my previous statement that the persons chosen are eminently deserving of national recognition, and I hope that in the future we will continue to choose persons of

high achievement and contribution to the society so that the honours they receive will appear to Barbadians and the wider international community as being well deserved. In a sense it is the man or woman of outstanding contribution who brings a sense of dignity and worth to the honour, and I would have thought that if we had chosen any honour that was original, that in the process of time because of the stature of the persons who were selected for recognition that the honour would have grown in worth and desirability. However, the decision has been taken and at the moment there seems to be no other alternative but to acquiesce in its existence.

Thank you, Sir.

SENATOR SIR MENCEA COX: Mr. President, I rise to join those who have already spoken in congratulating those persons who have received those honours. As far as Sir Erskine is concerned, I felt that he should have had some type of honour ever since, years ago. I have known him as a Magistrate and a Judge, and I must say that from what I saw of him he did a very impartial job. He did not want to know whether you were rich, poor, blue, black or brown, all he was interested in was to get evidence and decide on the case. He is also a friendly person and his contribution towards this country has been very great and important, and I am one of those who are glad to see that even at this late stage he has been knighted and given the honour of a knighthood.

I also am pleased that Dame Elsie Payne has been honoured in a similar manner, the highest I believe for a lady. I have had the privilege of her presence when I was Chairman of the Constitution Review Commission, and I would like to say that she made a very great and large contribution. She was never late and never missed a meeting until she took ill and was away for three months, and it was a great loss to the Commission at the time. She was dedicated and always had something valuable to add to those meetings, and there were quite a few, and I am very glad that she has been honoured.

As far as Sir Donald Blunt is concerned, I have known Sir Donald for many years, coming into the Barbados Progressive League a few years or so after it was started in 1938. He was a member of the League and also a member of the Trade Union which started in 1941. A dedicated, hard working, honest man, a man who did his best to promote the interest of the masses in so far as the Union and the Progressive Labour Party, as it was called at that time, was concerned.

What I admire also, in Sir McDonald Blunt, is that when the Union broke from the Barbados Labour Party, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Walcott, no one could persuade him to swing away from the Barbados Labour Party, he stood firmly to it. He realised that it was the mother of the Union, that it

had started the Progressive League and that the Union had achieved a lot through the help and guidance of the Barbados Labour Party because the late Sir Grantley was the first President of the Union and Sir Hugh Springer was the first General Secretary of the Union. Mr. Frank Walcott joined the Party and the Union in 1945, after the 1944 Elections and he was made the Assistant General Secretary.

In all the persuasion which was used against Sir Mc Donald Blunt, he stood as a man and he stuck to the Party even until now. I am glad that a man, like him, has been able to receive an Honour for the good work which he has done for all of those years.

As far as Mr. Crawford is concerned, I would like to say that I was one of those who was very inspired by his work in Parliament, especially the first let us say, five or six years of his Membership of that Other Place. As a matter of fact, I was a visitor in that Hon. House and indeed, he used to promote the interest of the workers of this country, the under privileged, at every opportunity which he had. I would say that he did a very good job in assisting in changing the whole social, economic and political structure of this country as an Hon. Member of that Hon. House and I am glad that an Honour has been given him, even though I feel that he deserves a larger Honour.

Now, Sir, I cannot say much about Mr. Pierrepont, I do not know him so well, but from what I gather, he has always been interested in promoting, through his paper and so, the interests of the under-privileged in Barbados and the West Indies as a whole and I am also glad that he has been recognised that far, as to be given an Honour.

Now, we come to the Founder of the Barbados Progressive League, which nomenclature was changed in 1948 to the Barbados Labour Party. I remember Mr. Hope Stevens came down here in 1938, some time after the disturbances, he founded the Barbados Progressive League and kept in touch with those who were running the League at the time. He corresponded with them, gave them all the ideas necessary to help to build that Movement and to make it as strong as possible. I am glad also, that he is recognised.

As far as Mr. Goddard is concerned, he has made his contribution also in the Other Place and at a later stage, in this Place. I must say, all in all, that I am happy to see that persons who have done so much to help to bring Barbados to what it is today, I am glad to see that those persons have been recognised, by means of Honours which I know that they will carry to the grave.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There was a certain anxiousness at the prospect of the first National Awards and as usual, Barbados seems to have handled this matter with a sensitivity of touch, so that the recipients and I also believe, the system has received wide public support and therefore, in light of the comments of those who have paid tribute to the recipients, we shall ask the Clerk of Parliament to assure them of our congratulations and best wishes for the future.

