



YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT

A publication of The Cayman Islands Government,
prepared by the Cayman Government Information Service

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The Executive Council in Session

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INTRODUCTION

With development of the Cayman Islands, changes occur in the public and the private sector and the functions of the Government of the Islands become more complex. To cope with advancement the Public Service has had to be increased, more expertise employed and responsibility delegated in order to keep the wheels in motion and to give the best possible service to the public.

This booklet is, therefore, prepared in an attempt to explain the workings of the Government of the Cayman Islands, giving details of the functions of the various Officers and Departments and explaining procedures which should assist the citizens of the Islands and help them to appreciate how things are done in the Civil Service.

First we have a "master key" which shows the main sections. In the chapters that follow each of these will be dealt with in more detail so that individual aspects can be referred to from time to time.

It is hoped that this publication will be of benefit in ensuring an informed electorate and in helping young people to know more about the government of their Islands.

Note: Names of people holding the various offices and posts at the present time have been used to make the booklet more interesting. As time passes the names will change but the structure and working will remain.

ADDENDUM

Since this publication has been in the hands of the printers, the title "Administrator" has been changed to that of "Governor". Mr. A.C.E. Long, the first Governor, has completed his term of office and Mr. K. Roy Crook will be sworn in as Governor on the 30th November. The Deputy Administrator is now the Chief Secretary.

H.M. THE QUEEN



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, as Head of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is the royal Head of the Cayman Islands and to her all its subjects hold allegiance.

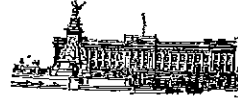
Citizens of the Cayman Islands are proud to be a part of the great British Commonwealth of Nations and show their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen by using the British National Anthem and particularly once a year in June at the Birthday Parade held in her honour. Subjects of the Cayman Islands hold British passports and are often included in the Queen's New Year and Birthday Honours Lists.

For the past 200 years, the British Sovereign has ceased to play more than a formal part in the affairs of State but her Assent is required before any Law can be placed on the Statute Book. Her Majesty can refuse to give assent to a Law or in extreme cases, where she considers good government demands it, she can actually make a Law which is known as an Order in Council, and which is made by her in her Privy Council.

In recent years the Royal Family have undertaken many journeys throughout the countries of the Commonwealth and has served as a vital link binding the diversity of nations together in a common bond of friendship.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

God save our gracious Queen,
 Long live our noble Queen,
 God save our Queen.
 Send her victorious,
 Happy and glorious,
 Long to reign over us.
 God save our Queen.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Because the Queen cannot possibly give personal attention to the many affairs of all the territories in her domain, responsibility is delegated to the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, at present Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

All matters of importance in the Cayman Islands are, therefore, referred by His Honour the Administrator to the Secretary of State for information, advice, approval, legal assistance etc. All communications with the Secretary of State are sent every week in a special Diplomatic Bag which is sealed in the Administrator's Office and goes direct to London.

As long as the Cayman Islands remain a Crown Colony under the present Constitution, the Secretary of State is ultimately responsible for its government and especially is required to ensure the defence of the islands, due protection for all its citizens and their due representation in any matters pertaining to foreign affairs, e.g. at the United Nations. He also has power to deal with any internal dispute or disorder as may be necessary.



THE ADMINISTRATOR

As the Queen's official representative, the Administrator is required to oversee the general affairs of the territory, to see that good government prevails, to guide the economic and physical development of the islands, to keep the British Government informed of the progress and to ensure that all rights and freedoms of the individual under the British flag, are maintained and upheld by the officers of the Crown.

Although ultimately responsible for the Civil Service, the Adminis-

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
 Head of the Commonwealth

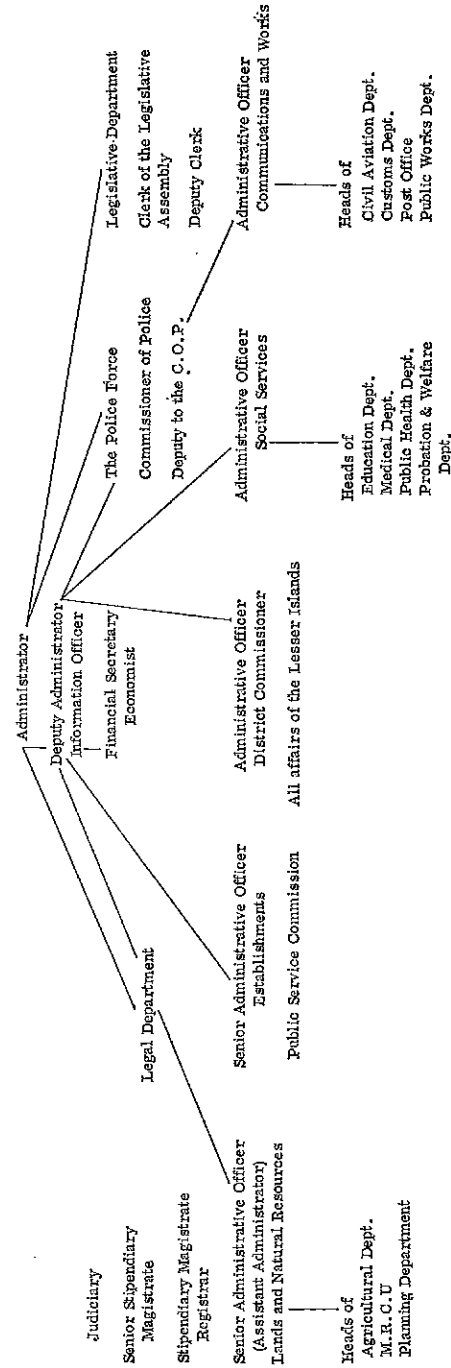
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

HIS HONOUR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS (A CROWN COLONY)
 The Queen's Representative in the Cayman Islands - President of the Legislative Assembly - Head of the Civil Service.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
 (The governing body in the Islands. Power is vested in the Administrator in Executive Council)

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
 (The law-making agency in the Islands)

THE CIVIL SERVICE



Note: Heads of Departments have direct access to the Administrator on any important matters.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council is like the Cabinet in Britain or the U.S.A. It is the governing body of the islands and all power is vested by Her Majesty the Queen, through the Constitution, in the Administrator who is advised by the Executive Council.

All matters of Government are dealt with by Ex.Co. and, except in certain special circumstances, the Administrator never acts without their agreement. There is provision in the Constitution for the Administrator to use what are termed "Reserved Powers" which do enable him to act on his own authority but such action is intended for use only when essential in the interests of "public order, public faith or good government" and requires consultation with the Secretary of State. To date the use of this Section 40 has been very rarely exercised by an Administrator.

There are six members serving on the Executive Council, viz. the Administrator A.C.E. Long, C.M.G. C.B.E. (Chairman), the Deputy Administrator, D.V. Watler, O.B.E., J.P. The Attorney-General, Gerald Waddington, Q.C., a nominated member, Capt. E.E. Kirkconnell and two elected members appointed by the Legislative Assembly, W.W. Conolly, J.P., and B.O. Ebanks, Jr. All these are entitled to be addressed as "The Honourable".

Matters placed on the Agenda of Ex.Co. meetings, take the form of papers which emanate from the various Departments and which are submitted for discussion and decision. Each paper states clearly the problem or suggestion on which decision is sought, sets out the various considerations involved and concludes with a precise statement of the decision recommended to Ex.Co. If there are financial considerations concerned, prior consultation has to be made with the Financial Secretary and, where legislation or legal implications are involved, with the Attorney-General.

It may be necessary for Members to study papers on as many as 12 different subjects for any one meeting of the Council. These may include such subjects as applications for dredging permits; Bank and Trust applications; applications for Company or Trust concessions; proposed legislation to come before the Assembly; Appeals under the Land Development (Interim Control) Law; Appeals under the Trades and Businesses Licencing Law; Registration of Attorneys-at-Law; consideration of surveys and reports of advisers or consideration of



The Administrator

trator is not required to be intimately concerned with the detailed running of all departments. This responsibility is delegated to the Deputy Administrator, the five Administrative Officers and to the Heads of Departments. A meeting is held monthly at which the Administrator confers with all these officers and reports are made to him on any special matter. Details of the functions of these officers and their departments will be included in subsequent chapters.

Seventy-five per cent of the Administrator's time is taken up by interviews, e.g. with senior officers, controlling, directing and guiding the affairs of the civil service, and with officials, advisers and visitors to the islands who wish to discuss development and other matters with him.

He is also Chairman of the Executive Council and President of the Legislative Assembly as well as Chairman of some major committees.



Government development projects, apart from general matters of Government policy.

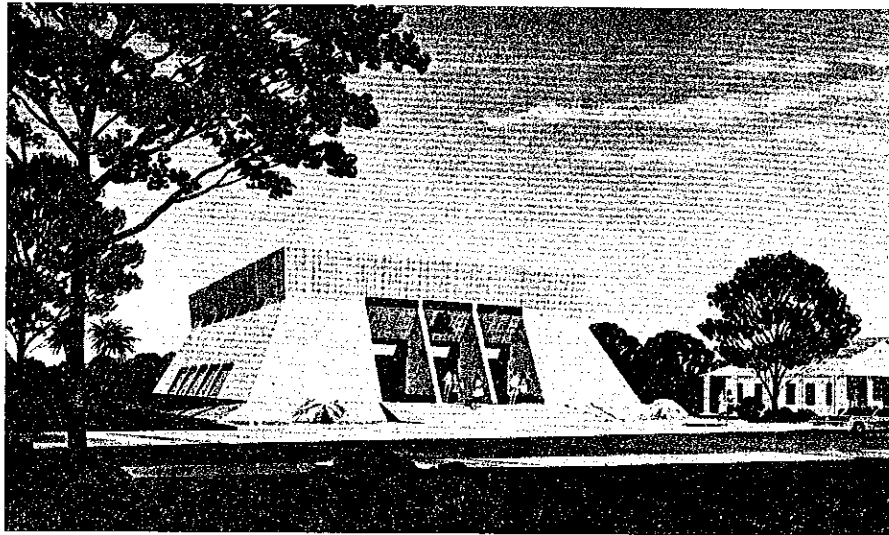
Non-official members of Ex.Co. are associated with specific subjects, viz. the Hon. B.O. Ebanks with Social Services, the Hon. E. E. Kirkconnell with Communications and Works and the Hon. W. W. Conolly with Lands and Natural Resources (including Tourism).

All deliberations of the Council are necessarily secret and are held in private.

Miss Janice Watler is the Secretary to Ex.Co. and she has one clerk to assist her.

CHAPTER 3

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



The Legislative Assembly

The Parliament of the Cayman Islands, is the Legislative Assembly or law-making body. The following sit in the Present House:

The Administrator — President

Twelve elected members — Miss Annic H. Bodden, Mr. A.B. Bush and Mr. Ira Walton for George Town, Mr. B.O. Ebanks Jr, Mr. T.W. Farrington and Mr. John Jefferson for West Bay, Mr. Anton Bodden and Mr. C.A. Hunter for Bodden Town, Mr. W.W. Conolly for East End, Mr. Craddock Ebanks for North Side and Mr. Trevor Foster and Mr. A.J. Scott for the Lesser Islands. Two Nominated Members appointed by the Administrator — Capt. E.E. Kirkconnell and Mr. Melville Goring. Three Official Members — Mr. D.V. Watler, Leader of Government Business in the House, Mr. Gerald Waddington, Attorney-General and Legal Adviser to the Government and Mr. V.G. Johnson, Financial Secretary.

This makes a total of 18. The President has only a casting vote.

The twelve elected members sit in the Assembly for three years. The islands are divided into six constituencies and members are elected by full adult suffrage, i.e. all persons who are over 21 years who are British subjects and who have resided in the islands for at least 12 months, and who are named on the Electoral Roll or Voter's List, may vote at each General Election.

The proceedings of the Assembly are governed by Standing Orders made under Section 38 (1) of the 1959 Constitution. These Standing Orders set out the manner in which the business of the House should be conducted, how matters may be brought before the Assembly, when Members may speak and other matters which make for the orderly conduct of the business.

WHO CAN STAND FOR ELECTION?

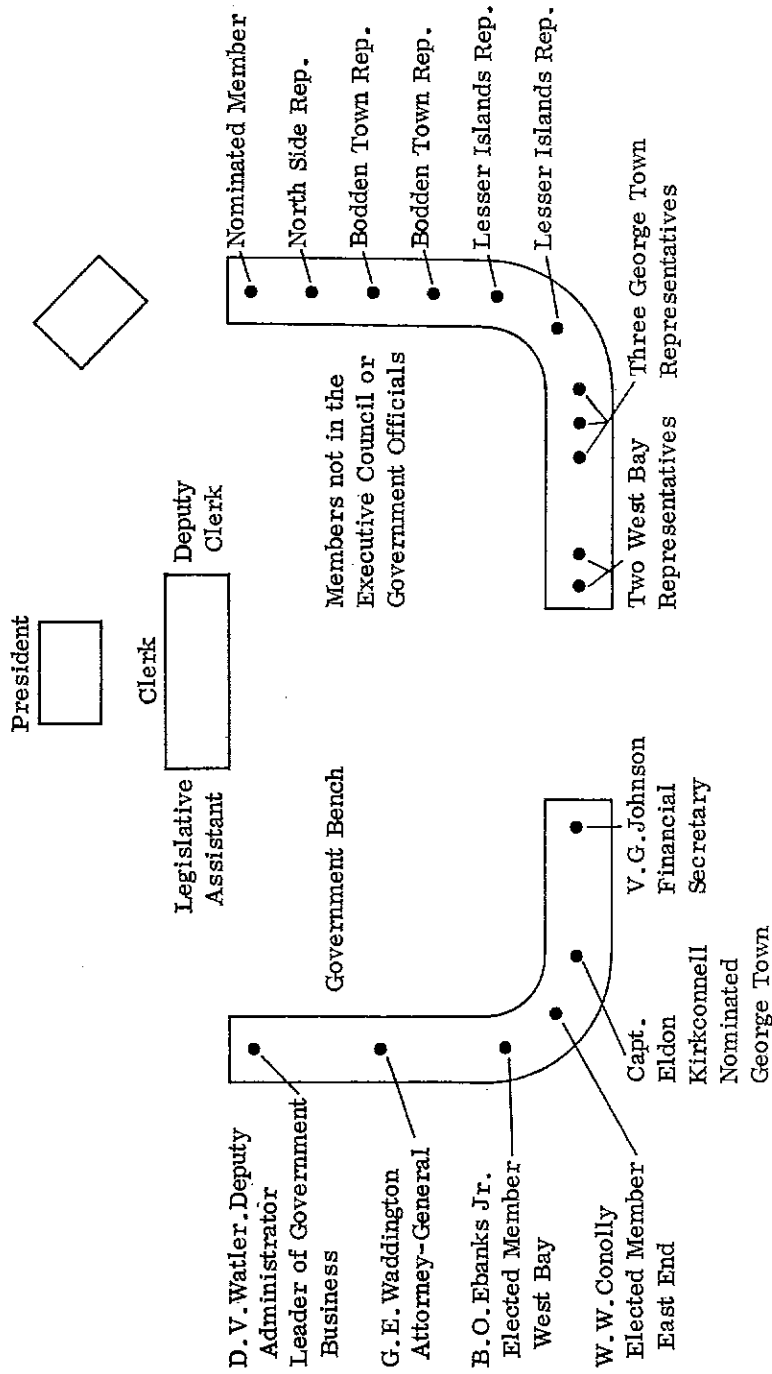
Any person who is a British subject of the age of 21 years or upwards and either has resided in the Islands for a period of five years immediately preceding the date of his or her nomination for election, or is domiciled in the Islands and is resident therein at that date.

A candidate must be nominated by at least two registered voters of the electoral district for which the candidate seeks election. He has to sign the nomination form in writing and his signature must be attested by one witness.

A deposit of £50 has to be paid to the Returning Officer which is returned to him after the election unless he is not elected and has not polled 1/6th of the total votes polled in his constituency. In such circumstances the deposit is forfeit to the Crown.

No candidate must threaten or bribe an elector.

British subjects who are also American citizens or any others who



have sworn an oath of allegiance to another State cannot be Members of the Legislative Assembly. Others who are not eligible to stand for election are civil servants (on the active list), clergymen or a Judge. Also excluded are bankrupts, lunatics, criminals etc.

A FEW PARLIAMENTARY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ADJOURNMENT: At the end of each day's Sitting the Assembly adjourns until the time appointed for the next Sitting.

