
THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1962

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 5th July, 1962.

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

PRESENT

His Honour E. I. CARMICHAEL, J.P., (*Deputy Speaker*); Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, (*Minister of Development, Trade, Industry and Labour*); Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.; Hon. C. E. TALMA, (*Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries*); Hon. J. C. TUDOR, M.A., (*Minister of Education*); Mr. J. W. CORBIN; Mr. S. E. SEALEY; Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON, (*Minister of Communications, Works, Housing and Tourism*); Mr. L. A. LYNCH, J.P.; Mr. G. V. BATSON, (*Chairman of Committees*); Mr. J. B. YEARWOOD and Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, (*Minister of Social Services*);

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the last meeting are not yet ready.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier and Minister of Finance, I am commanded to lay the following:-

Statement of sums of money paid over to the Accountant General by the Commissioner of Police during the quarter ended 31st March, 1962.

The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1962.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier and Minister of Finance, I beg to give notice of the following:-

Resolution to approve the Regulations entitled "The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1962", made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the 22nd day of June, 1962, under the provisions of subsection (2) of section three of the Pensions Act, 1947 (1947-20).

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following:-

Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition by the Governor-in-Executive Committee of the lands described in the Schedule hereto for public purposes, namely for Highway Improvement.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Standing Orders Nos. 5, 14, 16 and 18 be suspended for the remainder of today's Sitting.

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

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

QUESTION TIME

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Question Time be now taken.

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

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

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Reply to Question No. 33/1962 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Michael on 10th April, 1962, is ready.

Mr. SEALEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Question reads as follows:-

To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

Is Government aware that tenants at Jones Land, Black Rock, have been served by the owners with notices to quit the said tenantry?

2. Will Government take steps to alleviate the distress of the said tenants, either:

(a) by entering into negotiations for the purchase of the said tenantry, or

(b) by providing some alternative site for their houses.

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

"Government is aware that tenants at Jones Land, Black Rock, have been served by the owners with quit notices.

2. The Housing Authority considered the possibility of purchasing this tenantry but decided that it would have been uneconomical to do so at the price at which the land was sold.

3. Twenty-three (23) tenants have approached the Housing Authority with a view to resiting their houses. Groundsels and lavatory facilities will be completed shortly for 17 of these houses in the Black Rock area. The remaining seven (7) houses will be resited in another area to be developed by the Authority at Grazettes. This area has just been purchased by the Authority."

Mr. SEALEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for the manner in which he has approached this matter to help the people in Jones Land and to relieve the sufferings of the poor and underprivileged in this Island.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that Government Business be now taken.

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

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

2.15 p.m.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1962-65.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under Government Business, the first Order of the Day is to resume debate on the Resolution to approve the Development Plan, 1962-65.

When the House adjourned, the hon. junior member for the City was about to speak.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have a few observations to make in reply to the statements of the Hon. Minister of Education. The first thing that would strike one about the plan put forward for education for the next three years is the fact that the fate of some 12,000 children who attend the independent schools in this Island has been dismissed in three lines. This, Mr. Deputy Speaker, was admirably terse, but hardly living up to the terms which were held out to the pupils of these schools and their parents during the election campaign. It was felt, Mr. Deputy Speaker, at that time when the D.L.P. Government got into power that there might well be some rescue for those who were struggling in financial waters through trying to administer the independent schools of this Island.

But what are we told? We are told that 'you can battle around for a few years while we make our minds up as to what we intend to do for you'. That is not good enough for so large a segment of the population. As is well known to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are some 4,000 children who attend what are designated as Government-aided schools of this Island and, on the other hand, there are some 12,000 children whose fate it is that their education will have to be received from the independent schools in this Island.

We note with dismay, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that even hotel training schools have been honoured by a consideration which took up some six lines of the Plan while the fate of the 12,000 children who attend the independent secondary schools of this Island has been dismissed with a three-line statement.

Now, Sir, we who try to run schools of this type feel that it is high time that these little sops to Cerberus cease to be offered us. We feel that we should not be put off by platitudinous statements, a projection of the statements which were employed by the last Government who did not fail to heap scorn upon the segments of those who run these private schools and the parents of those children whose fate it was to be educated in this type of school.