PRESENTATION OF PAPERS

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, I have the honour to lay the following documents:—

Customs Tariff Amendment No. 4 Order, 1980.
Merchandise Marks Amendment Rules, 1980.
The Waterworks (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 1980.
Reports of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the years 1974 to 1975, to 1977 to 1978.
Financial Statements of the Barbados Marketing Corporation for the nine months' period ended 31st March, 1977, 31st March 1978 and 31st March, 1979.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, I would like to give notice of the following Resolutions and also to give notice of the following Bills:

A Resolution to approve the sum of £684 506 and the sum of £3 878 866 from Lloyds Bank International Limited for the provision of certain goods and services for the development of the Coast Guard.

A Resolution to approve the sum of \$2,230,000 US from the Export Development Corporation of Canada for the purchase of air traffic control radar equipment for the Grantley Adams International Airport;

A Resolution to approve of the vesting of lands and buildings at Friendship, St. Lucy, in the Barbados Agricultural Development Corporation for the purpose of implementing a farm project;

A Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition of two parcels of land at the corner of Howells Cross Road and Two Mile Hill in the parish of St. Michael for the purpose of highway improvement;

A Bill entitled an Act to repeal the United States (Oceanographic Station) Act.

Sir, that Bill is a companion to another one which I trust has been circulated, but has not yet been dealt with in the Other Place, a Bill to amend the Crown Lands (Vesting and Disposal) Act;

A Bill to amend the Liquor Licences Act;

A Bill to provide for the repeal of the Public Loans (Redemption) Act, Cap. 103.

Sir, among these there are a couple of urgent items which I shall have to ask leave of this Honourable Senate to deal with at the appropriate time. There are two items with 31st July deadlines on them, and as I intimated last time it was my intention to ask this Honourable Senate to deal with as much of the business coming up as we could in order to permit an early recess, one of the reasons being that a number of people have already arranged their business and are either shortly going or perhaps have already left.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Let it be recorded that these Bills have been read a first time.

RESOLUTION TO VEST LAND AT JAMES STREET AND LUCAS STREET IN THE BARBADOS NATIONAL BANK

The First Order of the day was called — to move the passing of a Resolution to approve the vesting of land at the corner of James Street and Lucas Street in the Barbados National Bank.

SENATOR THE HON. D. G. BLACKMAN: Mr. President, the matter under consideration relates to two Government owned properties which were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, Cap. 228 in March 1978. One piece of land is situated at James and Lucas Streets comprising 1095.33 square metres and the other at James Street comprising 1959.97 square metres. Mr. President, we are asking the Senate to approve the vesting of this land in the Barbados National Bank. Initially it was acquired by and for the use of the Barbados Savings Bank which has been transformed in part to the Barbados National Bank, and in view of the necessity to reflect an accurate and justifiable state of accounts that will satisfy the auditors of the Bank, it is necessary that this property be now legally vested in the Barbados National Bank.

I beg to move that this Resolution be concurred in.

The question that the Resolution be concurred in was put to the Senate and agreed to.

THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA ACT, 1980

The Second Order of the day was called — to move the second reading of a Bill to provide for the

implementation in Barbados of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978.

SENATOR THE HON. D. G. BLACKMAN: Mr. President, the purpose of this Bill is to incorporate the Convention on the carriage of goods by sea which was drafted at Hamburg in 1978 and subsequently approved by the UN General Assembly in the same year. All countries in the world, Mr. President, depend upon a smooth and problem-free flow of trade in order to conduct their business properly, and in a country like Barbados which is basically externally oriented and where we are required to trade in order to survive, it is absolutely imperative that the rules relating to international trade be as clear as possible.

As early as 1924 the League of Nations adopted a Convention at the Hague subsequently known as the Hague Rules which sought to unify international rules relating to bills of lading, and the Hague Rules were subsequently supplemented by another provision relating to international trade which was called the Brussels Protocol in 1968.

The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, Cap. 307, incorporated the 1924 Convention but was not extended to include the modification of the Hague Rules by the Brussels Protocol. The new Carriage of Goods by Sea Convention is a distinct improvement upon the old Hague Rules in that for the first time nations that are basically shippers and consignees have had some input into the drafting of the Convention.

The Hague Rules were exclusively the product of carrying nations and consequently those rules operated in large measure against the best interests of shipping nations and consignee nations. Like all international Conventions it represents a compromise and does not reflect the ideal condition for a shipping nation such as Barbados is sometimes, or a consignee nation such as Barbados invariably is. The Hamburg Conference at which this Convention was drafted and approved was the scene of vicious in-fighting on the part of the developed world, the developed nations being principally carrying nations, and the developing countries operating through the instrumentality of the Group of 77, so that this document which the final Convention is represents the best possible deal that a developing country such as Barbados can get in terms of international trade.