PROROGATION: When a Session of the Assembly is at an end (usually after one year), the House is prorogued and this automatically "kills" any Bills which have not passed all their stages. After prorogation, the Assembly is formally opened by the Queen's Representative for a new annual Session.

DISSOLUTION: If a general election is held before the Assembly has run for the full period of three years, then the Assembly is dissolved.

MEETING: A meeting of the Assembly normally consists of one to seven days Sittings at the end of which an adjournment sine die (with no fixed date for the next meeting) is taken.

LAI D ON THE TABLE: When a report or document is laid on the table of the House it merely means that it has been circulated to Members.

ORDER OF THE DAY: This is an Agenda or Order of Business for one day's Sitting of the Assembly.

BILL: A Bill is a proposal to make or to change a law.

STATE OPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY

Each annual session of the Assembly is opened by the Administrator at a formal ceremony when he wears his uniform and is present as the representative of H.M. the Queen.

A Guard of Honour is mounted by the Cayman Islands Police Force and is inspected outside the House. The Commissioner of Police knocks three times on the door which is opened by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly who leads the procession consisting of the Administrator, the Judge and the Commissioner of Police, to the platform where the Administrator takes his place on the dias to deliver the Speech from the Throne.

The Assembly makes Laws which affect our everyday lives

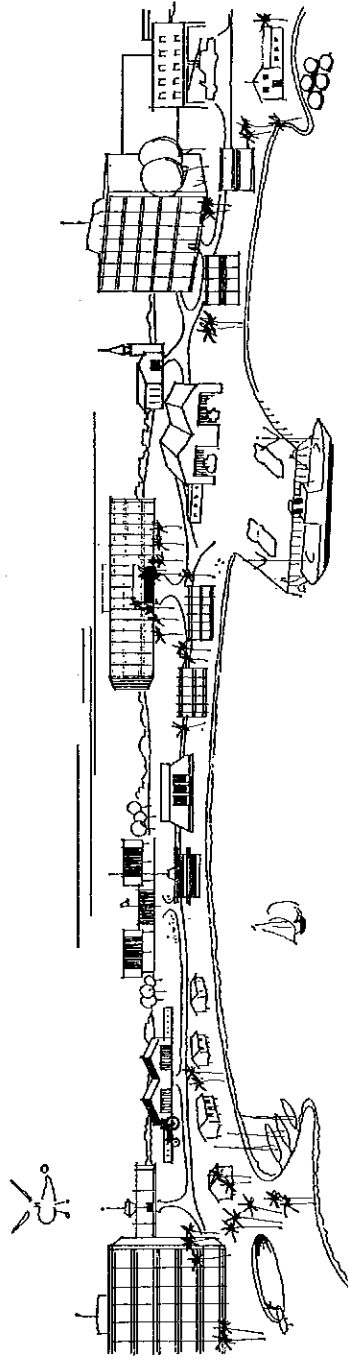
Various departments of the Civil Service are required by the Assembly to build and repair roads, organise the police and fire service.

Franchises are granted to such companies as Caribbean Utilities to supply electricity - Mariculture to farm green turtles etc.

Laws govern the registration of Companies and Trusts which bring income into the islands.

Laws which set up and regulate many public services

All children from 5-15 years must attend school.



Licences must be obtained to carry on certain trades and professions

Laws govern the administration of Justice in the islands

Laws govern what customs duty we shall pay

Laws control lobster and spear fishing

Schools, a medical service and other services are required to be provided for the citizen

Annual licences are needed for many common things e.g. sale of liquor

All forms of traffic are closely controlled

THE ASSEMBLY FIXES PENALTIES FOR BREAKING THE LAW

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

At the State Opening, His Honour reads the "Speech from the Throne" which is intended to give Members and the public who attend, a general review of what has been accomplished by Government during the preceding year and to advise them of the main pieces of legislation and other developments which the Government has in mind to introduce during the current year.

Directly after this speech, the procession leaves the Chamber and the Assembly adjourns for a brief period.

DEBATE ON THE SPEECH

On his return to the House, the Administrator, no longer in uniform, takes his seat as President and an opportunity is given to the Members to debate the broad aspects of matters raised in the speech and pass general comments or give their views with regard to the legislation proposed.

QUESTION TIME

A certain time at each sitting is available for answering questions. Any Member can put a question to the Government at any sitting of the Assembly provided such question is submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly not less than eight days previous to the hour of the sitting at which such question is to be asked.

Questions can cover a wide range; they may concern a personal grievance of an individual in the Member's constituency or raise issues of urgent national or international importance.

The Member of the Executive Council associated with the particular subject referred to in the Question, reads out the answer in the House and copies of these answers are supplied to each Member.

Should a Member not be satisfied with the answer or require any further information, he is entitled to ask a supplementary question provided it arises directly from the main question, to which he is entitled to an answer from the Government Bench.

The Assembly, particularly through Question Time, may criticise and influence the Government, drawing attention to grievances great or small, checking extravagant spending and expressing to the Government of the day the opinions of citizens of the islands.

HOW LAWS ARE PASSED

A Bill, which is a proposal to make a Law or to change a Law, is drafted by the Legal Draftsman, usually on the request of the Administrative Officer after consultation with the relevant Head of Department and, after being scrutinised by the Attorney-General is passed to the Executive Council.

Members of Ex.Co go carefully through the Bill, sometimes clause by clause, perhaps suggesting amendments or deletions in consultation with the Attorney-General.

When they are satisfied that the Bill is suitable for presentation to the Legislature, it is passed to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly who has it printed on green paper and circulated to Members of the Assembly. The Bills are also published by Government Notice.

During the time which elapses after publication and before debate in the Assembly, the Members have a chance to study the broad implications of the Bill and the detailed clauses. They can consult among themselves, with their constituents and other interested parties, and generally prepare themselves for the general discussions and debate on the Bills.

The stages of Bills are called Readings: so-called because in the days before printing, Bills had to be read aloud every time they were discussed.

Leave to introduce a Bill must be given by the House before it can be read a first time. A motion opposing the introduction of any Bill can be made and if seconded and approved by the majority the Bill cannot be introduced or discussed.

First Reading

The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly reads the title of the Bill and it is deemed to have been read a first time. This is only a formal motion, always agreed to without a vote. It means that the Bill has been printed and distributed to Members.

Second Reading

The Member on the Government Bench who is introducing the Bill explains the purposes, objects and reasons for the Bill. A debate then follows during which Members express their views on the general principles involved.

The person introducing the Bill then sums up, replying to any points raised during the debate. He then proposes that the Bill be read a second time.

If this motion is carried the Bill will have reached the Committee Stage.

Committee Stage

The Bill then either is referred to a Committee of the whole Assembly who will consider it clause by clause without delay in public and amend it as may be deemed necessary, or in the case of lengthy or technical Bills it may be referred to a Select Committee in private.

This is the important stage in the passing of a Bill for the purpose is to examine it carefully and, if possible, improve it. Procedure is not so formal. Detailed amendments can be proposed, argued about, and voted on.

The Committee reports back to the whole House when its work is completed and the person introducing the Bill reports on any changes which have been made to the Bill.

Third Reading

This again is a formality, signifying that the majority of the Members approve of the Bill. As with the First Reading, the Clerk reads only the title of the Bill.

A Bill becomes Law only after it has received the assent of the Administrator. The Queen, however, may, through the Secretary of State, disallow any law to which the Administrator has given his assent. This is, of course, a very rare occurrence.

THE BUDGET

The financial year of the Cayman Islands Government begins on the 1st January. Each Government Department must prepare an estimate of its financial requirements for the coming year and this exercise starts as early as July in the preceding year.

These estimates are passed to the Financial Secretary whose department is responsible for the preparation of Estimates of Income and Expenditure covering all aspects of Government and for "balancing the budget".

When the Estimates are complete, which only occurs after much discussion among the senior civil servants, they are placed before the Executive Council for consideration and when approved by them are printed and made available to Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Financial Secretary then prepares the Budget Speech which he delivers to the Assembly at its formal budget meeting in December.

In course of this speech a review of income and expenditure for the current year is made, indication is given as to what capital

projects Government proposes for the coming year noting what items it is expected will be covered by local income and what grants in aid are to be applied for from the British Government for the coming year. If any new form or increase of taxation is proposed, this is also indicated in the Budget Speech.

At the conclusion of this speech, Members are given an opportunity to debate the general financial policy and the major trends in the budget without touching on detail.

The Finance Committee, consisting of all elected and nominated Members of the Assembly, with the Financial Secretary as Chairman, then goes through the Estimates item by item. Heads of Departments are called in to explain any particular item in detail, the Members make their views on various items known to the Chairman, and amendments can be made.

The Estimates are then brought back before the full Assembly with whatever amendments have been agreed and whose final approval is necessary before the proposals can be put into effect.

As no money can be spent in the ensuing year without the Estimates being finally approved by the Secretary of State, a motion is brought before the House by the Financial Secretary requesting the authority to meet normal local recurrent expenditure meantime.

CHAPTER 4

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The responsibility for the management of the Public Service is constitutionally vested in the Administrator and to assist him in this there is an advisory Public Service Commission and an Establishments Division.

The Public Service Commission advises the Administrator on matters dealing with recruitment, appointments, promotion, training and discipline and comprises a membership of five persons. These are persons drawn from outside of the Civil Service, with the exception

of the Chairman who presently is the Judge of the Grand Court and consists either of retired civil servants of higher executive or administrative experience, or persons of esteem and integrity in the private sector.

Since its appointment in 1970, the Public Service Commission has made a valuable contribution to the improvement of the morale and stability of the Service, in that civil servants have gradually come to recognise this body as being guided in its recommendations solely on the cardinal principles of merit and fair play.

The Commission, in dealing with matters delegated to it, is guided (a) by the Public Service Commission Regulations and (b) The General Orders. In advising the Administrator, the Commission examines all factors relative to the matter being dealt with and, on the basis of its findings or evaluation, the Administrator is advised as to what appears to be the proper action to be taken in accordance with existing policy.

ESTABLISHMENTS DIVISION

The Establishments Division, which is directly responsible to the Administrator, is headed by an Administrative Officer and forms part of the central administration. The designation of the head of this Division is that of Chief Establishments Officer and the post is currently occupied by Mr. H. M. McCoy, B.E.M.

The Chief Establishments Officer is the Government's adviser on establishment matters and in this capacity he advises the P.S.C. on regulations etc. obtaining in the Service, and the Administrator on any establishment matter on which he requires information. This advisory service is also available to Heads of Departments and other Officers in the Service.

The Division is responsible to the Administrator for all matters dealing with personnel in the Service, including housing accommodation, furnishings, office accommodation and equipment. It is in fact a "Service Division" whose day to day functions involve every facet of work relative to the personnel side of the Civil Service. It does not grant promotions nor does it deal with discipline and it can only make temporary appointments. It exists to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the Government operation.

Relation with the Public Service Commission

The Establishment Division's relationship with the P.S.C. is that it advertises vacancies, holds preliminary interviews, processes applica-

tions and places before the Commission the requests of Heads of Departments on matters affecting staff e.g. appointments, promotions, discipline etc. All matters coming before the Commission are channelled through the Establishments Division and these are presented in the form of submissions, which outline briefly what the Commission is requested to do and whether the requests are in accordance with Establishment rules and policies as set out in the General Orders and covered under any other existing policies.

Relation with the Civil Service

The Division's relationship with the Civil Service involves advising Heads of Departments on establishment matters, ironing out problems which give rise to grievances, the issuing of letters for appointments that have been approved by the Administrator, the signing of Contracts, dealing with leave applications, transfers between departments (where such transfers do not involve promotion), temporary appointments, carrying out staff inspection in relation to work load in departments when departmental efficiency becomes impaired or requests are made for additional staff, seeing to housing of officers and to office accommodation and equipment etc.

Another function of Establishments is to keep under review changing conditions in the Public Service and to bring to the attention of the Administrator the necessity for any change of policy which is seen to be necessary in the light of changed circumstances and conditions. It has to be recognised that the General Orders, like the Laws of the country, cannot meet every contingency that may arise from time to time and, in a rapidly growing Service and an equally rapidly changing society, new situations constantly arise for which there is no provision in the General Orders. When this occurs, the matter is referred to the Administrator for a policy decision and once given it either amends or expands the existing regulations obtaining in the Service.

On the secretarial and clerical side the Division has the services of Mrs. M. Wilson and Miss J. Myles and on the executive side, Miss Mercedes Jackson who is, in addition, Secretary to the Public Service Commission. Another Executive post which endeavours are being made to fill as early as possible is that of Training Officer. This is yet another function of the Establishments Division — the organisation of training and training facilities in the Civil Service.

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SECRETARIAT

This is the headquarters of all government operations. The staff of the Administrator's Office provide the hub for the wheel of Government and their efforts "fan out" like spokes to embrace the whole of the Public Service in all its aspects.

The functions of the Administrator himself have been dealt with in a previous chapter but under him, and heading the staff of his Department, is the Hon. D. V. Watler, O.B.E., J.P. whose responsibilities cover quite a list of spheres of government operation. The Administrator has a Personal Assistant, Miss D. Bodden and a Clerical Officer assisting her.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

In addition to being the Administrator's Deputy, the Leader of Government Business in the Legislative Assembly, a Member of the Executive Council, a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Watler is also responsible to the Administrator for relations with the Legislature, elections, co-ordination of Executive Council business and the work of the various Departments and Divisions and also the Executive Council Office, and the Lesser Islands Administration.

Under his jurisdiction also are arrangements for visits of V.I.P.'s, warships etc; Commissions of Enquiry; Ecclesiastical matters; security in government offices. In the first instance he deals with the Police and internal security; prisons; Firearms and explosives and the Fire Service.

His field of activity extends further to include nationality and naturalisation; Information; broadcasting and T.V.; the official Gazette and Government Notices; births, marriages and deaths; public relations; immigration and emigration and liaison with the CPA. He is responsible immediately for the smooth running of the Secretariat.

Files relating to these and allied subjects find their way on to Mr. Watler's desk every day and the time taken in interviews with people from all walks of life and on all manner of missions, are legion.

As Deputy Administrator, Mr. Watler has to be au fait with literally everything that is going on in Government and he makes many decisions which contribute to the effectiveness of the civil service and to the service offered to the public by the staff under him. Mrs. C. Parsons is Secretary to the Deputy Administrator.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Due to the increase in the volume and complexity of government business, early in 1970 the Administrator's Secretariat was entirely reorganised and a new grade of officer created which can be described as "embryo Permanent Secretary". This grade is that of Administrative Officer and such officers have responsibility for certain subjects. Three of them work in co-operation and liaison with members of the Executive Council who are associated with these subjects.

The job of Administrative Officers is to see that policy dictated by Government are carried out. They do not interfere with the professional work of the Head of a Department or his staff but must demand results on policy decided by the Executive Council. The Head of Department should see that his department runs smoothly as a professional unit while the Administrative Officer is the link between the Head of Dept. and Ex.Co.

We are now at an interim stage but Administrative Officers should very soon be responsible for the Heads of Estimates with which they are concerned. This will mean that they will become accounting officers for the money which is voted by the Legislature and have to go to the Public Accounts Committee and give account for the way in which allocated revenue has been spent.

Lands and Natural Resources

Mr. Dennis Foster, M.B.E., J.P. (Assistant Administrator) became a Senior Administrative Officer and was given responsibility for all subjects under the general heading of Lands and Natural Resources which includes Tourism, Agriculture and the MRCU.

He is Chairman of the Development Control Board, the Liquor Licensing Board and the Trades and Businesses Licensing Board and also serves on the Tourist Board, Housing Committee and the Cayman Islands Corporation.

Other subjects covered by this portfolio are matters concerning livestock, veterinary, fisheries, forestry, land, Crown land and surveys; anything relating to our natural resources — minerals, mining and petroleum and gas exploration and extraction; and on the human side — labour, surveyors, trade unions, seamen's contracts and hurricane relief.

Mr. Foster is also concerned with wild life and open spaces — game and bird sanctuaries, zoos, aquariums, parks and gardens; and with the environment — conservation, ecology, meteorology, dredging, etc.

His day to day itinerary, in addition to all matters on the subjects

for which he is responsible, includes dealing with correspondence, interviews, attendance at Board meetings, attending Conferences e.g. on meteorology, hurricane search and rescue co-operation and co-ordination etc.

Communications and Works

Mr. Wentworth L. Bodden became an Administrative Officer in January 1970 after serving for some time as Postmaster General. In his new post he is still concerned with the overall supervision of the postal services which include new designs for special and definitive issues of stamps.