But what has been the result? Of four heads of these schools who sought membership of this House, three now occupy seats in this Chamber, and their election has proved that the parents were sensitive to the appeal which was being made and they supported the three of us who are here. Indeed, had a certain report been circulated, there is no doubt that all four would now be in this Chamber. You, Mr. Deputy Speaker, will be well aware of what I speak.

We know, Sir, that in the Plan for the extension of the Grammar schools, some 1,500 new places are being provided. That is admirable. Six hundred are to be housed in new buildings and nine hundred in certain class room extensions. What may be a shock to certain members of the public is for them to know that 1,500 places would not

accommodate the children of one independent secondary school which I can think of at the moment. We have been promised some little sops such as books, laboratory equipment and teacher training. Well, we have always got books. Anybody can get books in this colony. The getting of books is really no concession because there is no duty on school books. In so far as laboratory equipment is concerned, we have been promised that this equipment would come in free since the last six years. This is one of the pious promises which were made to us in the last six years and which were never implemented and we are hoping that the implementation of this promise would be soon and very soon. As a matter of fact, there are not very many of these schools which are teaching science. I know of three; so there would be no great loss if certain pieces of laboratory equipment were allowed in free. We have been suffering for many years and we do feel that at this time there should be some redress.

As regards teacher training, we welcome the suggestion. We are very grateful, although we would prefer that it would be just the creation of a vicious spiral when we train our teachers and we have no money to pay them and they go off to staff Secondary Modern schools and other Government-aided schools. If you train a man, he becomes more valuable and you cannot pay him more because your revenue is limited. The fees paid you by parents of pupils in schools of this type cannot measure up to what you pay to staff. You never get in all of these fees for the simple reason that the net income *per capita* of each parent is \$450 and it would cost 50% of that to keep a child at school. We, therefore, who run these schools must be only too well aware that there are times when the parents cannot afford to pay the fees but we cannot tell our teachers that 'we have not got in all our fees; therefore, we cannot pay you.' The only reason for the survival of some of these schools is the courtesy of the commercial banks. We exist by courtesy of the short term loan. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not know if you are aware of that, you being in a more distinguished profession: but it is a very precarious type of living which might cease at any moment.

Sir, we have been promised that examination fees would be returned to those pupils who are successful in public examinations. We are grateful for that. Of course, the Heads of Schools will get nothing back; it is the parents of the children who will receive the fees that are paid back. What we are asking for calmly and dispassionately is some concrete plan whereby we may be able to continue the precarious existence which we have been enjoying, if I use that word. That this type of school is sorely needed in this community was seen on Friday of last week when Entrance Examinations were held at two of them and over 1,000 applicants were there for school places. Now, these places are not free; they have to be paid for; yet so great is the thirst for education locally that although a fee was imposed, over 1,000 children applied to enter these schools and the problem is one which is not likely to become less and less, but more and more when we consider the population explosion from which Barbados is suffering and the fact that the Family Planning Scheme has not received the support which it had looked for.

2.55 p.m.

I am no advocate of Family Planning; but if the numbers are not being cut down, inevitably they will arrive at school age and there must be schools for them to attend. The Government must be really serious in its approach to this problem for all of the educative children in the community. If the keeping of an independent school was a lucrative affair, why then would it be necessary for the past Government to allocate money up to \$120,000 a year for the running of one school and \$90,000 for the running of another school? Clearly if one has to employ worthwhile staff, it could not be a lucrative undertaking, and there are some of these schools which could not be accused of not trying to get the best local staff available, despite the cost. On the other hand, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are some of these schools which are being carried on in insonette drawing rooms while the proprietor of the house sees after her domestic chores in the background of these places which dignify themselves under the names of private secondary schools and do the rest of us a great deal of harm. How-

ever, that is a matter for the Government. Standards must be established and these so-called schools must adhere to these standards. I myself run one of these schools, and if the standards are placed above my reach, then I think my school should be closed; but if the Government wants to solve this problem in the same way as the last Government wanted to solve it, by pretending that the problem does not exist, that does not solve the problem.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: On a point of order, I am sorry to interrupt the hon. member, but I think he is in a position to know that that is not true.