For many years Barbados was a member of UNCITRAL and in the incipient stages there was a considerable input from the Barbadian standpoint though not all the proposals put forward by Barbados were accepted, and even though Barbados was not present at the Hamburg Conference the Government of Trinidad & Tobago was mandated with the responsibility of stating the point of view of CARICOM countries. Which brings me to the

point of informing the Senate that the draft Convention prior to an attempt to incorporate it in our legislation was exhaustively discussed at a meeting in 1979 of the Standing Committee of CARICOM Ministers of Transport. So it not only speaks to international questions in general but it relates intimately to some of the problems that arise in trading with our closest trading partners within CARICOM.

One of the changes included in the new Convention is that there is a distinction now between a carrier and an actual carrier. In the old law there were difficulties arising in the matter of enforcement of contracts because of problems in determining who the carrier was, and very often the carrier who was described as the contracting party for the carriage of goods escaped responsibility because the carrier was not the actual carrier. So this represents a considerable improvement and affords greater protection for a consignee and shipping country such as Barbados.

Another significant innovation in the new Convention is the presumption of liability on the part of the carrier for loss or late delivery. The only defence available to a carrier in such circumstances is a clear demonstration that everything reasonable was done in order to ensure the protection of the goods. In the past under the old law live animals and goods carried on deck were not included and persons shipped animals and other commodities on deck at their own peril. This Convention regulates the shipping of such commodities and they are now included as goods.

This was one of the issues that created an enormous amount of controversy at the conference, and it was a point where the developing countries were able to extract a most important concession from the developed countries. A matter of some significance for Barbados too is the extension of the period of responsibility of the carrier. In the old Act, the old Convention, the responsibility of the carrier began and ended in the period during loading and unloading. The period of responsibility now is extended to the whole time during which the goods are in the charge of the carrier to the moment when the goods are handed over to the consignee or at least placed at his disposal or handed to an authority or third party.

These then, are some of the more important innovations in the new Legislation. There are a few more, but not as consequential as those to which I referred and I think that this Bill which repeals the existing Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, Cap. 307, is an important and enlightened advancement in the rationalisation of international trade.

Mr. Deputy President, I beg to move that this Bill be read a second time.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is proposed that this Bill be read a second time.....Senator Connell.

SENATOR J. A. CONNELL: Mr. Deputy President, in becoming a Signatory to the 1978 Convention to the Carriage of Goods by Sea, Barbados took a wise and necessary step, as an Independent country, of very limited resources, which finds itself in the competitive field of international trade and commerce. It is of the utmost importance that we become a signatory to as important a Convention as this.

The Bill which we are now discussing provides for the repeal of the previous Legislation which is The Carriage of Goods By Sea Act of 1926. The Schedule to that Act contains the Hague Rules of 1924, to which the Hon. Member and learned Hon. Minister referred and the more superficial comparison of the Schedule of the 1926 Act, with the Bill which we are now discussing will disclose that this Convention is a significant improvement in the 1926 Act. Basically, the Convention which forms part of the Bill which we are now discussing reflects the increasing sophistication, complexity and modernity of International Trade and Commerce today and we cannot possibly exist in this international environment without being signatories to the Convention. We could not maintain, or enhance our position in international competition. I wish Sir, to take this opportunity, in addition to looking at the legal skeleton which we are now providing, to examine some of the economic aspects which are associated with it.

I wish Sir, with your leave, to refer very briefly, to the position of shipping in the Region. Many persons who are involved in some aspect of intra regional trade, or indeed manufacturing, complain that shipping facilities which now exist are inadequate to satisfy the need. They make the point, that for Barbados to maintain its position among its intra regional competitors, that it needs to improve its shipping facilities. This is also true for all the CARICOM Members. Ships are very expensive and we, in this Region, are plagued by the lack of capital which characterises developing countries all over the world. Yet, unless some steps are taken urgently to remedy the situation, we may find ourselves caught up in a vicious circle because we do not have the capital, we cannot provide the ships, and because we do not have the ships, we cannot improve our competitiveness and therefore, our capital situation.

It seems to me that this is one area, in which there is a crying need for significant injections of capital, by way of international assistance to improve the complement of regional shipping. I cannot resist the temptation in passing Sir, to regret the disposal of the North Point because I am persuaded and reassured by persons in trade and industry, that it could have performed a useful service in supplying needed shipping accommoda-

tion for Barbados and other countries and in this part of the Caribbean.

I should also like to take this opportunity to deal briefly with the question of containerisation. The very Convention which forms part of the Schedule of the Bill refers to containers, so I think Sir, that I am well within the limits of Second Reading Speech on this matter. I am speaking, Sir, of cargo containers. My understanding Sir, is that there is not, in commercial trade and industrial use in Barbados, on any large scale, the larger containers which are 40 feet in length. My understanding is that there is at the moment, a dispute surrounding the conditions under which they can be introduced in Barbados.