Under his administrative "umbrella" are included responsibility for airports and air services, including the Cayman Islands Corporation; external and internal communications; postal services, shipping, ports and harbours; lighthouses and navigational aids; roads, building, public utilities, gas and oil supplies and transport; architects and engineers; cemeteries; Boards of Survey and weights and measures.

Mr. Bodden is now Chairman of the Tenders Committee, a member of the Planning Board and Roads Board and has administrative responsibility for the work of the Civil Aviation, Postal and Public Works Departments. He is also the liaison between the Hon. E. E. Kirkconnell, the member of Ex.Co. associated with Communications and Works, and the various departments concerned.

Here again, much of this officer's time is taken up with interviewing members of the public, studying reports and making suggestions for the smooth running of the service and for the overall development of the islands.

Social Services

Mr. V. L. Jackson, the Administrative Officer for this section, deals with Education, Medical Services, Probation and Welfare, Library services, Youth activities, Community development, Cinemas, Archives and Antiquities.

The Probation and Welfare Officers play an important role in this section as they supply relative information for decisions on matters of Poor Relief, Cuban Refugees and Repatriation. They also deal with community Library Service, Adoptions etc.

The main spheres of operation in this section are Education — including the High School project and the Medical Service.

Hon. B. O. Ebanks Jr. is the Member of Executive Council associated with Social Services.

Completing the staff of the Administrator's Department, Miss Beverley Pantan is the Executive Officer in charge of the Registry

and Typing pool. These officers deal with passports, international driving licences, flags and ordering of supplies and the Registry where all the files and records are kept. The switchboard is in this section and staff pay-roll and other accounting matters are dealt with here.



THE LESSER ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Guy A. Banks, M.B.E. administrates over the two Lesser Islands and reports direct to His Honour the Administrator through the Deputy Administrator. He is the officer responsible for all revenue and expenditure in that part of the territory and has oversight of all aspects of the government operation which exists in Grand Cayman but on a smaller scale.

While Mr. Banks as District Commissioner is in charge of Customs, Immigration, Public Works, the Post Office, the Government Savings Bank, collection of taxes and issue of licences etc. on matters of policy or when in need of advice, he contacts the Heads of the various Departments in Grand Cayman and from time to time visits are made by such officers to Cayman Brac.

His deputy, Mr. Garland Jackson, and four clerical officers assist the District Commissioner in the multifarious duties falling within his sphere of activity.

DEPARTMENTS



AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Normally this Department is headed by a Chief Agricultural Officer whose duty it is to direct the day to day operations and be available to give advice and information on all aspects of agriculture, horticulture and livestock. He is assisted by Mr. Vernie Bernard, Agricultural Assistant and the help of United Nations officials who visit from time to time. As this booklet is being prepared the post of Chief Agricultural Officer is vacant and Dr. H. Holland, FAO Veterinarian is on a prolonged visit. These officers give a great deal of advice and help to people wishing to set up agricultural enterprises in the islands.

The first responsibility of officers of the Department is to give urgent attention and response to calls for first aid and follow-up treatment of ills and injuries among livestock.

They issue permits for importation of animals, including birds, and issue certificates of origin for exports of animals which is a slowly expanding responsibility and must receive close attention. The issue of permits for importation and certificates of origin and of health for export, in respect of plant material is also an expanding activity. Spraying of imported soil is undertaken in co-operation with the MRCU.

Office routine, undertaken with the assistance of one clerk, includes checking and signing of payment and revenue vouchers, disbursement of grants payable in relation to Land Clearing, Pasture Establishment, Agouti destruction, fertiliser purchases, Maiden Plum eradication, and maintenance of supplies of pesticides for use at the Government nursery and in field demonstration work.

A gardener is employed at the Government nursery and on limited landscape work in Government compounds. At the nursery on Smith Road experiments are conducted and plants are nurtured for sale to the public.

Cattle dips for eradication of ticks are maintained by the staff to assist the owners.

The encouragement of and assistance to the Agricultural Society and Horticultural Society are undertaken by the staff who also play a big part in the Annual Agricultural Show each Ash Wednesday.



CIVIL AVIATION

The operation of the airport and civil aviation matters, although a government concern, are a little different from other departments in that they come initially under the Cayman Islands Corporation. This is a Corporation set up in 1953 when money was needed for the initial construction of the airport and the building of a proper runway, in order to secure a loan from the Commonwealth Development Corporation because such loans could not be made direct to Governments. The Corporation consists of three official members and not less than six or more than eight other members appointed by the Administrator. At present they are Mr. V. G. Johnson (Chairman), and Messrs. D. H. Foster (Deputy Chairman), F. L. Chadwick, Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. C. V. Thompson, official members, and Richard Arch, Norman Bodden, A. B. Bush and T. W. Farrington. By the end of 1971 the loan will have been repaid and a decision will have to be taken as to whether the Corporation continues to operate in the present way.

In charge of this Department is Mr. F. L. Chadwick, Director of Civil Aviation, a seconded officer, who is in charge of everything concerning Civil Aviation. This includes advising the Administrator on all aviation matters and ensuring that all aircraft business is conducted strictly in accordance with International and British Law. He is responsible for the issuing of all licences and must see that Companies operating through these islands are doing so in a proper manner. There is also the day to day maintenance of all airport property which is often a heavy item.

Indirectly the Airport Fire Service is Mr. Chadwick's concern but there is a Chief Fire Officer who takes charge of this section.

Assisting the Director, Miss Aline Merren takes care of all the secretarial work, deals with the lease of counters, the restaurant, advertising space, etc. at the airport. She also keeps the accounts, sends out bills for landing fees, checks overtime and deals with wages of complete staff, maintains records and deals with a good deal of correspondence particularly with air transport licencing authorities. Miss Merren is Secretary to the Cayman Islands Corporation, keeping minutes of meetings and dealing with matters arising therefrom.

The Control Tower is manned by four air traffic control officers — Mr. Sheldon Hislop (Senior), Miss Zoe Bodden, Mr. Patrick Johnson and Mr. Harding Watler.

Forty-nine scheduled flights per week, plus odd fuelling services and private aircraft, keep these officers busy and the time that has to be covered makes duty rotas sometimes difficult especially when flights are delayed or aircraft arrive "out of the blue". With leave and reasonable sickness these controllers can cover present commitments and no more.

To give some idea of the steady growth in passengers passing through the airport, in 1962 10,000 passengers and in 1970 72,000 passed through. Over the past 5 years the terminal space, including customs areas, has been more than doubled and has reached the limit of simple expansion by moving walls etc.

Communications services for the airport are provided for the Government by International Aeradio (Caribbean) Ltd. on contract and paid for by government. Government also pays for the transmission of the Weather Bureau information supplied to us by the United States Government and which we pass on to the Caribbean Meteorological Services.

The remainder of the airport staff are a full time and a part-time janitor and two groundsmen.

AIRPORT FIRE SERVICE

The airport fire service is under the direction of Acting Chief Fire Officer Kirkland Nixon who is responsible for the training of fire personnel, the maintenance and operation of all fire equipment and the direction of rescue operations.

The first concern of this service is to rescue passengers and crew from any aircraft in the case of an accident and to fight any fire involved. For this purpose the men have to maintain and keep in perfect condition the two crash tenders, one rescue tender, one water tender and a crash boat, and it is the duty of Mr. Nixon to inspect all these and see that they are working properly. Part of this exercise is to see that the tenders are run for 2 miles every morning.

The two crash tenders are the most modern aircraft fire fighting vehicles available anywhere. They weigh 17 tons and are powered by 350 h.p. Cummins diesels. All six wheels drive, gears are semi-automatic and each tender carries 1,500 gallons of foam supported by a further 800 gallons in the water tender. The control of the foam producing units is in the drivers cab so that without leaving his seat he can control the flow from a panel above his head. Our men have been trained by a Fire Officer from Britain to use this highly sophisticated equipment.

Fifteen men are employed in this section, two of whom are on leave every day and one on vacation all the time which leaves 12 to man the station from the time of arrival of the first aircraft in the morning to the departure of the last aircraft at night. They are then all on call in case of domestic fires or unexpected landings for the whole of the night. If any person needs the assistance of the Fire Service during the night it is not any use ringing 9-2276. The Police should be informed

and they will get into touch with the Acting Chief Fire Officer who calls out his crew.

The men also do all the maintenance work at the airport including repairs to fences, up-keep of buildings, making a check of the lights every morning and reporting to the controllers, seeing that the wind-sack is in order etc.

Having their own welding and other equipment they were able to take a fire tender which was condemned by an Inspector from Britain, take it to pieces, buy spare parts and rebuild it so that it is now operational and ready for use for domestic fires.

The Acting Chief Fire Officer keeps a check to see that any possible fire hazards on the airport are removed and that fire prevention is observed on the ramp, e.g. that nobody smokes in the area.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

The Customs Department is one of the oldest departments of Government and although it is uncertain when duties were first charged, it is possible that these were first imposed about 1850.

Since its foundation, Customs has provided the bulk of Government revenue, and now collects some 65% of the total in the form of duty and tonnage tax.

In addition to his main responsibility, the Collector of Customs Mr. C. V. Thompson, is also responsible for the collection of Harbour Dues, Light Dues and, in his position as Registrar of Shipping, registration fees and the annual tax on existing registrations.

As George Town is a Port of Registry for British ships, he also has to act as a Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, signing ships crews on and off and arbitrating in disputes.

Another of his legal duties, fortunately rarely exercised, is Receiver of Wrecks for the islands.

In addition to these legal appointments, the department acts as agents for the Medical Officer of Health in respect of suspect food-stuffs, the Chief Agricultural Officer in respect of imported plants and animals, and the Commissioner of Police in respect of arms and explosives.

Last but not least, the Collector is also the Port Authority responsible for the maintenance of the port of George Town and the provision of labour and cargo-handling facilities on the quays and in the sheds.

In 1966 the staff consisted of six officers. In 1971 it has increased to twelve and great efforts are being made to double this number to deal with the rapidly increasing volume and complexity of imports in the Custom House.

The Master of every ship coming to the islands is required by law to declare to Customs the details of his ship, crew and cargo, and this he does at the Custom House by presenting the ship's papers to the Custom House staff under the control of the Deputy Collector, Mr. Arthur Ebanks.

Similarly, every importer is required to declare the nature, value and amount of duty payable on his imports. This declaration, known as an import entry, is checked by the Custom House staff and then passed to the outdoor staff under the control of Mr. Winston Watler, who examine the goods if necessary and release from Custom's control. The goods may then be taken from the port.

Unfortunately, owing to the phenomenal increase in trade, and the very limited capacity of George Town harbour, many goods have to be delivered direct from the ship and in these cases duty is paid on deposit and documents passed later.

Liquor and beer are deposited in a Government Bonded Warehouse and the importer pays duty on these goods each time he removes some from the warehouse.

Imports of oils into the tank farms on South Sound Road are pumped into locked tanks and the quantity imported determined by the Custom House staff.

At Owen Roberts Airport, in addition to import work similar to that at the port, the staff under the direction of Mr. E. Wood, have to examine and clear the baggage of incoming passengers to collect duty and detect smuggling. In 1970 there were some 30,000 arrivals and this figure is increasing steadily. Owing to staff shortage, the police on occasions render assistance in this task.

In the Lesser Islands the imports are small and at present Custom's revenue is handled as one of the duties of the District Commissioner.

All imported postal parcels are subject to Custom's inspection and where liable, duty is assessed. In the past this had been done by a postal

official but a Customs Officer is now attending at the Post Office and he is required to assess import duty.

A small statistical section gathers all the documents together, summarizes them, analyses them and provides the import and export trade figures so necessary to the economic planning of future development.

Finally, a major re-organisation and modernisation of the department is planned with the formation of a Preventive Service and an anti-smuggling force, and the creation of a separate Port Authority.



EDUCATION

The work of the Education Department is extremely important for it concerns the preparation of the children of the islands to fill the places of leadership in Government, commerce, industry and education in the future.

In the Cayman Islands, the Education Council of which the Administrator is Chairman, provides the Department with such advice and information concerning the practice of education, as it thinks fit or the department may from time to time request. This Council is responsible for dictating policy as regards education and, on the recommendation of the Chief Education Officer, grants licences to teachers, gives authority for the operation of private schools; awards scholarships for students to pursue courses of higher learning outside the territory and sees that the requirements of the Education Law of 1968 are put into effect.

The carrying out of the policy and the general organisation and supervision of the school system throughout the islands is the responsibility of the Administrative Officer concerned and the Education Department headed by Mrs. I. Conolly, Chief Education Officer, whose chief assistant, Miss Cynthia Sterling, is Secretary to the Education Council. There are also two typists one of whom deals with preparation of material for all schools.

The Department supervises the administration and operation of the nine Government primary schools, the Cayman Islands High School and the Junior High School in Cayman Brac and also the five private schools at present operating in the islands.

Under the Education Law it is compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 15 years to attend school and it is the duty of the Department to see that school buildings and teaching staff are available for all children in this age group, a task which in recent years has often been quite difficult.

Mrs. Conolly therefore deals with the processing of applications for teaching posts and makes recommendations to the Establishments Division as to suitable applicants. Recruitment of teachers both locally and from overseas, the training of teachers, in-service training and dealing with the human problems arising from the oversight of 80 teachers (56% Caymanian and 44% Expatriate) is an important and time-consuming part of the Chief Education Officer's duties. Arrangements arising from the award of scholarships, including travel and accommodation arrangements and interviewing candidates, career guidance to school leavers, preparing of reports for UNESCO and other external agencies and general correspondence as well as curriculum development and the introduction of new methods of teaching all fall within the orbit of the Department's responsibilities.

Each year the schools prepare a memorandum of their financial needs for the ensuing year and these are incorporated in the Estimates of the Department. These Estimates are then submitted to the Education Council for approval before being passed to the Financial Secretary and then to the Executive Council before being placed before the Assembly. The Education Department is responsible for the disbursement of these funds when approved which means the ordering of supplies and equipment and distributing to the various schools, the transport of pupils by bus from the outer districts to George Town each day during term time, provision and maintenance of playing fields etc.

The Chief Education Officer pays periodic visits to schools including those in Cayman Brac and is asked to speak at P.T.A. meetings and other functions such as Graduation ceremonies Rotary lunch etc.

The Department's mail in one day may include such varied items as a request for a speaker at a special function, plans for the opening of a training course or seminar, a complaint from a school which has no water and another which has blocked toilets, a letter from a teacher who wants a transfer, a resignation in the middle of term, questions to be answered for the Assembly, a request for statistics from a U.N. agency and examination results to be published.

Miss Cynthia Sterling supervises the office routine and, as Secretary

to the Education Council, deals with all external examinations, receiving applications, providing accommodation for the exams to be written, appointing invigilators; matters arising from meetings of the Council — minutes, correspondence, issue of teacher's licences, keeping reports of attendances of staff and schoolchildren and other statistics.

The staff of the Department also includes an Infant School Supervisor who travels around to the various schools assisting in raising the standard and advising teachers. This officer has introduced separate departments in all nine Primary schools for infants, aged 5-7 years and Junior, aged 8-11, and an effort is being made to ensure that all infant departments are in charge of a specially trained teacher. This officer is also the tutor for the teachers in-service training course which is a study programme under the guidance of the University of the West Indies Institute of Education. Teachers in the service who have not had the opportunity to go to Training College are up-grading their position by taking this training.

Each of the nine primary schools is now divided into two Departments under the Headteacher who is responsible for the overall operation of the school. Primary teachers are in charge of one or two classes and teach general subjects. Two Caymanian teachers have been in Great Britain taking courses which will enable them to supervise the work of the Primary schools. Grants from Britain have enabled nearly all of these schools to be housed in new modern buildings.

The latest development in education in the Cayman Islands is the introduction of the comprehensive system which began in embryo in September 1970. The Cayman Islands High School was formed by the amalgamation of the Grammar and Secondary Modern Schools and, when in full operation, will provide for all children over the age of 11 years except those receiving secondary education in private schools. The Secondary Modern School in Cayman Brac has been integrated into the system as a Junior High School.

Work on the adaptation of the former Grammar School and the erection of new buildings is being carried out in 1971, and apart from a much needed technical block, these were completed for September 1971. At this time about 15 new teachers from the U.K. arrived to join the staff which will enable the comprehensive ideal to be further advanced.

Heading the secondary school staff, the islands are fortunate to have Mr. Hugh Bland, a pioneer in comprehensive education in Great Britain, who arrived in December 1970 to be Principal of the Cayman Islands High School.