Mr. LYNCH: I am not saying that. I am thinking of the affair which put the last Government where it is now. As to the private schools this programme says this:— "The Government has under consideration measures for co-ordinating the work of the Private Secondary Schools to fit in with the over-all educational policy of the Government". In America, that is what we call double talk. I have no intention whatsoever of pressurising the Hon. Minister, but these are things which must be said and it is time to say them. Graceful metaphors cannot be substituted for money, neither can choice syntax be substituted for scientific equipment for a well-run school. It is true that in the educational farm as envisaged by the hon. member, some pigs are less equal to other pigs, but we are hoping that all the pigs will be considered equal. (ASIDES) I am referring to a book called "Animal Farm" by George Orwell.

Some of these schools can point to achievements gained at the cost of many hours of sweat and toil, achievements of which any school, whether it is Government maintained or otherwise, may well be proud. At the risk of being considered immodest, I must point out—Mr. Deputy Speaker, the only school of which I can speak is the one I know best—that at the Modern High School in one year 14 candidates entered for Advanced Level in Chemistry and 13 were successful; that is an achievement which was not duplicated throughout the island either at Harrison College, Lodge School or any other school. Surely, a school which can produce results of that kind deserves better treatment at the hands of a forward looking Government. From the same school I can think of hundreds of people now who are in Hospitals in England. I receive letters of commendation very frequently about these girls. There are many of them at Universities in various Commonwealth countries, from those who suffer from the snows of Manitoba to those who swelter in the hot Indian hill Stations. Last year we received both Government of India Scholarships and this year we received one of the two. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, these things cannot be by chance. We have pupils at the West Indies University; only yesterday a scholarship winner told me that he had just passed his Bachelor of Arts Degree. His name is Ronald Knight. If I may call another name, it is that of Esther Archer who has passed her Bachelor of Medicine Degree; this girl had never been in any laboratory other than that at the Modern High School. I say these things at the risk of being considered immodest, but I must point out to hon. members the type of work which can be done in an independent school with some imagination and some dedication.

Some of these children tried to get into the Government Schools and were not successful. They were those who were thrown out of the Government Schools either because the forms were occupied or they were not considered consonant with the ages of these children. Those are things which merit some consideration. I am not making any defence of the private schools and I think that some of them should be closed myself. They are run because some proprietors have the ape-like fashion, but, on the other hand, there are those children who pass examinations which must be placed to the credit of the school. There is a feeling that if people are in a room and some are dull and others are clever, the ignorance is spread by association. That is not the type of school to which I am referring; I am trying to make the point that these schools do desire closer consideration and better treatment at the hands of the Government. Someone may ask what is the formula by which aid could be given to these schools. It is not necessary for the

Government to hide behind considerations like these because there are colonies and countries where this type of school exists and where they receive aid from a grateful Government. I will mention one example of each.
3.05 p.m.

In Ireland, all the independent schools are voluntary schools and receive aid from the State. All that the State demands is that the curricula requirements of this type of school be vetted by the Government before they are considered eligible for aid. In nearby British Guiana this type of school has had to be pressed into service, and there Government solves the problem by paying 70% of the salaries of the teachers who teach in these schools.