I am impressed by persons who deal in this area of business activity that the introduction of these containers could make a significant difference in Barbados' efficiency and productivity in that area. I am informed that there are problems surrounding this and I am wondering whether it is not possible to resolve these problems in a manner which does justice both to the worker and to the employer if once again, we are to hold and improve our place in the highly competitive field of International Trade, we have to keep apace with the latest improvements and innovations.

One aspect of containerisation in which I am particularly interested is how to fit these very huge receptacles into our very constricted and limited road traffic situation. It has been suggested by persons who have given thought to the problem that these containers, the longer ones that is, could be restricted to use only on nights when the traffic on the street is much less than it is during the day. This is worth considering because one has had to pull in on the side of the road as the large containers tower past one in a small car. When therefore the larger containers come the feeling of being run over by them will be even more imminent, but I think that there is no way of our avoiding their advent to Barbados. What we must do therefore is to see how best they can be introduced with the minimum of inconvenience to the greatest number of persons.

We have built a new harbour facility at great cost ultimately to the taxpayers and the economy of the country, and we have not been able so far to maximise the returns on the investment. If we go the length of introducing the latest innovations in containerisation, the indications are that this will increase Barbados' capacity for trade. We must always remember that we are not alone of countries that can offer harbour facilities and transshipment facilities. If therefore we do not keep ourselves well in the forefront of providing the latest improvements, we run a serious risk of falling far behind as a force to reckon with in the field of intra-Caribbean and international trade.

I should also like, Sir, to take this opportunity to say something about the problem of Barbadian seamen. You cannot have carriage of goods by sea without human beings to man the vehicles. We are an island community and as such we produce a comparatively high number of seamen, comparative in Barbadian terms, but internationally the number of seamen we produce is really not of great significance. For that reason it seems to me at any rate that Barbadian seamen are unable to get the highest and the best representation.

I have had to deal professionally with a number of grievances of seamen and I can witness to the sense of frustration that many of them give expression to. There is a sort of three-cornered situation involving Barbados, London and whatever other place in the world that the problem arises. I think that as a community we need to come to the assistance of our seamen. There has been a disturbing number of cases recently in which seamen with grievances and in some cases where the seamen have died, their relatives have not been able to have their grievances remedied or if they have been remedied they have come only after very long delays. This is a situation where as a community we need to answer the call of this small group of Barbadians who are driven by choice or circumstances to seek to earn their living on the high seas, and who as a result often have to endure humiliation and grave inconvenience. Many of them who have this unfortunate experience have complained that they do not get the sort of effective representation in a timely manner to be able to vindicate themselves as citizens of an independent country in 1980.

Finally, Sir, I should like to refer to Article 25 and to underline its significance. It will be noted that in paragraph 3 of that Article reference is made to damage caused by nuclear incident. The point I wish to make here is that in itself is a grim reminder of the development in trade and the conveyance by sea of various goods and matter between 1926 when the first Act was passed and today when we are repealing this Act and replacing it with a new one. In a sense that underscores the outmoded nature of the 1926 legislation. It indicates therefore that other arrangements have been made for damage caused by a nuclear incident. The point I wish to make now is an environmental one that we in Barbados and in other parts of the Caribbean need to be aware of the fact that today ships coming into the Caribbean sometimes have nuclear waste or other highly noxious material being transported from one developed country to another developed country.

I attended a conference recently in which a member of the Barbados delegation was seeking to have included in the recommendations that were being made provision for this contingency. We in the Caribbean have to be on the look-out for this sort of development. There

are developed countries who have persuaded themselves that it is not safe to dispose of their nuclear waste within their own national borders and have been looking at certain wide open spaces in Latin America for the disposal of nuclear waste. From the point of view of environmental education we need to be aware of this, to keep our eyes on the look-out for it and if the point is reached in which it is a significant hazard to life and health in our region, we need to take the necessary legislative and political safeguards to protect ourselves. Thank you, Sir.

SENATOR THE HON. D. G. BLACKMAN: Mr. President, there is little to respond to except to note the concern expressed by Senator Connell with respect to the plight of Barbadian seamen, which to the best of my knowledge from the standpoint of seamen as workers has not come to the attention of the Ministry of Labour, therefore not being apprised of any labour problems by the seamen themselves and not apprised by Senator Connell of the specificity of the problem, it is difficult to say what from the perspective of the Government or my Ministry could be done in the circumstances.