At present this school prepares pupils for the G.C.E. 'O' and 'A' level examinations but it is planned to considerably widen the curriculum

and it is envisaged that programmed learning, study packages, tapes and audio-visual aids will be widely utilised. A good deal of British Development aid is being made available for the organisation of this school which is hoped to make a "model" for the whole of the Caribbean area. In early 1970 there were 18 graduates, 8 non-graduates and 4 teacher's assistants working in the secondary school system.

From time to time the Chief Education Officer, the Principal of the Cayman Islands High School and members of staff are called upon to travel abroad to attend conferences on various aspects of education e.g. tertiary education, curriculum development, Commonwealth education parleys and seminars on allied subjects all aimed at the advancement of education in this hemisphere.



FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Finance and Development, which includes the Treasury and the Government Savings Bank, is under the control of the Financial Secretary, Mr. V.G. Johnson, O.B.E., who is directly under the Administrator. He sits on the Government Bench in the Legislative Assembly and performs all the duties of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Development Committee and he also holds the posts of Controller of Exchange, Inspector of Banks and Trust Companies, Licencing Authority and Public Recorder.

It is the Financial Secretary's task to look after and oversee everything in Government relating to finance and the economy and he is therefore Government's financial adviser. He is very much involved in Taxation and Fiscal Policy, and Public Debt and also in technical aid and grants from the British Government, the United Nations and other agencies.

The Department is interested in the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, supply control and marketing, trade and trade licencing, industry, commerce, price control and the cost-of-living.

The collection of Customs and Excise, audit and matters relating to Accountants and Civil Service pensions all come within the purview of this department.

To assist on the development side, Mr. M.M. Wilson, the Economist, is responsible for the proceedings of the Development Committee, formulating and guiding the development programme, aid projects, follow-up of studies and reports and any action that needs to be taken as a result, keeping of statistics, pioneer industries, United Nations development projects and such papers as are incidental to any project in which Government is involved. He also gives advice and information on the economy and its development to the Government and to the many private individuals who request such.

The Financial Secretary's Department has the annual task of preparing the Estimates of Income and Expenditure and this becomes heavier and more and more complex every year. The work starts early in September in order to be ready for the Budget Session of the Assembly in December. (Sec Ch.3.)

The whole staff of the department totals 21 including the Chief Accountant, Mrs. V. Bodden (Acting), who is in charge of the Treasury, and the Audit and Government Savings Bank Officers.

Government Savings Bank

The Government Savings Bank is a facility (established in 1908) which is provided for the benefit of members of the public. At 31st December 1970 there were 2,605 accounts which are looked after by Miss U.J. Bush and Mrs. C. Thomas. Their work entails receiving deposits and attending to withdrawals, calculating interest and doing the book-keeping involved. The day to day banking arrangements are made through the Treasury and the Bank is also required to produce an annual report on its operations.

The Treasury of the Cayman Islands is a Division of the Finance and Development Department and is primarily responsible for the accounting of all revenue and expenditure of Government.

The officer in charge is designated Chief Accountant and the full establishment of staff is twelve.

In addition to the functions of the Treasury as such, the Audit Section forms a very important link in its operation. The Internal Auditor is in charge and he has two officers assisting him.

The Division is concerned with the collection of revenue, e.g. personal, motor vehicle, tourist accommodation and miscellaneous taxes, payments in respect of trade and business licences, lease of Crown land and other miscellaneous revenue. On the expenditure side, the Treasury makes all payments and recording of expenditure on behalf of Government.

Current accounts are kept on behalf of other governments, e.g. the United Kingdom and Jamaica, and payments for pensions etc. are made on behalf of Trinidad, Nigeria and other territories.

Records of fixed deposits and the current accounts of this Government are maintained in this Division and, in addition, the current accounts and long term funds and investment operated by the U.K. government.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Development Committee, a very vital part of the present governmental operation, is the creation of the Executive Council, the purpose of which is to advise Ex.Co. on co-ordination of developmental matters in the private and public sector and to assess Government's planning of large projects.

This Committee consists of all members of Ex.Co. except the Attorney-General and some members of the Legislative Assembly. Sub-Committees have been established to deal in the first instance with the technical aspects of the major governmental proposals as well as some proposals coming from the private sector.

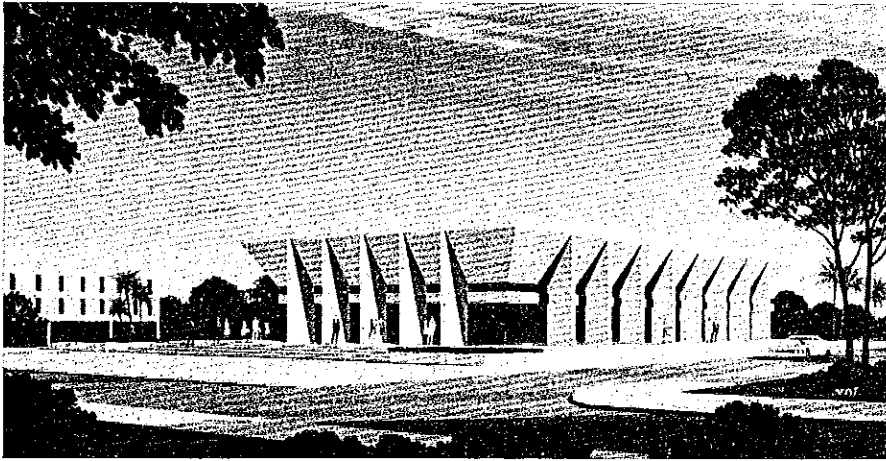
The Standing Committees are—Harbour Development, Airport Development, Hospital, Broadcasting and Major Private Proposals, Water Supplies.

The Administrator is Chairman of the Development Committee but each Sub-Committee has its own chairman and, in most instances, the Economist is Secretary and adviser to the Sub-Committees.

In respect of construction projects e.g. construction of hotels, commercial buildings etc. projects of an amount exceeding J\$500,000 are submitted to a sub-committee of the Development Committee by the Development Control Board for evaluation of the social and economic impact of such a project. As an example, some of the projects that the Development Committee has been studying have been the proposal for the development of Owen Roberts Airport, the construction of a deep water harbour and Government capital projects.



THE JUDICIARY AND COURTS



The Court

In accordance with the practice in all democratic countries, the judicial functions and duties are quite separate from and independent of the Legislative and Executive functions of Government. The Administrator, therefore, has no jurisdiction over the Courts but as all officers of the Court are civil servants their function falls within the scope of this booklet.

The Judiciary is headed by Judge G.J. Horsfall, C.B.E., who is the Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge of the Grand Court. He hears and determines, without the assistance of a jury, all matters which may be taken summarily, either in the Grand Court or in the Magistrate's Court. Mr. Horsfall deals with all matters which may be heard and determined in Chambers and, when Grand Court is in session, he sits with or without a jury to preside over all criminal and civil matters which may be heard thereat.

Since early 1970 a new office has been created, i.e. that of Registrar/Magistrate. The duties of this officer, Mr. John Tyson, so far as Registration is concerned, are dealt with elsewhere. Among his judicial and magisterial functions are the hearing and determining of summary matters other than summary matters tried in the Grand Court. Apart from this he holds preliminary inquiries into indictable offences, prior to a possible committal of the accused to the Grand Court for trial. He has also been designated as Coroner and in this capacity holds inquests whenever death occurs suddenly or in circumstances which leave room for suspicion. Like the Stipendiary Magistrate, this officer may exercise all the duties and offices of one of our Justices of the Peace.

At the present time both Magistrates are required to keep notes of the proceedings at all cases heard.

In preparing the papers and making arrangements for cases to appear in the Courts, Miss Marjorie Piercy, Acting Clerk of Courts, is assisted by a Cashier, a copy-typist and two clerk assistants.

After the Police bring information to the Courts Office the case is entered in the daily process book and numbered; summonses are issued and the Clerk sets a date for the hearing and summonses witnesses for the Crown and the defence.

Clerk attends the hearings, takes notes in all trial cases and records judgments or sentences. Any re-issues or re-trials are also handled by the Clerk. In the case of an Appeal the Clerk reproduces the notes and other relevant documents for the higher court in both civil and criminal cases which is a heavy item in the workload of the staff of this office.

After the trial is over the fines are collected by a Police Officer in the courtroom and these are handed to the Clerk of Courts who issues receipts for each individual and hands them to the Commissioner of Police. Fees for filing court documents are also received and all monies are lodged in the Treasury. A good deal of book-keeping and accounting in this connection is undertaken by the Cashier.

The Clerk of Courts is also responsible for the work entailed in probate and administration of estates, correspondence in Bastardy and Maintenance Cases and Preliminary Enquiries.



REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

At the present time efforts are being made for the Government to move toward establishing a Central Registry which will deal with the registration of Companies, Trusts, Land, Trade Unions, Co-operatives, Marriages, Births, Deaths et al.

In pursuance of this a Registration Office has been set up for the five first mentioned and the majority of the work entailed at present concerns Trusts and Companies. This is particularly so because of the tax haven facilities which the islands offer. The concessions which enjoy most popularity are the exempted trust and the exempted

company. Any Company may register here as an exempted company provided its operations are not carried out in the islands, save such business as is necessary for the furtherance of their main operations. Such companies may avoid some taxation in this way. Exempted trusts arise where accommodation is given for the registration of the trust locally, provided that none of the beneficiaries of the trust reside in the islands. This makes the income of the trust free from taxation in the country of the settlor.

Apart from the foregoing we register foreign companies desirous of carrying on business in the Cayman Islands which, according to the latest provisions of the law, includes people who formerly came here selling things but had no local company operating in the islands. These people, who oftentimes contracted debts and left the island, are now required to carry on their operations through a corporate body which must have an agent in the islands on whom services of process can, if necessary, be effected.

All this work is undertaken under the direction of the Registrar a duly qualified Barrister and mainly entails the keeping of records, the collection of money, and seeing that the applicants for registration conform to the requirements of the various laws, viz. The Trusts Law and the Registration of Companies Law.

Three clerks are employed in this office.



LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The Attorney-General, the Hon. Gerald E. Waddington, Q.C., heads the Legal Department and is the adviser to the Government on all legal matters.

The Attorney-General is an official member of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Assembly, and is ultimately responsible for the preparation and presentation of legislation and the guidance of Members of the Executive Council and the Legislature during the passage of Bills.

He is also responsible for the conduct of all criminal prosecutions and for the conduct of the defence in all civil cases brought against the Government. In this department he has a Legal Assistant, Mr. Truman Bodden, who, under his direction, represents the Crown in most criminal cases. In the first five months of 1970 64 criminal cases have been before the Courts.

Presentation of cases in Court entails a great deal of thorough preparation including reading and research into laws, and legal reports of previous cases.

In the department there is also a Legal Draftsman, Mr. R. N. Donaldson, who is a contract officer whose duties include up-dating of laws and the drafting of new legislation.

The Legal Draftsman is the officer who puts into a law what he is asked to put into it. He is a craftsman but he does not decide on the design. Heads of Departments, Administrative Officers and others, together with the Member of Ex.Co. associated with the relevant matter, initiate legislation by getting together and deciding what sort of a law they want and then writing down in layman's language their instructions regarding the scope and purpose of the law required. This then goes to the Attorney-General who, if he approves, passes the information to the Legal Draftsman, and when the draft is completed it goes back to the Attorney-General for checking. It will then be brought to the Executive Council by the Member associated with the matter. When approved by Ex.Co. it goes to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly for printing and publication as a Bill. It is subsequently included in an Order of the Day for a Sitting of the Assembly, and if passed by the Assembly becomes a Law, after receiving the Assent of the Administrator. At the present time this method does not always operate in this precise manner and many laws are drafted and presented which do not emanate from the Departments but from the Development Committee, the Administrator or by public request. In all cases, however, the draft law must be submitted for the approval of the Executive Council.

There are two typists engaged in the work of the Legal Department.



LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The staff of this department assist the Legislative Assembly in all matters connected with its procedure and practice, in the organisation of its business and proceedings and of the work of its Committees, and, as far as is practicable, in the material arrangements required for its smooth working. In performing these duties, the members of the departments' staff should be regarded as the servants of the Legislature as a whole and should be equally at the service of every Member as an individual, irrespective of his position, party or relationship to the Government.

Mrs. Sybil McLaughlin, M.B.E., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly is assisted by Mrs. Edna Chisholm, Deputy Clerk and a Clerk Assistant. During sittings of the House the Clerk and her staff are required to be

present throughout every sitting to record the proceedings and decisions on each matter. Since 1966 tape recordings have been made of the proceedings and after the meeting a "Hansard" or verbatim copy of all that is said in the meeting is produced. Such record becomes the Minutes of the meeting.

Both during and between sittings of the House, the Clerk is the President's immediate adviser on all matters of procedure and all questions concerning the organisation and running of the Department, being prepared when necessary to take the initiative in offering advice.

She must also be ready at all times, both in the Assembly and in her office, to advise any Member of the Assembly on matters of procedure; receive all notices of motions, questions or other matters handed in by Members either at the Table or in her office, to scrutinise all such notices, advise the President upon them and conduct any necessary conversation or correspondence with the Member concerned and arrange for the printing of notices under the President's direction.

Between sittings of the Assembly, the staff of this department are required to inform members of the dates upon which meetings are to start and to supply them with all the necessary papers; to compile and arrange for the printing and circulation of the Order Paper, Notice Paper and Minutes of Proceedings.

It is also their duty to arrange for the publication of Bills after their introduction (unless already published by Government notice) and to arrange for the printing of all Bills for presentation to the House. Preparation of true copies of Bills passed are submitted, after affixing of the Clerk's signature, to the Administrator for his assent and a Government Notice must be published immediately thereafter indicating the date of operation and assent.

The Clerk has to supervise the day-to-day arrangements for the production of the official Report (Hansard) and act as Editor of it which entails a great deal of work in preparation, proof reading and correction of varityped copy.

The department provides a clerk for every Select Committee of the Assembly, whose duties include (i) the preparation of the Agenda of the Committee and its circulation with all other necessary documents to the Members; (ii) arranging for the attendance of witnesses and the production of written memoranda as required by the Committee; (iii) conducting, on behalf of the Chairman, all correspondence concerned with the work of the Committee which the Chairman may require or authorize; (iv) advising the Chairman on the conduct of proceedings and matters of order arising in the Committee; and (v) keeping the minutes of proceedings of the Committee and overseeing the production and preparation of its report and evidence, if any. After the report has been

prepared and accepted by the Select Committee the Clerk is responsible for seeing that it is brought before the House.

At present the Legislative Department look after the normal day-to-day maintenance and cleaning of the Assembly building, i.e. the Town Hall, at times when sittings or committee meetings are in progress. With the construction of the new Parliament Building it is expected that a Serjeant-at-Arms will be appointed and have responsibility for these matters.

A Library for the use of Members is organised and maintained and the Clerk acts as Branch Secretary to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, attending Regional Conferences as Secretary to the delegation. In this capacity she prepares notes or speeches for Members on subjects for discussion at the Conference.

The staff increase their knowledge of parliamentary procedure by reading books and periodicals dealing with the subject and by keeping in touch through correspondence with the Department of the Clerk of of the Overseas Office, House of Commons, London and Clerks in other Commonwealth territories.

Although not strictly the duty of the Legislative Assembly staff since the separation of duties between the Legislature and the Executive Council in 1967, the Clerk is Secretary of two Executive Council Committees since their formation in 1969, viz. Cayman Islands Currency Committee and the Fiscal Committee.

Other Standing Committees of the Legislature which are appointed for the life of the Legislative Assembly, i.e. 3 years; are the Standing Committee on Roads, the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee.

At the present time the staff is responsible for the sale of all Cayman Islands Laws, Regulations etc. and for the annual compilation for binding and reprinting.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Medical Officer (Dr. V. Billington)	Medical Officer (Cayman Brac)
Medical Officer (Public Health)	(Dr. H. Sen)
(Dr. J. St. C. Polson)	Dental Officer (Dr. G. Hodgins)
Medical Officer (Surgery)	Dental Nurse (Mrs. Hebe McCartney)
(Dr. H. McGladdery, O.B.E.)	Sanitary Inspector (Mr. McNec McLaughlin)

Matron
(Mrs. Ruth McLaughlin)
3 Sisters
11 Nurses
X-Ray and Lab.
Technicians
(Miss Iva Johnson)
(Miss Sheila Sturdy)

Dispenser
(Mrs. A. McLaughlin)
Hospital Secretary
(Mr. Noel Johnson)
Two Clerks
Ward Staff
Kitchen Staff
Porters

The Medical Department, under the Chief Medical Officer, is responsible for all health services of the islands. This includes administration of the Government Hospital in Grand Cayman. Arrangements for starting operation of the Faith Hospital in Cayman Brac, constructed almost entirely by voluntary efforts, have now been completed.