Again I must register my gratitude to the Hon. Minister for offering to train our teachers, but when they have once been trained and we receive no financial aid, they are no longer our teachers; they become the catchment area for the Minister himself from which he will draw them to staff his Secondary Modern Schools and perhaps his Grammar Schools. Now as to Secondary Modern Education which is supposed to be the solution to our local education problems, perhaps I can do no better than to quote from Sir David Eccles. I am well aware that the magazine becomes the property of the House, and I am only too happy to hand it to anyone who would like to read it. Sir David Eccles, on 2nd March, spoke of the danger of giving secondary modern school pupils who were envisaging further education the kind of education which really looks forward to a type of higher education which they can never have. He added that you have got to provide advanced courses of a more vocational nature. That, Sir, is a pronouncement by the Minister of Education in Great Britain, Sir David Eccles. He said, I repeat, that there is great danger of giving secondary modern school pupils the kind of education which really looks forward to a type of higher education which they can never have. In other words, he does not advocate that the type of people who fail the 11+ examination and are forced into the secondary modern schools in Great Britain should be forced to sit two or three subjects of a literary nature in the G.C.E.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will quote again on the same thing. This is the National Association of Schoolmasters in a memorandum to the Central Advisory Council which says "about half the children at secondary modern schools"—this is in England—"are of average or less than average ability and not enough attention is being given to their educational needs". The National Association of Schoolmasters argue that "as many of these children have not the ability to pass an external examination, the work that is set should not be geared up to, or influenced by, examination requirements. It is much better that children should be allowed to gain knowledge at their own rate and from their own interests." The type of competition which I envisage will be between this new secondary modern school, the entrants from which are those who are nearing graduation and will be forced on to the G.C.E. battlefield where their results must inevitably compare with those of the better Grammar schools. I wonder if the Minister has given thought to the consideration that it may not be in the very best interest of these schools to have this forced speed, this window-dressing for this present child at this age. An unnatural fragmentation in subjects which must create an unhealthy emphasis on examination subjects at the expense of general subjects must do the student considerable harm, especially when it is considered that in the main they are the ugly ducklings of local education.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, quite calmly and dispassionately, I repeat, I will counsel the Hon. Minister of Education that bold and resolute planning be attempted. No longer are independent schools inclined to be fogged off by pious promises of future aid; no longer will they accept the crumbs that fall from the educational table of the Government-maintained schools, because it must be remembered that the parents of children who attend these schools are also taxpayers, and they reasonably expect to have a better deal from the Government which they have placed in power. This community needs a thoughtful re-appraisal of the whole educational policy if we are to take our place at the head of the incipient Federation.

Mr. COWARD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am indeed very happy to learn of the proposed Development Plan of this Island. I have begun reading the proposals, but in as much as it would take a little time to read and digest, I am quite satisfied with what I have read. From the attached graph it is quite indicative that our population is increasing with such amazing rapidity as to cause very grave concern, and in order to retain a reasonable standard of living, the Government has got to find ways and means to cope with the situation.

From the Development Plan which has been submitted here, I can quite see that the Government has done everything in its power to explore the avenues in that direction. Now, Sir, I have seen in this Plan quite a tidy sum to be spent on education, and I would like the Hon. Minister to go very carefully into the educational set up of this Island. The Government has introduced free secondary education in the Government-aided schools, and I am strongly appealing to the Hon. Minister that some active consideration should be given to these private secondary schools which are approved by the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as far as can be ascertained, I think the Government has given careful consideration to the things most outstanding. It must be considered, Sir, that the Hot Meals Scheme and the upkeep of the Government-aided secondary schools will be borne in mind by the general public, and it is quite unfair that parents and guardians who have their children attending the private secondary schools and have to pay school fees must still in truth and in fact contribute to the upkeep of the Government-aided schools and so assist the children at these. 3.15 p.m.

You will agree with me, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the children who attend these private secondary schools are some of the poorest children in this Island.

Now, Sir, I have absolutely nothing against the private secondary schools but I am also glad that the Government has seen fit to pay more attention to the building of secondary modern schools and also the expansion of existing ones. However, I would like that the Government come to a settled conclusion and let the parents of these children who are now attending the secondary modern schools know if in truth and in fact the children are receiving a secondary education or if they are receiving an elementary education. I would also like to know if and when these children who attend the secondary modern schools, at their termination in these schools will be qualified enough to work in the Civil Service. It is not that I feel that the only education a child should have is to work in the Civil Service, but I feel that a child should be given a chance of achieving its aspirations.