In so far as the matter of dumping material waste is concerned, Barbados has always expressed its position unequivocally in the First Committee of the United Nations where matters relating to disarmament, the arms race, etc. usually come before the United Nations General Assembly. But more than that, this whole question of environmental pollution by ultra modern technologies came up for discussion in the said Committee two years ago when the two nuclear super powers co-sponsored a Resolution which would permit an unrestricted tampering with the environment. The Government of Barbados then declared its policy clearly as being opposed to any environmental modification whatsoever. Even the creation of rain, rain making can sometimes be a very hazardous exercise and rain makers have been known to lose control and unleash forces which were destructive of life and property on an extensive basis.

Then within the history of mankind countries in waging war with other countries, whether cold wars or hot wars, have been known deliberately and maliciously to pollute the environment by releasing germs and chemicals in the atmosphere poisoning large numbers of people, destroying food crops and generally making it difficult for the country at which their antagonism is directed to survive, and the Government of Barbados will continue vigorously to oppose any attempts of using ultra modern technology for purposes to create an environment which would be unsafe and hazardous to the fauna and flora of the world.

The question that the Bill be read a second time was put to the Senate and agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES

SENATOR THE HON. D. G. BLACKMAN: Mr. President, prior to the motion of resolving the Senate into Committee, I would like to move that Senator Wickham be elected Chairman of the Committee for this day.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

SENATOR THE HON. D. G. BLACKMAN: Mr. President, I beg to move that this Senate do now resolve itself into Committee on this Bill.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to. Mr. Deputy President left the Chair and the Senate went into Committee on the Bill, Senator J. Wickham in the Chair.

SENATOR K. E. HINDS: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Bill be taken as read.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

Clauses 1 to 5 were called and passed.

The Schedule was called and passed.

SENATOR THE HON. D. G. BLACKMAN: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Senate do now resume and the Bill be reported as having passed without amendment.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

On the motion of Senator the Hon. D. G. Blackman, the passing of the Bill in Committee was reported to the Senate and Mr. Deputy President resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the motion of Senator the Hon. D. G. Blackman, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

SUSPENSION

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is proposed that we suspend this Sitting for 20 minutes and take tea at this stage.

On Resumption:

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: This Sitting is now resumed.

**BILL TO AMEND THE PROPERTY TRANSFER
TAX ACT, CAP. 84A**

Order Number three was called — To move the Second Reading of a Bill to amend the Property Transfer Tax Act, Cap. 84A.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Senator Blackman.

SENATOR THE HON. D. G. BLACKMAN: Mr. Deputy President, this Bill seeks to amend the Property Transfer Tax Act Cap. 84A in accordance with a proposal contained in the Budget Speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance in April of this year. For some time now, in Barbados, there has been a general feeling of concern about the loss of control of our natural resources, the most precious and important, of course, being land, if we leave our people aside.

Apprehensions have been expressed at the influx of non nationals who buy up large chunks of land, drive the prices up, and push local would-be purchasers of land out of the market.

This Bill is a modest beginning, on the part of the Government to establish, or to regain control on this question of the purchase of land by non-nationals, as it seeks to impose an increase in tax, from 10% to 15%. I do not believe that any patriotic Barbadian would quarrel with this particular proposal, except perhaps, to say that it has not gone far enough. But, I think that when one considers the fact that the economy of Barbados is intimately bound up with interest elsewhere, I think that change should be carried out with a certain degree of circumspection.

This is a step in the right direction which I support and I believe that as time goes on, that there will be, within the parameters of a responsible Government, further steps taken to extend the control.

I applaud this beginning and move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is proposed that this Bill be now read a second time.....Senator Wickham.

SENATOR J. C. W. WICKHAM: Mr. Deputy President, the Hon. Minister introducing the Bill has most effectively stolen what thunder I had at my disposal and he is far too clever an Introducer of Bills for me to withhold my admiration for his technique.

However, although he agrees that the Bill is a step forward, it is by no means, a giant step. There is a great deal of money looking for a home in Barbados and I have no doubt that the arrangements for Offshore Banking will produce even more looking for a home in Barbados. Let

me stress again, that it is most essential that the terms and conditions which are available to Barbadians abroad who are denied the privilege of buying land, let us say, in Trinidad, should apply equally with people who are non-Barbadians here.

We have seen, or are about to see, the ownership of our oldest daily newspaper change hands to essentially foreign ones and I think that we ought to take much more care about how we dispose of our heritage. For somebody who is going to spend a couple of million dollars, a Property Transfer Tax of 15% is not a great deal and in view of the Hon. Minister's early confession as to the rectitude of my remarks, I can only say that I hope that the next step in this process will be a much bigger one than any that we have seen so far.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Senator Marjorie Blackman.