There are 36 beds in the Grand Cayman Hospital and in 1970 patients admitted numbered 1,129 of whom 97 had major operations and 350 minor operations. The number of out-patients treated exceeded 9,700.

Out-patient clinics are held at the hospital every morning and private appointments are taken by the medical staff in the afternoon. The health of the population is by and large very good, the main problems being worm infections in the growing children which can give rise to debility and anaemia and high blood pressure in the adults which may be reaction to the salty atmosphere and the relatively high salt content of the well water. Special clinics for pre-natal care, children and 'Pap' cancer smear tests are also held regularly, a blood donors panel is organised and operations are performed every week.

From time to time specialists come from the University Hospital in Jamaica and the staff has to arrange special clinics and usually operating facilities for the visiting doctors.

Care of patients is the most important task of any medical service but the vast amount of detailed organisation and work entailed in this is often not appreciated by the person who is sick or the relatives who are, naturally, only concerned with one person in need of medical aid. Diet sheets and menus, staff duty rotas, drug orders etc. have to be prepared, arrangements made for transportation etc. of patients needing specialist care and hospitalization abroad, printing, keeping and filing of records, a good deal of correspondence to be attended to and reports and statistics prepared for international authorities such as the British Government and the United Nations.

Doctors, technical and nursing staff have to be available for duty in any emergency and are often expected to be on the wards or at out-patient clinics early in the morning, after they have been engaged attending to accident or emergency cases most of the night.

Specific duties allotted to senior staff are:- Chief Medical Officer — Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, chief administrator, Head of the Medical Department; Medical Officer (Public Health) — General medical duties, minor surgery, all public health matters, out-patient clinics, district clinics; Medical Officer (Surgery) — major and minor operations, general medical duties, out-patient clinics; Medical Officer (Cayman Brac) — A doctor is at present in Cayman Brac in charge of all medical facilities in the Lesser Islands; Dental Officer — in charge of the Dental Clinic and all matters pertaining to dentistry, including visits to Cayman Brac.

On the nursing side, the Matron has responsibility for the oversight of all nursing, ward and kitchen staff, for the training of nurses and for the welfare of in-patients and the general care and cleanliness of the hospital. The Senior X-ray and Laboratory Technician is in charge of the technical aspects — blood, urine and other tests and the taking and processing of X-rays.

The Hospital Secretary's office is the record-keeping, accounting and secretarial unit in the general medical set-up which is vital to the smooth running of the whole department. The Secretary is always a "man on the move", at the docks or stores seeing about supplies, at the airline office booking passages, making arrangements for and meeting visiting medical officials, specialists, advisers, new staff and the two clerks who assist him deal with record-keeping, typing, telephone switchboard operation and other general duties.

For the size of our islands and for the small population of 10,000 our medical services are judged to be good and we are most fortunate in that many generous donors have, from time to time, contributed equipment and gifts for the purchase of necessities which has enabled the hospital to be well supplied with modern equipment.



PUBLIC HEALTH

With one Health Inspector, Mr. McNee McLaughlin, and Dr. J. St. C. Polson being able to devote only one half day per week to public health matters, this section of the medical service is at present really in the nature of what is called a Cleansing Department in larger territories.

The Health Inspector supervises the collection of garbage which is now operating twice weekly throughout the island, including the hotels. There are some outlying areas which are not included in the schedule but the

main areas of George Town, West Bay, Bodden Town, East End and North Side are now covered.

The garbage collection service is operated with two large and one small garbage collection vehicles and will be greatly improved with the arrival of a vehicle to be specially used for hotels, supermarkets, the airport and other establishments which have a large amount of waste.

The rubbish collected is being dumped in swamps in order to fill these and when each area is filled the land will revert to the owner for his use.

In 1971 modern trash cans have been placed strategically around the centre of George Town. Bins with a bigger capacity are on order and will be installed near supermarkets etc. which will leave the smaller units for normal litter. Two street sweepers are employed in George Town.

"Operation Carlift" which is proceeding is an attempt to rid the island of Grand Cayman of the many car wrecks which have become quite a problem to dispose of and an eyesore to resident and visitor alike.

The Health Department are, with the co-operation of other departments, endeavouring to reduce the rat population at such places as the airport and the port in George Town. They are also concerned with quality control in respect of foodstuffs arriving for sale to the public.

NOTE:

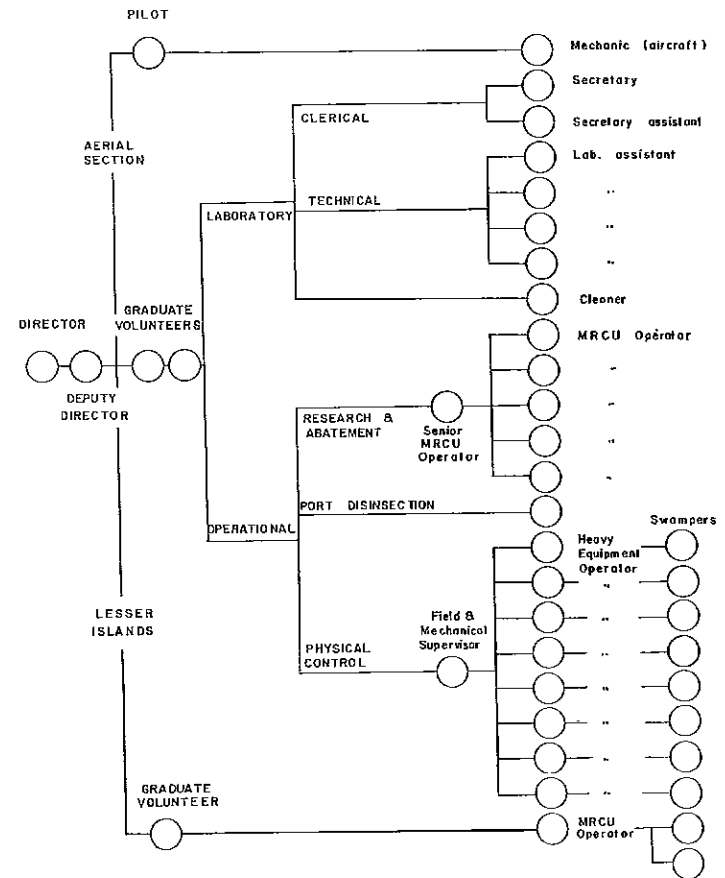
It should be noted that under the law, owners of stores and buildings are required to provide suitable containers for their waste and to place these in such a position that the garbage truck can get near to them. Domestic waste should also be placed in proper bins and placed by the roadside on regular collection days. Fees for this service are payable at the Treasury.



THE MOSQUITO RESEARCH AND CONTROL UNIT

The M.R.C.U. was established in December 1965 by Dr. M.E. C. Giglioli, O.B.E., the present Director, on the earlier recommendation of Dr. R. Lewthwaite, C.M.G., Medical Adviser to the then Ministry of Overseas Development. His recommendation was supported in the interim period by surveys made by British and Canadian entomologists and the present Director aided by Mr. Martin Brunt of the Land Resources Division of O.D.M. All surveys indicated the need for basic research in order to understand the mosquito problem on the islands and determine the most effective and safest means of controlling this nuisance.

M.R.C.U. STAFF



RESEARCH. Since its inception the Unit has had the difficult task of undertaking research concurrent to implementing methods of abatement and control. It was mainly for this reason that use was made of volunteer graduates from the United Kingdom, in order to be able to build up a staff capable of undertaking research which at best is slow and demands personnel who can give their whole time to making observations and recording natural occurrences and relationships. To date, volunteers, as part of their service, have completed specific study projects on identification and description of the various types and habitats of the larvae (wigwag) of these islands; studies in time and factors controlling peak mosquito activity; factors controlling egg hatch; the mosquitos of the Lesser Islands and their control by fish (guppies); and on the number of species of sandflies and their breeding places.

It will be seen that these studies bear direct relation to introducing new or improving existing methods of control.

CONTROL. The Units control activities are two-fold, the abatement of the nuisance mosquito, mainly the black salt marsh mosquito, and the eradication of the yellow fever/dengue carrier in the Lesser Islands.

The methods used are totally different and, because the former lives and breeds in the mangrove swamps, operations against it are much more difficult and expensive.

(1) The black salt marsh mosquito and other nuisance mosquitos are controlled by more than one method in order to ensure that, if the mosquito develops resistance to the insecticide, the islands will not be totally defenceless. For this reason two basic methods are used:- (a) physical control by building dykes and flooding the breeding grounds of the mosquito during the dry season to hatch the egg and kill the wigwag by stranding. For this purpose the Unit has 5 excavators, 1 bulldozer and 2 tractors operated by 8 employees under the leadership of Mr. Tom Jackson. So far 12 miles of dyke between South Sound and Palm Heights, West Bay Road, have been constructed; (b) chemical control which to date has been by abating the nuisance through the use of fogging machines of which the Unit now possesses 11 in Grand Cayman and 1 in Cayman Brac. The daily and yearly maintenance of these is under taken by 5 operators under the direction of Mr. Murphy Powell. Actual fogging at night is done by all members of staff with the public spirited help of the Cayman Volunteer Foggers organised by Capt. Theo. Bodden. These members of staff also collect mosquitos daily from traps in various parts of the island which are used both for research and for keeping the Unit informed of the mosquito situation in order to plan the daily use of fogging machines; (c) air spray control experiments have been commenced in 1971 and results to date suggest

that with as little as three fluid ounces of insecticide per acre, a 90% kill can be effected in the mangrove areas. Studies under Mr. C. Lee, Deputy Director of the Unit on secondment from the United Kingdom Government, continue to improve the size of droplet produced by the equipment in order to decrease the amount used and in so doing reduce the chances of pollution and expenditure to a minimum. Although aerial spraying appears promising, it can never replace physical control because with such efficient killing it is possible to expose very quickly any resistant individual in the population, ending up with a totally resistant mosquito. For this reason an alternative unrelated insecticide, as effective, as safe and as available as the one at present in use (Malathion), must be found and held as a safety factor in case of resistance developing. These aerial spraying operations are in the hands of the pilot, Mr. F. Lesieur and an assistant.

(2) With the yellow fever mosquito in the Lesser Islands, the Unit is receiving financial aid from PAHO/WHO in fighting this domestic mosquito which does not breed in the swamp. Thus treatment is by spraying inside and outside of houses and treating with insecticide any domestic container that will hold water.

In one year since the campaign started under the leadership of Mr. Mike Nathan, a volunteer graduate, and one other member of staff assisted from time to time by casual labour, the percentage of houses where this mosquito was breeding has dropped from 33% to zero in Cayman Brac and from 22% to zero in Little Cayman. It is interesting to note that a 16% positive index is considered by the World Health Organisation as sufficient to start an epidemic if disease had been introduced into the islands.

In Grand Cayman this mosquito was eradicated by Mr. Bertie Ebanks during the early 1950's and for this reason Port Disinsection of all incoming aircraft and ships is undertaken by Mr. Austin Harris in an endeavour to ensure that it continues to remain the only "clean" island in the Caribbean.

From the above it is obvious that many of the activities of the Unit are seasonal and so heavy equipment has its busy time during the dry season and fogging machines during the rains. It follows that the slack period is fully used in yearly maintenance of all equipment which, working in either salt water or with highly corrosive insecticides, demands frequent complete overhaul in order to prolong the life of machines and vehicles. All operational staff are, therefore, part-time mechanics and carpenters.

THE LABORATORY. Assisting the professional staff there are 4 laboratory assistants and two clerical officers. The Lab. Assistants, under Mrs. Nelly McCoy, are responsible for the identification and the

counting of all trapped mosquitos; basic analysis of this data and routine chemical measurements e.g. salinities etc; the measurement and counting of spray droplets on target surfaces used for assessing air sprays, and also for sentinel testing for susceptibility in order to determine if and when resistance starts to develop.

The clerical staff, apart from obvious duties, is concerned with a considerable amount of correspondence with overseas suppliers of equipment, material and spare parts for existing plant.

ANCILLARY WORK. Ancillary work here and elsewhere, involves the collection of much environmental information such as rainfall throughout the islands, tides, and studies of swamp vegetation which have resulted in a book "The Flora of Cayman". An early interest in water stimulated geological and hydro-geological studies which have had other applications and the Unit has been called upon from time to time for advice by other islands.

This department of the Cayman Islands Government is unique in that no similar facility exists anywhere in the West Indies. Even in the U.S.A. where such work is being done on the same mosquito, research falls under Federal and State Agencies with much larger staffs, and control is performed at County level and paid for from County revenues. M.R.C.U. staff are in close contact with the American workers and most are members of the American Mosquito Control Association.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Architect Planner (W. M. Hamilton)	Draughtsman (Carl Farrell)
Building Inspector (N. R. Miller)	Secretary (Miss Norma Peart)

FORMATION: Although some form of development control has been carried out for some years, it was not until 1968 that Government on the advice of the United Nations experts, decided to set up a much improved system. It was obvious that the islands would develop rapidly during the next decade, and it was necessary not only to effectively control development, but to take positive steps to plan its future growth. Valuable assistance was given by a United Nations team and an outline development plan of Grand Cayman, a detailed plan for George Town and draft regulations were prepared. Early in 1970 a qualified Architect/Planner was recruited, and the small department was then able to function fully from that date.

LEGISLATION: In 1963 The Regional Planning Law came into operation but this proved only partially satisfactory despite amendment in 1965, 66 and 67. In 1969 an Interim Development Control Law was introduced which covered planning throughout the whole of the three islands whereas the first piece of legislation only covered a small area of Grand Cayman.

Regulations under the Interim Law were prepared and after some discussion were finally approved and brought into use in January 1971.

The Interim Law is due to expire at the end of 1971 and will be replaced by a comprehensive development and planning law which is expected to come before the Legislature for consideration toward the end of the year.

IMPLEMENTATION: It is the public which develops an island, consequently it is necessary that persons owning land or wishing to develop should know exactly for what purpose land can be used and the various restrictions regarding density and heights of buildings, setbacks from boundaries, carparking requirements etc. Such information is available either at the Planning Office or from the printed regulations available at the office of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Jennett Building, George Town.

Larger projects which may require expatriate labour or staffing either during construction or after completion, have to be referred to the Development Committee so that all details regarding Utility Services, Labour, Financing etc. can be examined and that Government is fully aware of the scale of development and its implications regarding housing requirements, labour supply etc.

APPROVAL PROCEDURE: An application is required for any development whether house or hotel, change of use of any land or building, an advertisement, a subdivision of land etc. Plans showing what is proposed are necessary and a fee is payable in accordance with the scale. Such applications are considered by a Development Control Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Administrator and the decisions are sent to the applicants.

INSPECTION: All approved development is subject to inspection during construction by the Building Inspector and also by an Electrical Inspector who works on a part time basis. Any unauthorised work or work not being carried out in accordance with the approval granted, is reported by the Building Inspector to the Chairman for future action.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS POLICE FORCE

Commissioner of Police and Chief Immigration Officer
(R.F. Pocock)
Deputy Commissioner of Police
(Supt. R. Archer)

Immigration Dept.
Deputy Chief Immigration Officer
5 Immigration Officers

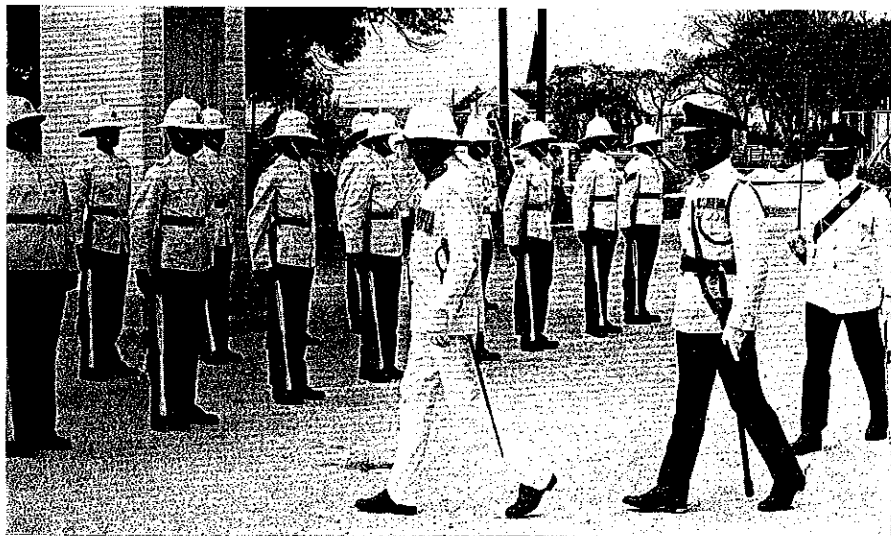
Criminal Investigation Department.
A/Supt. i/c
Inspector
7 Officers

Uniform Branch
A/Inspt. i/c
O/C George Town Police Station
26 Officers.