Now, Sir, I was quite pleased to hear the Hon. Minister of Education saying what would be done in the near future as regards the improvements which will be made at these schools. On one occasion, I heard him reading from some magazine of some speech which was made by President Kennedy relative to children attending schools that they should have a whole day in school. I would like to remind the Hon. Minister of Education that in the parish of St. Joseph we still have children there who are attending schools only on half days and I would appeal to the Hon. Minister, if it is possible, to let his first consideration be given to these poor children at the St. Elizabeth's Village Schools who can only attend school for half of the day owing to the unsuitability of the buildings. I think the Hon. Minister would agree with me that it is creating a lot of hardship on the children, the parents and the school teachers alike and I am asking him in all fairness to these children as soon as possible to try his best to relieve them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I also see that it is the intention of this Government to develop the water resources of this Island. I am very glad to see that that is expressed in the Plan because, as I have said already, with the increased number in population it would also mean a rapid increase in the use of water. Further to that, with the construction of the East Coast Road, in my opinion, that project would call for the use of a lot of water by way of buildings which will soon be going up after that road had been completed.

I was very proud to hear, Sir, from the Hon. Minister that the East Coast Road will soon be started. I hope that it will be soon commenced. I would still remind the Government that I would like to see in future that water is made available by turning it into the homes of the residents of the Island of Barbados on an annual pay later plan basis because I do feel that it will not be possible for some of these people to be able to turn it in if you do not make it available to them by allowing them to pay on a pay later plan basis.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I come to the question of the construction of the East Coast Road which I feel is one project which is long overdue. It was a way back in 1951 when I contested a seat in the parish of St. Joseph that I pointed out to the residents of Bathsheba then the profits which would be derived from the construction of the East Coast Road and that it would relieve unemployment. Not only would the people in that area benefit by having to take their canes from St. Joseph to St. Andrew, but there are quite a number of people in that area who are desirous of becoming domestic servants and who cannot find it possible to get work in Christ Church or St. Michael. I felt sure then that when that road is constructed and the people come here from the various Islands, some of our people would be fortunate to obtain work. I said that I know it would be a help to the unemployment situation because I remember in 1937 when I spent a little time at Bathsheba, you found people who were not working coming to the bay house and offering to give voluntary service to us just because they had no work and wanted something to do. Sir, after I pointed out that to the people, this is what was said by somebody. I would not call his name at this stage. They said that the use of that road was only a luxury. It was pointed out by some dishonest politicians — and I would not call their names at this stage — that Coward was only trying to get money for the rich plantation owners. They also said that the road would serve no useful purpose for the poor people and that it would only help rich people. I am very glad that this new Government has seen fit to have that road constructed. 3.25 p.m.

My only hope and desire will be to see that that dishonest politician is yet alive when that road is constructed in order to see the help it will provide for the poor people of this island.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I may say this; if as that politician said, it would be a luxury, I happen to know that in all luxuries there is some help or profit given to the poor people of this island. Even if a man buys a motor car, which is a luxury, even if he drives it himself, he still has to pay somebody to wash it off. What do you think then of the East Coast Road? That will provide work for workmen in the construction of houses and other workers too, and therefore I am very glad to see that the Government has seen fit to start on this road.

I am very glad to see that the activities of the Housing Authority will be extended. I want to remind the Government that, in the extension of this Housing Programme, it is not only for the benefit of the parish of St. Michael and a few other parishes. I am disturbed to see that of all the amenities provided during the past year, very little was done to help the parish of St. Joseph. I promised to bring these things to the notice of the Government and I will do that so that justice may be done to the people of St. Joseph.