SENATOR M. I. St.C. BLACKMAN: Mr. Deputy President, like Senator Wickham, I would like to express some concern. The Hon. Minister himself, in introducing the Bill, remarked that perhaps the criticism could be that the Bill has not gone far enough. I would beseech him to try to influence his colleagues to take the step which will in fact, go far enough and make sure that the land in Barbados is preserved for nationals and to convince his colleagues that a 15% tax is not a sufficient deterrent because even 15% tax on current prices of land in Barbados, does not bring the prices of land into line with the prices of land in even some of our neighbouring territories.

He said that we have changed with circumspection. I agree entirely because I feel that violent change and sudden change often does more harm in a community than good; but while we want change with circumspection, in this particular instance we hope that it can be expeditious and so we hope in a very short time we will have before us another Bill which goes much further, and I hope that when that Bill comes that we will not find it has leases for 99 years or something of the sort, but if it has leases in it restricting the control of land, then that control will be for much shorter periods than 99 years.

I thank the Minister for his remarks and I am sure that he will in fact try to convince his colleagues that the next step should be taken very shortly. Thank you, Sir.

SENATOR THE HON. D. BLACKMAN: Mr. President, I note the endorsement of the remarks I made by Senators Wickham and Blackman.

The question that the Bill be read a second time was put to the Senate and agreed to.

On motion of Senator the Hon. D. Blackman, the Senate resolved itself into Committee on the Bill, Senator J. Wickham in the Chair.

On motion of Senator K. Hinds the Bill was taken as read.

Clauses 1 and 2 were called and passed.

On motion of Senator the Hon. D. Blackman, the Senate reported the Bill as having passed the Committee without amendment, and Mr. Deputy President resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On separate motions of Senator the Hon. D. Blackman, the Bill was read a third time forthwith and passed.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDER No. 45(2)

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. President, as I intimated earlier in these proceedings, there are a couple of items of which notice was given this afternoon, and indeed one of them has been circulated; the other two Resolutions were not until this afternoon. One may expect that to be the case because it is a matter which only came to hand yesterday and which is a matter of greatest urgency, and while as you are aware I do not like to move matters through all their stages in one afternoon, there are good and valid reasons why for a change I have to ask the Honourable Senate to permit of dealing with a couple of these matters this afternoon. I am referring, Sir, to the Defence Resolution, to the Resolution on the vesting of land and buildings in the ADC, and also to the Resolution to approve the use of \$US2,230,000 from the Export Development Corporation of Canada for the purchase of air traffic control radar equipment.

There are, Sir, two Bills, the Liquor Licences (Amendment) and the Public Loans (Redemption) (Repeal) which if members wish we could also take this afternoon especially since they are matters of little or no contention, and indeed I would really be happy to take any other matters which members felt they could take this afternoon in the interest of facilitating or getting through at a reasonable time on Friday when I have to ask that we return to finish off. But the matters in respect of which a case of urgency exists are the three Resolutions which I have mentioned first, and therefore these are the three which I am proposing to deal with at this stage, starting with the vesting of lands in the ADC.

I accordingly move that Standing Order No. 45(2) be suspended for the remainder of today's sitting.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1980-81 No. 4

The fifth Order of the day was called — to move the passing of a Resolution to approve the use of the sum of \$2,230,000 US from the Export Development Corporation of Canada for the purchase of air traffic control radar equipment.

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. President, I have indicated that I would have taken the Spring Hall one first, but any way it is just as well. This is a Resolution, Sir, to facilitate the purchase of radar equipment for the air traffic control at the Grantley Adams Airport.

It is indeed, Sir, a rather straightforward matter. As you are aware, there were in the past arrangements for the maintenance of this equipment at the airport, which arrangements we do not, I am sure, need to go into. Suffice it to say that we have made other arrangements and the state of the equipment is, quite frankly, that much of it is obsolete and as a matter of urgency funding had to be organised for the replacement of this obsolete equipment. I believe, Sir, that the people who serviced the equipment and who had a contract for its maintenance in the past were rather skilful in putting together a number of things, and in the skilful putting together put together some equipment which if the safety of the operation is to be maintained we would certainly need both to upgrade and to have properly maintained.

For this reason, Sir, the Government acting through the Civil Aviation and Tourism Division entered into a contract with Raytheon (Canada) Limited for the supply of air traffic repair equipment to replace what now exists. At a total contract price of \$2,567 Canadian Raytheon has agreed to supply all the air traffic control radar equipment, to supply the services of a qualified field service representative, to inspect the installation and carry out field tests for a primary radar for a period of 12 weeks, provide the services of a qualified field service representative, to inspect installation and carry out field tests for the secondary radar for a period of three weeks, provide theoretical and practical training for a maximum of six radar technical personnel in the operation and efficient maintenance of the radar equipment in Canada, and in addition there will be on the job training of technicians during installation and check out of the equipment, and air traffic service personnel should be trained on the operation of the equipment.