Staff Officer
Inspector

Courts Officer
A/Inspt.
1 Officer

Traffic & Marine Dept.
A/Inspt. i/c
11 Officers



Two officers are stationed at Cayman Brac and North Side and one each at Bodden Town, East End and West Bay.

The word Police is derived from the Greek word "Polis", meaning the internal control of a state or community, and so the modern Police Force plays a vital role in ensuring that the every day life of a citizen goes on unhindered by criminals or acts of violence. The Police are a body of men and women to whom people can turn in the event of needing assistance and in emergencies for the Force exists to serve the people.

Like any other uniformed and disciplined organisation, the Police Force has a structure of command which includes a top-ranking officer who is normally called the Commissioner or Chief of Police. He in turn has a Deputy who acts for him when he is not available and officers of varying ranks who are responsible for or serve in the running of the different departments, e.g. Immigration, C.I.D., Administration, Traffic & Marine.

In Cayman the Police Force has had to expand very rapidly i.e. from 25 in 1966 to 67 in 1971 (including 7 in training in Barbados), due to development in all fields changing the pace of living and bringing with it social, domestic and physical problems. Commerce has brought new jobs, more money and a better standard of living to the community, but also, unfortunately, a rise in the crime rate and an acceleration of traffic problems.

The Force has, therefore, had to specialise and now falls into various departments which, to some extent operate independently of one another. Police Stations are now manned in all districts and officers have had to be brought in of varying nationalities, but all from within the British Commonwealth of nations, whose job it is "to guard, watch and patrol, to protect life and property, to prevent crime, and to detect offenders, and, by due process of law, bring such offenders before the Courts of Justice."

In addition to becoming more specialized, the Force has also had to become more mobile and modern methods of communication introduced. Our Police Force, which is equipped to be armed and used in cases of emergency, now has 9 general patrol vehicles, 3 traffic patrol vehicles, 4 traffic motor cycles and 3 personnel carriers. It has two radar sets for speed checking and a Mercruiser, "Cayman Protector" for coastal patrol. A V.H.F. radio system, which will later be installed in the radio room of the new Police Headquarters Building, is now in operation so that all fixed stations are linked to all vehicles and are in constant radio contact. Equipment for H F link with Cayman Brac is now in course of installation.

The Deputy Chief Immigration Officer (J. Bostock) is responsible to the Commissioner for all matters relating to arrivals and departures, work permits, Alien registration, deportations and any matter falling under the general term of immigration.

In charge of the C.I.D. Assistant Superintendent D. Tricker leads his staff, Inspector L.A. Prince and 7 officers, in investigations concerned with the drug problem, crime, murders and other major offences.

Inspector V. Ebanks is the Staff Officer to the Commissioner of Police is Bailiff of the Grand Court, and is responsible for serving all civil processes and executing distress warrants. He is delegated by the C.O.P. to inspect premises where applications are made for liquor or cinematograph licences; the immigration of all ships; inspection of out-stations and is scrutineer for firearm applications.

The Officer Commanding George Town Police Station, Assistant Inspector R. Evans, is in charge of the Uniform Branch and is concerned with maintaining the station guard for 24 hours per day, receiving radio and telephone messages and verbal reports. He supplies the guard for the prison and officers for Court duties and sees that beat and patrol duties are covered. He investigates reports, arranges drill and riot parades, assists Customs officers at the airport, looks after exhibits, supervises licenced premises and arranges for prisoners and mental cases to be escorted to Jamaica.

The Traffic and Marine Section under Asst. Inspector A. Sommerville deals with road patrols by cars and motor cycles, investigation of motor vehicle accidents, radar spot checks, radio communications and marine patrol, providing motor-cycle escorts when needed, conducting driving tests, inspection of motor vehicles and maintaining a workshop for minor repair of motor vehicles.

The Courts Officer, Asst. Inspector C. Solomon is Assistant Bailiff to the Grand Court and deals with prosecutions and all matters relating to the Courts or the Legal Department. He sees to the issuing of summonses and warrants of arrest and works in liaison with the Justices of the Peace and Probation Officers, the Coroner and other Court officers.

Assisting in the work of the Force are two Secretaries who are responsible to the Commissioner and his Deputy respectively, a clerical officer in the C.I.D. and an office messenger.

At present the Force operates from a dilapidated building and cramped conditions but it is expected that a modern building will be constructed shortly, plans for which have already been drawn up.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT



Postmaster-General

(Mrs. Hope Glidden-Borden, Acting)

Executive Officer in charge of in-coming and out-going mails

(Miss Eulene Watler)

Clerical Officer in charge of Philately Section

(Mrs. Nadine McLean)

The Postmaster-General has complete oversight of the operation of the postal system throughout the Cayman Islands. This includes supervision of the staff at the main post office in George Town and also sub-postmistresses in the various districts. This officer also deals with the issuing of radio frequencies and amateur radio licences.

The staff of 13 at the main post office deals with:-

In-coming mail which has to be sorted into districts. The George Town mail is then sorted into private letter boxes and "general delivery" and the district letters are put into bags and despatched to the various postmistresses. This includes air mail, surface mail and book post. *Out-going mail* which is put through the franking machine and sorted according to country destination and, in the case of the United States, into States. It is then weighed (and sometimes returned to sender for additional postage), counted and listed on appropriate forms in accordance with international postal regulations, then put into sacks, sealed and despatched by aircraft or ship. *Parcels* received are sorted according to districts, import duties assessed and recorded in a book, advice slips made out for addressees and finally import duty is collected when the parcel is delivered to the addressee. Parcels for the districts are sent with the letter post. Outgoing parcels are stamped, recorded individually, sacked and despatched.

Registered mail going out is all entered in detail in a book and is despatched in a separate bag with other mail and, coming in, is also recorded in detail and notices posted to addressees as in the case of parcels.

Numerous enquiries are dealt with from stamp collectors from all over the world and the philatelic side of the work of the post office is a full time job for more than one officer.

Three members of staff are employed at the *public counter* selling stamps, air letters, first day covers, money and postal orders, and receiving and delivering registered mail. At the end of the day their stocks of stamps etc. are replenished from the main stock which is kept in the vault and their books have to be balanced ready for next morning.

All mail from the outside world normally comes through the U.S.A. and has, therefore, to be recorded in kilos and the terminal charges calculated in gold francs. Each bag despatched from Cayman contains a copy of the form on which is recorded the amount of mail in kilos and the amount due to the United States for handling charges in respect of every country for which mail in that particular bag is destined. It is thus necessary for the post office to have an *accounting section* which processes all mail accounts for foreign mail (usually from the U.S. and Jamaica). Terminal charges for the transshipment of mail are set internationally and detailed accounts are received quarterly. These have to be checked with our records and payment made which is quite a heavy assignment.

The Cayman Islands also receive credits on all parcels received from foreign countries. This means that claims have to be made by our postal authorities on prescribed forms which go to Washington for processing and payments are received from that source.

Records of all in-coming and out-going mails are kept for statistical purposes, which again requires constant attention. This is a section that has been somewhat neglected due to shortage of staff in the past.

District post offices handle the receipt and despatch of letters and parcels, sale of stamps etc. and indents for supplies are handled at the main post office. District mail is dealt with in a similar way to foreign mail in that it is counted and recorded each day.

All in charge of sub-postmistresses, there are Sub Post Offices at Bodden Town, East End, North Side, Savannah and West Bay in Grand Cayman and in Cayman Brac we have a main post office at Stake Bay and sub-offices at Creek, Spot Bay, West End and Little Cayman. In addition there are what are called Postal Agencies at Breakers, Gun Bay, Hell, South Sound and Old Man Bay in Grand Cayman and at Watering Place in Cayman Brac. At Sub Post Offices stamps are sold, in-coming and out-going mails dealt with, import duties collected and registered mail processed whereas at the Postal Agencies no parcels are dealt with or import duties collected. The main office at Stake Bay, Cayman Brac, exchanges mail with the G.P.O. in George Town and they in turn distribute this to the various sub-offices in the Brac. This office holds the main stamp indent and replenishes the indents at the sub-offices.

Thus it can be seen that the organisation of a postal service is quite complex and entails much more than gathering the letters we post, putting them in a bag and sending them off by plane or ship.

PROBATION AND WELFARE SECTION

Senior Officer — Mrs. Joyce Hylton.

Officer — Mrs. Esmé Gay Jackson.

Probation

After a child is apprehended by the police for an offence under the Juvenile Offenders Law the matter is first referred to the Probation Officers. These Officers are then responsible for preparing a confidential comprehensive report on the child's background, i.e. family and home, school, mental history, health, general behaviour, employment (if left school) and character, and also supply a general observation which brings out any points of relevance and importance not covered on the printed report form.

The Probation Officer attends the Juvenile Court and the case is heard before the Stipendiary Magistrate or three Justices of the Peace, one of whom must be a woman. Before any decision is made regarding the treatment of the offender, the Probation Officer is requested to present the report and sometimes is required to answer questions.

If the Judge or Panel decides that the child shall be placed on probation and an Order to this effect is made, it is the duty of the Probation Officer to advise, assist and befriend the offender. This entails visits to the home to give any help that is required in dealing with the child. Sometimes it is necessary to see that a child goes back to school or that a job is secured and sometimes the Court requires the child to attend regularly at the Probation Office.

Where an Approved School Order is made the Probation Officers have to make all arrangements for the child to be sent to Jamaica and taken care of by the Ministry of Youth and Community Development. If a Fit Person Order is made by the Court the child is also sent to Jamaica and is placed by the same Ministry in a Girls or Boys Home.

In respect of all these children there is a constant flow of correspondence between the Probation Officers here in Cayman and the Children's Officers in Jamaica to keep the Officers and the parents informed of the progress and welfare of the child. Our Officers encourage parents to write to the children and, if possible, to visit them in Jamaica.

Case records are kept for each person under supervision.

Voluntary Supervision

The heavier case load, however, is of voluntary supervision, i.e. dealing with the preventative aspect, trying to help children before they are taken up by the law. Parents visit the Probation Office with their

problems and if voluntary supervision fails the children are reported to the Police and are taken to the Juvenile Court. Cases coming under the heading of voluntary supervision include non-co-operative behaviour in schools; children who refuse to attend school; children whose parents suspect them of gambling or stealing or some other misdemeanour are brought for the Officers to talk to them; and ex-probation cases and after-care come in this category too.

Welfare

Cases under the Child Care and Protection Law, which covers care, protection and control of children, are dealt with in this Department. Numbers are increasing and there is more and more evidence of sad neglect by a parent or parents. For some it is necessary to find foster homes in Cayman, which is a great problem. Foster homes also have to be found for children who are deserted by parents going abroad and children who are in need of care and attention because the mother has to go away for medical treatment or to prison. Attention is also given to families whose breadwinner is in prison.

Adult Probation and Welfare

The Probation Officers are often requested by the Court to prepare a social enquiry report regarding a person who is appearing charged with an offence and this is considered by the Judge before he passes sentence. A few adults are also placed on probation.

These Officers deal with many matrimonial disputes, and applications for government assistance for medical and dental aid or glasses are investigated and a file kept on all cases. Applications for Poor Relief are processed and the Officers dispense whatever help the government is able to give.

Adoption

Mrs. Jackson is Secretary to the Adoption Board and in charge of arrangements for adoption. Mrs. Hylton is responsible for the confidential observation reports on the home and premises of the proposed adoptors. Since this law came into effect in 1967 only four cases have actually been dealt with but nine adoptions are now in process.

In all these matters the casework involved is very time consuming but is of vital importance to the well-being of the individuals concerned.

Refugees and Repatriates

The welfare of Cuban refugees, i.e. finding the necessary clothing and food and settling them in the quarters which Government has provided, is the concern of this Department.

Before Caymanians are repatriated from Cuba, the Officers have to check that the sponsors are able to take care of their relatives. After the repatriates arrive there is the necessity to see they are settled and rehabilitated in schools, work etc. Clothing, household goods and often food have to be provided to assist them at the beginning.

Community Development

The Probation and Welfare Section looks after the provision of District Libraries. At present a satisfactory library service is set up in Cayman Brac and books are catalogued and numbered for the districts of Grand Cayman in readiness for the arrival of a Mobile Library, the operation of which will be the responsibility of these Officers.

Cost-of-Living Index.

The Welfare Officers go round to the stores once every month to collect prices of selected foodstuffs and merchandise in order that a Cost-of-Living Index may be compiled by the Economist.

When these Officers come to work each morning, they never know what the day will bring, but they do know that, in some way, they will be called upon to help someone who perhaps has nowhere else to turn.

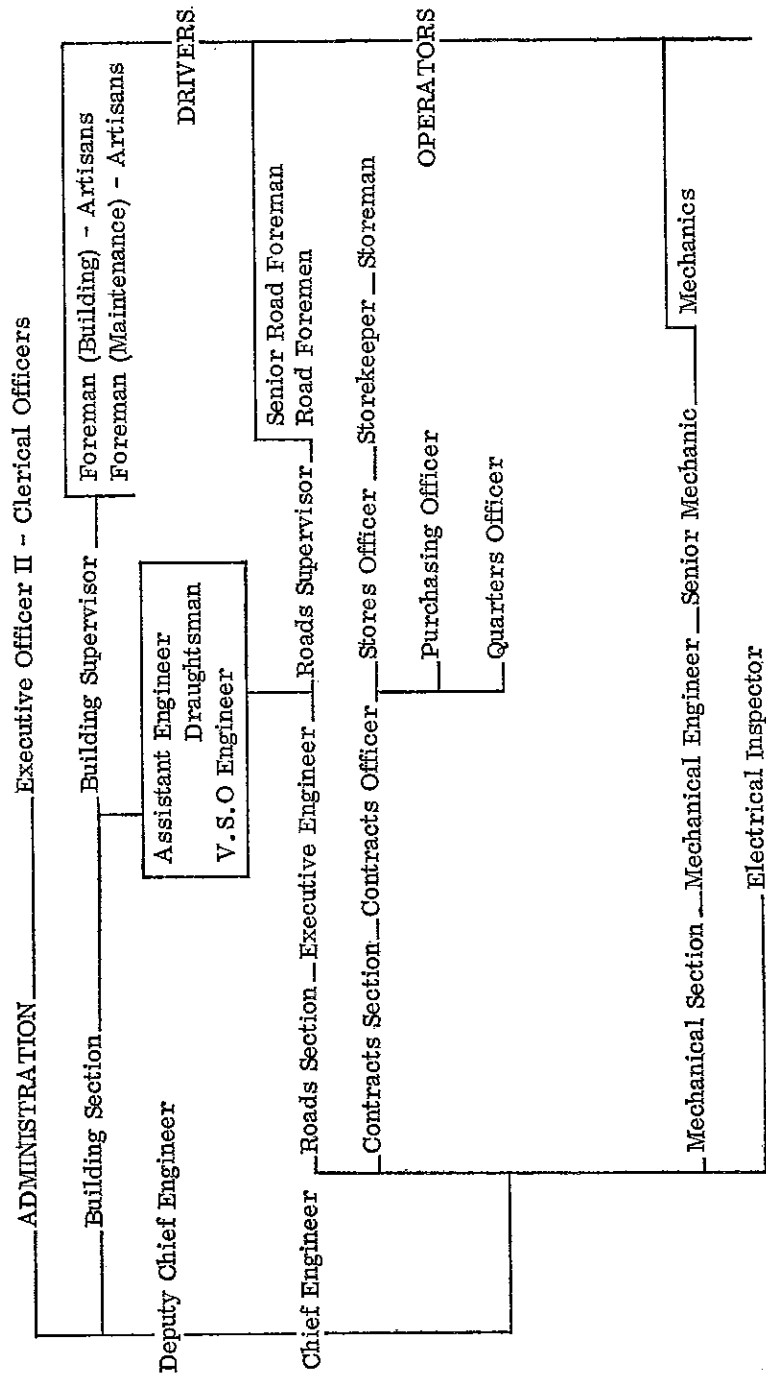
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department is headed by the Chief Engineer, Mr. S.G. Cook, who advises Government on engineering matters and organises and supervises the public works operation in the islands. He is a member of the Development Committee and the Development Control Board, has been co-opted on to the Roads Board and sits on the Tenders Committee when necessary.

Much of the Chief Engineer's time is spent with advisers, consultants on construction schemes in being or proposed, and with visitors who are interested in engineering works. He holds progress and programme meetings with his Section Heads twice per month and is ultimately responsible for the preparation of the annual Estimates.

His deputy, Mr. E.C. Tibbetts, B.E.M., has particular responsibility for the functioning of the departmental administration and the organisation and supervision of the Direct Labour Building Force and the minor repairs squad who are concerned with the maintenance of public property.

The Executive Engineer, Mr. Brian Daniel, carries out the roads and airports construction and maintenance programmes and allied works



such as erection of road signs, painting of white lines, drainage etc. assisted by Mr. E. Marsh, Roads Supervisor. Mr. Daniel also assists with the design of civil engineering structures and operates the Olivetti computer to assist him with design and other calculations. This computer is a gift from Great Britain.

Mr. Trevor Phillips, Contracts Officer and a Quantity Surveyor, deals with estimating and the preparation of documents for building contracts let by Government. He also gives advice as to the planning and technical aspects of direct labour building projects. He prepares estimates of work proposed for inclusion in the Annual Estimates and the cost of construction work requested by other departments for inclusion in their Estimates. He supervises the work of the Stores, Purchasing and Quarters Officers.

The mechanical equipment section has a senior mechanic, Mr. D. C. West, his assistant Mr. L. Jackson and temporary staff as required. They are responsible for the maintenance of the equipment which at the present time includes 3 heavy tracked tractors; 3 heavy wheeled tractors, 3 industrial tractors, 4 graders and a maintainer, 6 rollers, a Priestman Tiger dragline and crane, a 7 ton mobile crane, 3 bitumen distributors, 1 bitumen heater, 14 heavy tipping trucks, 4 water tankers, 5 pick-ups, 3 minimokes and assorted other equipment like compressors, generators, welding sets etc. Some of this equipment is in Cayman Brac, where Mr. Erbin Tibbetts is Works Supervisor and there are two plant operators. The operators and drivers of heavy equipment are under the leadership of Mr. H. Watler.

The Stores are in charge of Mr. John Woodward, Stores Officer, assisted by temporary staff.

On the administrative side in the Public Works office there are two clerical officers who are book-keepers, two typists, a Quarter's Officer, a Purchasing Clerk and a Draughtsman.

Posts vacant in 1970 in the P.W.D. are Mechanical Engineer, Executive Officer II, Assistant Engineer, V.S.O. Engineer, Building Supervisor, Senior Road Foreman, Road Foreman, Storekeeper and Storeman. The posts of Building Foreman and Maintenance Foreman, normally on the establishment, are both held by temporary workers which increases the work-load of existing staff and limits the work which can be undertaken by the department.

It is the present policy of Government that the P.W.D. shall deal only with the up-keep of public property and new construction of buildings up to a maximum value of J\$400,000 and construction of roads up to a value of J\$260,000. All other capital projects are let to contractors.

The up-keep and maintenance work of this arm of Government is continually expanding.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS TOURIST BOARD

The Tourist Board was set up in January 1966 under the chairmanship of Mr. Eric Bergstrom, M.B.E. to promote tourism and plan publicity for the Cayman Islands.

In addition to Mr. Bergstrom, there are six non-official members including the two elected Members of the Assembly who serve on the Executive Council, and three official members — the Financial Secretary, the Assistant Administrator and Mr. V. E. Chenea, O.B.E. who was appointed as Director, North America in 1967 being paid a small salary for his services.

The Board maintains an office in the centre of George Town where Mrs. A. C. Panton and Mrs. C. Glidden deal with the enquiries, personal and by mail, and carry out the day to day business operation of the Board. A Tourist Board office was set up in Miami in January 1968 with a Director, Sales Manager and Secretary and since then a saleswoman has been employed to assist in handling the increasing load of sales work in North America and also a part-time Public Relations Officer engaged on the publicity side. An agent has also been appointed in New York and the Board is represented in London by the West India Committee and plans are being made to increase this representation in 1972.

The preparation of brochures, publicity material, films and other advertising matter has been placed by the Board in the hands of Samuel B. Crispin & Associates of Miami on a contract basis.

Largely due to the efforts of the Board and its staff, tourism figures have steadily risen over the past five years until now, together with the tax-haven operation, this is considered the main economy of the islands. In 1970 22,888 tourists visited the islands as compared with 8,244 in 1966.

Locally the Tourist Board has tried consistently to acquaint the islanders, by annual reports to Members of the Assembly and others interested in the tourist industry and by a publicity campaign, as to the great benefits which can be derived from tourism and the need for visitors to be made welcome so that they will not only want to return themselves but will encourage their friends to come here.

Currently the Board are trying to work out a system of registration of hotels and cottages for rent to tourists in order to ensure that these establishments keep up a certain standard both in the condition of the buildings and in the service offered to tourists.

The Miami personnel spend a great deal of time trying to interest potential investors in coming to the Cayman Islands to see for themselves the possibilities of putting down new hotels etc. Mr. V. E. Chenea had

worked very hard on this particular aspect of promotion and also on trying to attract a major airline to service the islands.

The Tourist Board operates on a sum of money voted annually as part of the Government Estimates and account of expenditure has to be given in the same way as any other department. Since the amount required is increasing annually Government is at the present time considering whether it would be wise to make this statutory board into a full department of the civil service.

CHAPTER 7

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE

Because of the gap in communication between Government and the populace which was beginning to become evident, it was decided in 1970 to appoint an Information Officer.

In February 1971 Mrs. Olive H. Miller took up this post and set up the Information Service.

Fact Sheets on various aspects, giving information continually requested by post and by personal enquiry were prepared. These are now available on No. 1. Requirements for residence and work permits, No. 2. Building in Grand Cayman, No. 3. Investing or forming a Company, No. 4. Schooling and No. 5. Building in Cayman Brac.

Correspondence or interviews on a multitude of enquiries from private individuals and business concerns ranging from real estate to the purchase of a schooner, requests for photographs of the Administrator to population projections, from how to bring a dog into the islands to the purchase of shells, from requests for maps and history books to how to secure a licence to practice dentistry in Cayman, are dealt with daily.

A good deal of time has to be given to the preparation of material for Reports for outside agencies and international bodies. For example the Colonial Report on the Cayman Islands for the years 1966-70 has been prepared, Whittaker's Who's Who in the Caribbean, the United Nations Statistical Year Book and the West Indies Year Book, the Report required under Article 73 (e) of the U.N. Charter etc. all have to be prepared or up-dated.

Information releases and photographs are prepared for the press. These include replies from the various departments to points raised by articles or letters which appear in the newspaper. This medium is also used to explain to the public government decisions or intentions and the reasons for them.

As time goes on the work of this officer will include preparation of Government publications (of which this is the first), preparation of material for broadcasting on the Radio Station which it is hoped to operate early in 1972, organising of campaigns e.g. Road Safety in schools and the supply of films for use at such meetings as PTA's.

CHAPTER 8

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

PART I

THE EARLY DAYS

In the early days of settlement, public affairs were administered by Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. The Justices functioned under the direction of one of their number, selected from among themselves, and styled "Governor".

2. Then in 1832, the Cayman Islands (which had been under the shadowy control of the Governor of Jamaica for two centuries, although no Governor visited them until 1834) were given the representative government and an equal number of elected members known as "Vestrymen" were added to the administrative body. At the same time the title "Custos" was substituted for that of "Governor". With this new representation the number of members sitting in the Legislative Assembly of Justices and Vestry was as high as 30 to 40. Justices were, and still are appointed under a Grand Commission of the Peace.

3. Partly with a view to economy and partly for administrative convenience, a number of changes were made or attempted by the British Government during the reign of Queen Victoria in the relationship of the different West Indian Colonies. The first was the Turks and Caicos Islands which were detached in 1848 from the Bahamas and established as a separate colony under the superintendence of the Governor of Jamaica. This arrangement lasted until 1873, when they were annexed to Jamaica by an Order-in-Council.

4. In 1863 an Act of Parliament provided that the Justices and Vestry should continue to exercise legislative powers, their enactments being subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica. It was at this time that the Cayman Islands were formally annexed to Jamaica, ten years before the Turks and Caicos Islands.

5. In 1898 the powers of the Custos were vested in a "Commissioner" who combined administrative duties with those of a Judge of the Grand Court. This arrangement endured until 1957, when a Stipendiary Magistrate was appointed for the first time. This officer, in the absence of the appointment of any person to be Judge, had the powers and jurisdiction of Judge of the Grand Court in all cases except capital felony.

PART II

CONSTITUTIONAL DISCUSSIONS

1. It is interesting to note that on the 1st September, 1937 a Resolution was passed by the Assembly of Justices and Vestry to "appoint a Select Committee to consider and report on the Constitution of the Assembly". No records have yet been found as to the outcome of this Select Committee or what recommendations were submitted by that body. The composition of the Committee was:

Mr. A. C. Panton
Mr. E. S. Parsons
Mr. T. W. Farrington
Mr. E. D. Merren
Mr. A. B. Conolly

2. At the Special Meeting of the Legislative Assembly of Justices and Vestry held on the 27th of March, 1957 the then Commissioner, Major A. H. Donald, in a message to the members recommended that, following on the advice of the Governor of Jamaica, the Assembly should submit the Constitution of the Cayman Islands to paper in a form that would be satisfactory for either a separate Order-in-Council or a part of the Jamaica Constitution Order-in-Council. At this time discussions were being held about the establishment of a Federation of the West Indies. He further said that in any case it had been conveyed to Members that Her Majesty's Government would not be satisfied with anything so vague and incomplete as the present Constitution, with its hosts of unwritten conventions and customs, in the way things are done both in the Cayman Islands and in relation to Jamaica which should be in a written Constitution.

3. The then Advisory Executive Council (appointed on the recommendation of Major Donald, shortly after his arrival in the Islands in 1956) undertook to work on a rough draft which would form the basis for discussions.

4. Shortly after there were discussions and visits by delegations to Jamaica concerning the new Constitution and in 1959 the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands ceased to be dependencies of Jamaica (although the Governor of Jamaica continued to be Governor of the Islands) and became separate colonies with Legislatures partly elected by universal adult suffrage.

5. The Constitution, the first written one in the Islands' history, came into operation on the 4th of July, 1959, and provided for a Legislature of:

The Administrator
 12 elected members
 2 or 3 nominated members
 2 or 3 official members

a total of 19 members.

Provision was also made for an Executive Council consisting of:

The Administrator, when the Governor is presiding, but not otherwise;
 Two official members,
 One nominated Member,
 Two elected Members.

THE YEARS 1955 TO 1961

1. In the intervening years between 1955 and 1961 the Legislature had discussions on the economic development of the Cayman Islands in relation to the West Indian Federation which was introduced at the London Conference of April, 1953. It is of importance to note that on the 7th of April, 1955, a memorial was addressed to the Secretary of State by the Justices and Vestry on the question of the constitutional future of the Cayman Islands. In that memorial their three main aims were expressed as follows:

“First, we wish to retain the right to control entry to our Islands;
 Secondly, we wish to retain our right to decide what taxes should be imposed upon us;
 Thirdly, we wish to retain our right to maintain our established channels of trade and employment overseas”.

2. On the 11th of January, 1957, the delegates of the Justices and Vestry prepared a memorandum for the Chief Minister of Jamaica in which the aims set out above were amplified, those relating to economic affairs (the second and third) being expanded.

3. The Federation was doomed from the start because although on the 3rd of August, 1960, an Order-in-Council granted full internal self-Government to the Federation, the Federation remained hopelessly weak as it had no power to levy income tax or customs duties and was dependent for its revenue on a levy in each of the territories. Jamaica and Trinidad were by far the most important units, containing between them 77 per cent of the total population and 83 per cent of the land area of the Federation; therefore without their loyal support the Federation was doomed to failure and unfortunately, the attitudes of these two Colonies to the Federation were fundamentally opposed.

4. The structure of the Plan of Federation and Independence (which was set for the 31st of May, 1962) as regards the Cayman Islands was:

“The Cayman, Turks and Caicos Islands should not have unit status, but special relationships were to be arranged”.

5. Various discussions followed between representatives of the

Cayman Islands, Jamaica and Federal representatives. The outcome of these discussions was that the following proposals, which were generally acceptable to the Legislative Assembly were to form the basis of the Cayman Islands' relationship with the Federation:

- (a) The Cayman Islands would cease to be a part of the Federation;
- (b) the existing relationship between the United Kingdom Government and the Cayman Islands should cease;
- (c) the new status of the Cayman Islands would take the form of a special constitutional relationship to the Federation regulated largely by the terms of a treaty between the United Kingdom Government, the Federal Government and the Government of the Cayman Islands, under which the Federal Government would be responsible for defence and external affairs in relation to the Cayman Islands;
- (d) an essential feature of this arrangement is that the Cayman Islands will enjoy full internal self-government. This means that as regards internal affairs the Government of the Cayman Islands will exercise full authority over the entire range of governmental activity (i.e. there will be no question of a division of authority as between Federation and units as will exist with regard to the Territories of the Federation).

6. The relationship proposed would be subject to review at the end of five years whereupon the following alternative courses might be adopted:

- (a) the Cayman Islands might elect to cease the association with the Federation, and Her Majesty's Government will be expected to give an undertaking now that they would resume responsibility for the Cayman Islands in such a case;
- (b) the Federal Government might decide, notwithstanding the desire of the Cayman Islands to continue the association, and should that association cease, in which case again Her Majesty's Government would be expected to have given an undertaking to resume responsibility for the Islands;
- (c) both the Federal Government and the Governor of the Cayman Islands might agree to continue the association either on the same basis or on a new basis.

7. The position was that under these arrangements the position of the Cayman Islands in the world in the next five years would be that of an internally self-governing country within the Commonwealth, but

linked with the Federal Government of the West Indies for the special purpose of external affairs and defence. The internal position would therefore be complete self-government on lines similar to those of other West Indian territories, and the proposals were agreed with the Legislative Assembly.

- (a) A Lieutenant-Governor as head of state who would be required to act in accordance with the advice of a Council of Ministers, which would replace the present Executive Council. The Lieutenant-Governor would be appointed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for a period of three years at a time, the appointment being made after the Chief Minister of the Cayman Islands had been consulted and had been able to express the view of the Council of Ministers. The Governor of Jamaica, who at that time was also Governor of the Cayman Islands, would cease to have any responsibilities for the Cayman Islands.
- (b) The Council of Ministers would consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, who would normally preside but would have no vote; The Chief Minister; two or three other Ministers; and the Attorney-General.
- (c) The Chief Minister would be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor from the members of the Legislative Assembly, and he would be the member who is best able to command the confidence of a majority of the members of the Assembly. He would vacate his office if the Assembly voted in favour of a revocation of his appointment with either a two-thirds majority at one meeting, or a clear majority at two successive meetings.
- (d) The other Ministers would be selected by the Chief Minister from the members of the Assembly, and would be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor at the request of the Chief Minister. They would vacate their offices either at the request of the Chief Minister or if the Chief Minister himself resigned or had his appointment revoked.
- (e) In order to separate the legal and judicial functions hitherto performed by a single officer — the Stipendiary Magistrate — a new post of Attorney-General would be created. He would be solely responsible for the institution and discontinuance of prosecutions and, as a Member of the Council of Ministers, he would also hold a portfolio. He would be an official, and would be appointed on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

(f) The Chief Minister would be responsible for the allocation of duties to the Ministers, but at the outset the responsibilities of the Government would be carried out on the following lines:

- (i) Chief Minister
Finance and Development, and certain special duties such as the appointment of Justices of the Peace, repatriation, and hurricane relief work.
- (ii) Minister for Social Services
Education, Public Health and Social Services, such as prisons and poor relief.
- (iii) Minister for Trade, Works & Communications
Trade and industry, public works and communications.
- (iv) Attorney-General
Police, Emigration and Immigration, Deportation, and various legal matters.

(g) The Legislative Assembly would continue in existence and would consist of twelve elected members and two nominated members. But the existing official members would vanish from the Assembly. The Attorney-General would serve as Speaker of the Assembly.

8. The Cayman Islands at that time were being called upon to face great changes with but little time to gain experience in this new form of Government. It was for this reason that the proposals for the new Constitution contained some minor variations from the common pattern — though without derogation from the principle that the elected representatives of the people should control absolutely the affairs of the Islands. It was for this reason that the Lieutenant-Governor would preside over the Council of Ministers and the Public Service Commission, and that the Attorney-General would be a member of the Council of Ministers and hold a portfolio. These officials would thus be able to assist the first Ministers with advice in important matters.