The Export Development Corporation, Sir, is a Corporation established by an Act of Parliament of Canada, and has indicated its willingness to finance 85% of the cost of the equipment to a maximum of U.S. \$2,230,000 to be repaid over a period of seven years at an exchange rate of 8.625 per centum per annum, the remaining 15% has been made up by way of a cash payment.

The position, Sir, is that there is a tight time schedule, and also there is the very urgency of the operation itself and this is why we are asking this afternoon that we take it now instead of giving it the usual period of notice.

I move, Sir, that the Senate do now concur in this Resolution.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE OF THE VESTING OF
LAND AND BUILDINGS AT FRIENDSHIP,
ST. LUCY, IN THE BARBADOS
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOP-
MENT CORPORATION**

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: This Resolution, Sir, which was circulated, is a Resolution that is necessary for getting the Springhall Project off the ground. There have been negotiations with the CDB for the funding of this project and funds cannot be drawn down until either there is a leasing of land to the ADC which is for Government the Executing Agency of the Springhall Project, or a vesting of the lands.

What was raised earlier was a matter of a leasing but then this was not proceeded with because Cabinet took the decision that in the context of the overall aims of its rural development project it would be advisable not to lease the land but to vest it totally in ADC, giving ADC therefore greater flexibility in whatever arrangements ultimately came to be determined. Until this is done it would not be possible for any of the funds for the project to be drawn down, and the last extension which they had in terms of time for this exercise was an extension to the 31st July which I believe, Sir, is tomorrow. So what we are coming here with, Sir, is not the general approval for the entire project or anything of this sort, but indeed for the vesting arrangement which will allow the project to go forward.

The proposal, therefore, Sir is that these lands be vested in the ADC. I move that the Senate do now concur in this Resolution.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE COMPULSORY
ACQUISITION OF TWO PARCELS OF LAND
AT THE CORNER OF HOWELLS CROSS
ROAD AND TWO MILE HILL**

SENATOR J. A. CONNELL: With the leave of you, Mr. Deputy President, there was a matter affecting

this that would more properly be raised privately, and if the Leader of the Senate would make arrangements for that to be done it would probably be more appropriate to deal with it that way. We would be loath to have to deal with it publicly, so that if he wishes to have it stood by for a while that might be the better course of action.

We would like to reserve our position on these two matters which were put to us; numbers one and three. As to the others, Sir, we think that they could be proceeded with.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Senator Barrow.

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, I am very pleased to be able to go ahead Sir, with some of the Bills, but I wish to make it clear that while I would be quite prepared, perhaps when we pause for dinner, or at some other convenient time, to entertain Senator Connell's question and satisfy him on a query which he has in relation to any of the Resolutions, they are only three. One however Sir, is something which we must proceed with and I believe Sir, that it is only fair to say that any of the comments which are likely to be made on one, are comments of a general nature about which, people have in fact, taken quite firm positions. So that, there is no real difference between comments as they are likely to be made now and as they are likely to be made on Friday.

But Sir, it is my intention to proceed with Item One at this stage on that List which was circulated, with the permission of the Hon. Senate, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is proposed that we deal with Number Six, Seven and Eight and after dinner, that we deal with Number Three.

Please call Order Number Six.

**BILL TO AMEND THE LIQUOR LICENSING
ACT**

Order Number Six was called — To move the Second Reading of a Bill to amend the Liquor Licensing Act.

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Senator Barrow.

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, this matter is one which goes some way back, in that for some time, there has been discussion as to whether Liquor Licensing Sessions were held often enough and if not, what sort of arrangements could best take the place of the current arrangements. So, in addition to bringing the Legislation in line with other Legislation with relation to the kind of penalties which should obtain

for breach, the main aim of the Bill is that while there should not be any diminution of the right of the citizen to object to the grant, or renewal of a Liquor Licence, however, there should be less recourse to the system of special Licensing Sessions which after all, do not cost any less than the regular Licensing Sessions, by providing for more regular Licensing Sessions to be held.

The proposal in the Legislation now Sir, is that Licensing Sessions should be every other month starting in the month of February. Therefore, six instead of the original four and there is, in the Bill, the relevant amending sections relating to Section 14 of the original Act, which deals with Licensing Sessions and Section 19 which will deal with objections to applications. In addition, Sir, reflecting the Budget, there is a new Schedule relating to the scale of fees for Licences.

I move that this Bill be read a second time.

The question that the Bill be read a second time was put to the Senate and agreed to.

On the motion of Senator the Hon. N. A. Barrow, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, Senator the Rev. A. Hatch in the Chair.

On the motion of Senator K. E. Hinds, the Bill was taken as read.

Clauses 1 to 10 inclusive were called and passed.

Clauses 11 to 20 inclusive were called and passed.

The Schedule was called and passed.

On the motion of Senator the Hon. N. A. Barrow, the Senate resumed and the Bill was reported as having passed the Committee without amendment, Mr. Deputy President in the Chair.

On the separate motions of Senator the Hon. N. A. Barrow the Bill was read a third time forthwith and passed.

THE PUBLIC LOANS (REDEMPTION) (REPEAL) ACT, 1980

The Seventh Order of the day was called — to move the second reading of a Bill to repeal the Public Loans (Redemption) Act.

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. President, on the Statute Book there are a number of Loan Acts and from time to time it would be found that the purpose of these Acts would be spent. One Act about

which there is some doubt would be the Public Loans Act, 1961, where amendments have taken place, at least four amendments — 1967, 1971, 1973 and 1977 — to increase the amounts which may be borrowed thereunder and which Act indeed, Sir, seems to have been passed relating only to the purpose of the development programme of 1960–65, and therefore although what has been done under that Act has been quite legal, it does seem as though its operation and its purpose are not quite *ad idem*.

One Act about which there is indeed no doubt as to whether its purpose has been spent is the one which we are proposing to repeal this afternoon. It was passed in 1942 to facilitate the raising of what would then have been £80,000 which I do not know translated into today's terms how much money it would be, but I believe it would be quite a lot, but it was passed to facilitate the raising of \$432,000 in that day to redeem past loans, and its purpose is clearly spent, so it is really of no use on the Statute Books. The proposal therefore is to remove it, and as we come across such legislation from time to time we will simply have to come to Parliament and ask that we agree to remove them.

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

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

On the motion of Senator the Hon. N. A. Barrow, the Senate resolved itself into Committee on the Bill, Senator J. C. Wickham in the Chair.

On the motion of Senator K. Hinds the Bill was taken as read.

Clauses 1 and 2 were called and passed.

On the motion of Senator the Hon. N. A. Barrow, the Senate reported the passing of the Bill in Committee without amendment, and Mr. Deputy President resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the separate motions of Senator the Hon. N. A. Barrow, the Bill was read a third time forthwith and passed.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE USE OF THE SUM OF £684,506 AND THE SUM OF £3,878,866 FROM LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SENATOR D. H. G. HUNTE: Mr. President, from time to time we on this side find it necessary to agree with the Government when they want to proceed with certain bits of legislation. This particular Resolution which is before us is for a lot of money and we indicated through my colleague earlier that we would prefer, since

we are coming back on Friday, to have this particular matter held over until then so that it can be discussed in a proper way. \$13 million is not a small amount of money, and I find it difficult to find that the Leader of the Senate cannot facilitate the Opposition this evening. If the attitude is that they are hardened on this occasion, then we will be unwilling to participate in this discussion this afternoon.

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. President, I have checked on my files and seen that the July 31st deadline should be met. I have mixed this up with the other Resolutions and I felt that all three indeed fell within that deadline, and therefore I cannot see any reason myself for not holding it over until Friday, so that once we agree that we are coming at 12 o'clock on Friday and doing the rest of the business, there is no difficulty. What I would like to say, Sir, is this, that on Friday it will mean that we will have those two Bills, which are the Crown Lands (Vesting and Disposal) and the Oceanographic Research, which appear to me to be non-contentious — you can tell me whether I am wrong — and there is a possible amendment to the Broadcasting Bill which I am not sure is going to be amended. If it is amended tomorrow in the Other Place, then I would wish to ask the Senate to take it on Friday also in that as the Bill now stands, as we passed it, Sir, it referred to the Minister responsible for Communications rather than Telecommunications, which is not the accurate designation, because the subject is telecommunications,

and it may be that by the time it is brought back and forth it is decided that it is no point amending it just for that.

I wonder then, Sir, if we agree to take this Resolution on Friday, whether Senator Connell and Senator Hunte would agree to our proceeding with the land acquisition at this stage.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We propose then to suspend the sitting for five minutes and ask the two Opposition Senators to meet in my Chambers.

On Resumption:

ADJOURNMENT

SENATOR THE HON. N. A. BARROW: Mr. Deputy President, in view of the fact that a matter of some erudition has been raised which makes it necessary for me to seek further advice on the one Item which we might otherwise have been able to do, I do not now propose to take that Item and I would therefore move that the Senate do now adjourn until Friday, the 1st August, at 12.00 noon.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to, and Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT adjourned the sitting accordingly.
6.00 p.m.