9. The estimated recurrent cost at that time of the proposed new Constitution was £22,000 which included an element of £10,000 as a contribution to the Federal Government.

10. In 1961, the Government of Jamaica, led by Mr. Norman Manley, decided to hold a referendum on the question of whether or not the colony should remain in the Federation, and the referendum held on the 19th of September showed a majority of 35,535 in favour of secession. The Government accepted the decision.

IN PREPARATION FOR THE 1962 CONSTITUTION

1. On the 18th of January, 1962 a Public Meeting of the Legislative Assembly was held with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, G.B.E., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the Governor pointed out that since Jamaica had made its decision not to join the federation, a delegation from the territory was going to London in the first week in February and the date for the Jamaica independence would be decided then. It was necessary to have the decision of the Cayman Islands by that date. Secondly, should the Islands wish to have an association with Jamaica it would be necessary for Jamaica's new Constitution to have inserted a short provision to enable Jamaica to legislate for these Islands, and to assume responsibility for Foreign Affairs, Defence, etc. There were therefore two choices open to the Cayman Islands:

- (a) Association with Jamaica
- (b) or continued association with the United Kingdom

He pointed out that the advantages of an Association with the United Kingdom would be:

- (a) There would probably be a gradual move towards self-government;
- (b) retention by right to be citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, the people would continue to carry their present passports, United Kingdom passports with the "Cayman Islands" label, continue to use the Union Jack and the National Anthem;
- (c) The cost would be less; and
- (d) The Cayman Islands would continue to have foreign representation by British Consuls all over the world.

DISADVANTAGES: CONTINUED ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM:

- (a) There may be difficulties in getting aid and assistance from an independent Jamaica, such as are enjoyed today, which include accommodation for sick patients, etc.;

- (b) The United Kingdom is a very long distance from the Islands and though the United Kingdom values greatly the link with the Cayman Islands, one must be realistic and realise that it will be more difficult to get aid and help from the United Kingdom so far away from the Cayman Islands;
- (c) If one looked into the future, it might be possible that the future generations of the Cayman Islands might not be content forever with an association with the United Kingdom;
- (d) There would be no experimental period such as the five years which had been contemplated when these Islands proposed last year to have complete internal self-government with a link with the Federal Government for Defence and External Affairs.

ASSOCIATION WITH JAMAICA

ADVANTAGES:

- (a) These Islands would have to have internal self-government at once as soon as Jamaica gained her independence, if the internal affairs of the Islands were not to be controlled by Jamaica;
- (b) Would the Jamaica Government be willing to continue to supply the technical advice and experts and the other services?
- (c) There would be a breathing space of five years;
- (d) In the dim and distant future, would the future generation, children and grand-children, wish to link with the Caribbean rather than with Europe? This might be considered a good reason for association with Jamaica.

DISADVANTAGES:

- (a) Cost. An association with an independent Jamaica would naturally cost a lot as Jamaica itself would have to provide representation in other parts of the world and it would be natural to expect that were the Cayman Islands linked with Jamaica, they should bear a proportionate part of the cost these services, and of the defence forces;
- (b) The Cayman Islands might be expected, if not initially, to accept Jamaican nationality and its flag, though this matter was not yet settled, and the Governor said that he could not, at this stage, give a firm answer. He said that this problem, as regards the Turks and Caicos Islands, was not being tackled. He hoped, that if an association with Jamaica was decided, it would be possible during the experimental period, for these Islands to retain their present status, though at the end of the five years' trial an irrevocable decision would have to be made;

- (c) In the dim and distant future through an association with Jamaica these Islands might lose their separate identity.

On the 19th of January, 1962, after discussions on points raised above by the Governor, the following Resolution, moved by T.W. FARRINGTON and seconded by E.D. MERREN was passed unanimously by Legislative Assembly:

"IT IS THE WISH OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS:

1. TO CONTINUE THEIR PRESENT ASSOCIATION WITH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM;
2. TO NEGOTIATE WITH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR INTERNAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS AS TO TIMING"

PART V

INSTITUTION OF MEMBERSHIP SYSTEM

1. On the 9th of February, 1962, the Legislature, by majority, agreed to accept and introduce the recommendation of the Governor for a "Membership" system of Government as a prelude to the eventual introduction of a "Ministerial" system of Government. This system would serve to train the Members, Civil Servants and the public in the working of a Ministerial system. To enable this to be done, and particularly as the Present Members of the Executive Council were not elected or appointed with the "Membership" system in mind, it was considered proper that the present Members of the Executive Council should resign their seats by writing under their hand addressed to the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Legislative Assembly would then be invited to elect two new members of the Executive Council from among the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly (or re-elect either or both the former Members). As regards the nominated member, provided the Legislative Assembly were unanimous in their recommendation, the Governor would be prepared to exercise his discretion in the manner requested. If, however, the Legislative Assembly did not reach unanimous agreement, the Governor, it was understood, would have to decide who would be selected.

2. The first members to the Executive Council under this new system were:

HON. T. W. FARRINGTON
HON. E. D. MERREN

and eventually the Governor's nominee was HON. CAPT. T. R. BODDEN.

The subjects allocated were:

- (a) Member for Finance and Development
- (b) Member for Social Services
- (c) Member for Works and Communications

The system obtains up until the present time, i.e. January, 1971.

3. Of note was the point made by the Governor in his discussions with Members in January, 1962 when he recommended this system in that it would be the same as that enjoyed then by the British Virgin Islands, this territory having been under this system for the past 8 years and were still satisfied. The British Virgin Islands obtained a new Constitution (being the Ministerial system), which came into operation in 1967. This provides for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consists of the Chief Minister, two other Ministers, and two ex-officio members, namely, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. The Administrator, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Minister may, by directions in writing, assign to any Minister responsibility for the conduct of any business of the Government, including responsibility for the administration of any department of Government, with certain exceptions such as external affairs, defence, including armed forces, internal security, including Police Force, the terms and conditions of service of persons holding or acting in public offices, the administration of the courts; finance, which shall be the responsibility of the Administrator, although he may, after consultation with the Chief Minister, assign to any member of the Executive Council, responsibility for the conduct on behalf of the Administrator of any business in the Legislative Council with respect to any of the said matters.

REQUEST FOR INTERNAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND VESTING
OF GOVERNOR'S POWERS IN A PERSON OTHER THAN
ADMINISTRATOR

1. On the 29th of June, 1962 the following motion was passed by the majority of the Members of the Legislature (this was as an amendment to a motion moved by O. L. PANTON, seconded by R. E. McTAGGART):

"AND WHEREAS it is the wish of the people of the Cayman Islands that a Constitution providing for full Internal Self-Government be granted immediately after the forthcoming General elections in October, 1962 —

BE IT RESOLVED that Her Majesty the Queen be requested to make the necessary Order-in-Council varying the Constitution to permit the powers now vested in the Governor of the Cayman Islands to be vested in the interim in the British High Commissioner in Jamaica or some fit and proper person not residing in the Cayman Islands".

2. At a farewell meeting with the Legislature on the 6th of July, 1962 the Governor of Jamaica explained to members that he was unable to support the Resolution and on 26th of July, 1962 His Excellency the Governor wrote the Administrator that the Secretary of State had received and considered the Resolution and asked that the Assembly be informed that he regretted that, for the following reasons, it was not possible for effect to be given to the wishes of the Assembly as expressed in the Resolution:

- (a) *Internal Self-Government immediately after the October Elections.* On the 12th April, 1962 the Secretary of State expressed his willingness to receive a delegation from the newly elected Legislative Assembly; if that Assembly so desired, to discuss constitutional advance but that the meeting could not conveniently be held until towards the end of 1962 or early 1963. In view of the detailed work, etc. it was estimated that the earliest date by which such a Constitution could come into effect would probably be about September, 1963. Moreover, it was considered that the present Assembly had no mandate from the people of the Cayman Islands to request internal self-Government; and that this question could not be decided until after the general elections, so that the people of the

- Cayman Islands could, at the election campaign meetings, have the opportunity of expressing views on this important matter.
- (b) *Transfer of Governor's powers in the interim to the British High Commissioner in Jamaica or to some fit and proper person not residing in the Cayman Islands.* It was not practicable for the Governor's powers to be transferred to the British High Commissioner in Jamaica, since the High Commissioner could be placed in a most embarrassing position if, for example, he exercised his powers as "Governor" of the Cayman Islands in a matter which was against the interests of Jamaica. The only other authority outside the Cayman Islands to whom it would be practicable to transfer the Governor's powers would be the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State could not, for example, assent to Laws, as this is a function which is exercised in a Colony by the Queen's representative.

3. It was further explained that the need for a revised Constitution for the Cayman Islands arose from the fact that Jamaica would achieve Independence on the 6th of August, 1962, at which time the office of the Governor of the Cayman Islands would disappear. This revision of the Constitution had not been regarded as an exercise for granting a more advanced Constitution than the Islands at present enjoy, but merely to arrange for the transfer of the Governor's powers in the most practical manner.

PART VII

EMERGENCE OF PARTY SYSTEM

During the period 1962 saw the institution of two Political Parties (the first in the Islands' history) namely, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY and CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The Leaders of these parties were:

National Democratic Party — MR. ORMOND L. PANTON
 Christian Democratic Party — MR. T. W. FARRINGTON

THE 1962 GENERAL ELECTIONS

At the general election in 1962 the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY was returned with a majority of two over the CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Excluding official members, the Legislative Assembly was then composed of the following elected and nominated members:

- (i) NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY
 Mr. O. L. Panton (leader)
 Dr. R. E. McTaggart (deputy)
 Mr. W. W. Conolly
 Mr. A. Colin Panton
 Mr. Anton Bodden
 Miss Evelyn Wood (first elected woman to the Legislature)
 Capt. Eldon Kirkconnell.
- (ii) CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY
 Mr. T. W. Farrington (leader)
 Mr. Spurgeon A. Ebanks
 Mr. Dalmain Ebanks
 Mr. Craddock Ebanks
 Mr. Burns Ruttie
- (iii) NOMINATED MEMBERS:
 Mr. A. B. Bush
 Mr. J. A. Ryan
 Miss Annie Bodden

THE 1965 GENERAL ELECTIONS

The 1965 Elections saw various changes in the Party system and the Legislature was then comprised as follows:

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. T. W. Farrington
 Mr. Spurgeon Ebanks
 Mr. G. B. Ruttie
 Mr. Craddock Ebanks

Mr. W. W. Conolly

INDEPENDENT MEMBERS

Capt. Eldon Kirkconnell
 A. B. Bush, Esq.
 Miss Annie H. Bodden
 Mr. Benson O. Ebanks
 Mr. K. P. Tibbetts
 Mr. Anton Bodden
 Mr. Richard Arch

NOMINATED MEMBERS: Mr. E. U. McNamee and Mr. Claude M. Hill

PART VIII

THE 1962 and 1965 CONSTITUTION

The 1962 Constitution (Order-in-Council) of the Cayman Islands was made on the 30th of July, 1962 and came into operation on the 6th of August, 1962. However, through some inadvertence this Order-in-Council was not laid before Parliament and when it was discovered another Order-in-Council was made on the 29th of October, 1965, laid before Parliament on the 4th of November, 1965 and came into operation on the 5th of November, 1965.

PART IX

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY'S SELECT COMMITTEES ON CONSTITUTION

1. Since 1965 there have been four different Select Committees of the Legislature dealing with desired changes in the Constitution. The first was:

- (a) 1966:**the salient recommendations on this occasion were:
- (i) Term of members to be increased from 3 to 5 years;
 - (ii) More elected members in Executive Council with absolute responsibility;
 - (iii) Nominated members not to vote on election of elected members to Executive Council;
 - (iv) The Stipendiary Magistrate to be assigned one duty that of Magistrate rather than combined duties of Member of Council, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Legal Draftsman, Government Adviser and Magistrate;
 - (v) The appointment of a Speaker of the House.
- (b) 1967: the recommendations included:
- LEGISLATURE:
- (i) 12 Elected Members;
 - (ii) No Nominated Members;

- (iii) 3 official Members (the Stipendiary Magistrate to be replaced with an Attorney-General);
 - (iv) The Assistant Administrator to be the Leader of Government Business;
 - (v) A Speaker from outside the Legislature
- EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:
- (i) Chairman — the Administrator;
 - (ii) No Nominated Members;
 - (iii) 3 Official Members (the Assistant Administrator, Treasurer and Attorney-General);
 - (iv) 5 Elected Members — with executive authority.

These proposals were discussed by the various members with their constituents and although it was the feeling of the majority of the Elected Members that it is time to move forward constitutionally, it was the feeling that no clear mandate from the people had been given and that the status quo should remain. However, the point was made that the post of Attorney-General, which was strictly not a constitutional issue, should be implemented in 1968.

** At the request of the Colonial Office, the Constitutional Committee was reconvened on the 21st July, 1966 to consider the possibility of the Cayman Islands having their link with the Crown through the Governor of the Bahamas: The Committee very carefully reviewed all of the possible advantages and disadvantages that would accrue from such a link and feels that in any proposed constitutional change the Cayman Islands' link with the Crown should continue to be directly through Her Majesty's Representative as Head of State residing in the Cayman Islands. This report was signed by W.W. Conolly, B.O. Ebanks, C. Ebanks and T.W. Farrington. Mr. Anton Bodden added that should a regional link be imperative, this should be the Dominion of Canada.

- (c) 1969: LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
- (i) 12 elected members;
 - (ii) No Nominated Members;
 - (iii) 3 Official Members — voting but restricted and such restriction to be laid down in the Constitution;
 - (iv) Life of the Legislature — 3 years;
 - (v) A Speaker to be appointed by the Administrator after consultation with the Legislature;
 - (vi) Speaker's vote — casting vote only;
 - (vii) Qualifications for elected members — British

- Subject of the age of 21 years on upwards; Possessing Caymanian status; To be ordinarily a resident of the Cayman Islands;
- (viii) Qualifications for electors – British Subject of the age of 21 years or upwards; Possessing Caymanian status and to be ordinarily resident in the Cayman Islands throughout the immediately preceding period of 5 years; and ordinarily a resident of that constituency.
- (ix) Protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

- (i) Chairman – the Administrator;
- (ii) Attorney-General (ex-officio);
- (iii) Financial Secretary (official);
- (iv) Deputy Administrator (official);
- (v) 4 elected members (one member to be from the Lesser Islands);
- (vi) Elected members to be *associated* with any business of the Government, including various Government Departments, etc. and this to be written into the Constitution.

A MINORITY REPORT asked for:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

3 elected members with the right to vote on any matter or business and this to be written into the Constitution: any matter of major importance to be brought to the full Legislature before final decision.

No particular constituency to be represented by any one member: the three elected Members to represent the Cayman Islands as a whole.

Chairman to have a casting vote.

No expenditure to be approved without the sanction of the Finance Committee.

No appointment of additional staff or allocation of public funds without the full knowledge and approval of the Legislative Assembly.

No Member to have a portfolio without the full approval of the Legislature.

No decision to be taken by the Administrator unless the Executive Council has been at least informed.

GENERAL

The Administrator not to dispose of any government-owned property without the full knowledge and consent of the Legislative Assembly.

The Government not to acquire any property from individuals who own the same unless proper compensation is paid.

Protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual.

2. As a result of the Legislature's acceptance (by majority vote) of the report, private Member's Motion No.3 was unanimously passed by the Legislature on the 23rd of June, 1970:

“BE IT RESOLVED that the Reports of the Legislative Assembly's Constitutional Committee, together with Minutes, be referred to the Secretary of State through the Administrator for his advice and guidance, and for the consideration of the provision of a Constitutional Expert to visit the Cayman Islands to meet with the Select Committee and discuss the difficulties and implementation of recommendations.”

This motion was moved by C.A. HUNTER seconded by GRADDOCK EBANKS.

3. In compliance with this request the Secretary of State appointed THE EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH, C.M.G., K.C.M.G., Constitutional Commissioner to the Cayman Islands who arrived in Grand Cayman on Friday the 22nd of January, 1971 to have discussions with the Administrator, the Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Executive Council, interested organisations and Members of the public and to submit a report on constitutional matters for the Cayman Islands. This report is awaited.

Mrs. Sybil McLaughlin
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

Legislative Department,
Grand Cayman,
Cayman Islands, B.W.I.
21st January, 1971.