When we come to matters under the charge of the Minister of Social Services, I would like to appeal to him most strongly to see that in the parish of St. Joseph we do need some kind of playing field for our people. There are playing fields and housing schemes in other parishes and I should like to remind the Hon. Minister that the people of St. Joseph are also people in Barbados; therefore whatever amenities are distributed among the people of Barbados I feel that the people of St. Joseph should receive some of them. I am appealing to the Government to consider the people of St. Joseph where housing and playing fields are concerned as well as where other amenities are concerned so that the people of St. Joseph may enjoy some of them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, before I sit down I would like to make my humble appeal to the Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, that when there is any complaint made through lack of co-operation affecting the poor people of St. Joseph — I refer to the fishermen — it will be dealt with. I hope that when the Minister has promised in any way to take up matters, he will do so. It was on the 29th March, this year, when I came in here with a Resolution after we had some very rough seas at Bathsheba and no consideration was given to the fishermen, I appealed to the Minister who promised me that he would have an investigation made and he would include myself and some fishermen on the delegation which would carry out that investigation. Since then, I have telephoned the Minister, I have given him the names of some of the fishermen and up to this time I have heard nothing from the Minister. I am appealing to him that when these things happen he should give some consideration to the people of my parish.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: On a point of order. The hon. member will remember that at a subsequent meeting of the House I explained the number of boats which were damaged and the assistance which was given immediately. There was only one boat which was badly damaged and which was not fully repaired. Four boats were badly damaged, three were repaired within a week and the other one was so badly damaged that the question of insurance is being gone into. To say that the fishermen of Bathsheba have not received any assistance and to make it appear that the fishermen are not being considered, is misstating the case. The Committee, to which the hon. member has made reference, has been appointed; and that Committee is dealing with the censure of Fishery Officers with whom the fishermen seem to have some grievance. The hon. member is trying to satisfy his constituents and he is trying to remedy an old grievance which existed long before I came back here as Minister. It is now a question of trying to censure the Fishery Officers with whom the fishermen seem to have some grievance.

Mr. COWARD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, in replying to.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER knocked the gavel.

Mr. COWARD: The Hon. Minister rose on a point of order. (ASIDES).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. member has leave to speak.

Mr. COWARD: I am surprised to hear the Hon. Minister of Agriculture say that this was an old grievance among the fishermen before he came back here as Minister. I intimated this matter to the House of Assembly and I withdrew my Resolution pending some investigation by the Minister. From March until now do you not think that there should have been some kind of investigation carried out? Even by way of common courtesy to hon. members who have been elected by the people to represent them, I think that the Minister should have called the representatives of the people and discussed the matter with them; but up to now nothing has been done.
3.35 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am pointing out to the hon. member and to this House that the Committee has been set up and it is a question of what are the terms of reference. The hon. member referred to a single incident which occurred at Bathsheba when certain boats were damaged as a result of high seas, a matter over which no one had any control. It was an act of God. If there are high seas and the general terrain of Bathsheba is such that despite the arrangements made for hauling up the boats and other arrangements being put into effect to assist in the hauling up of boats, the boats are damaged, that cannot be prevented. If by an act of God there were exceptionally high seas, and four boats were damaged, three of which were assisted within a week and one is badly damaged, do you call that being negligent? Insurance covers all.

Mr. COWARD: On a point of explanation.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the point has been cleared up by both hon. members, and hon. members will

continue the whole afternoon on trifles, because both parties have put their points and they are understood. I will hear the hon. senior member for the City now.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I should first of all like to say that we on this side are very happy to think that we can discuss this Three Year Plan and offer criticism, and when the end comes there is no rancour or ill feeling, and we would end up as a democratic Assembly should end up. Those of us who have been in here for some time will appreciate exactly what I mean when I make mention of that. I say that for the reason that on Tuesday I offered very stout opposition to the Hon. Minister of Trade over the fact that he should not press home with his numbers as was done in this Chamber with the last Government when those of us in the Opposition asked for time to study their Plan. I must first of all record my appreciation of the fact that the Government adhered to the democratic principle and kept their promise of debating the Three Year Plan, but allowing the Opposition at least some short time, although not sufficient time, to read and acquaint themselves as far as humanly possible with the Plan, because I must confess that up to when we came here on Tuesday, there were a lot of us who had not read the Plan.

Now without trying to be facetious or trying to dig at the hon. senior member for St. Joseph, I am happy to hear that he has had an opportunity now of reading some of the Plan, though not all of it, and has been able to make a contribution, although he said on Tuesday that it did not matter what happened, he was prepared to vote for it to go through. I excuse him for that because he has not been here long enough, but he will soon realise that he should avail himself of every opportunity to defend or represent the constituents of St. Joseph whom he has the honour to represent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is a Three Year Plan as far as all of us can make out, and therefore it bids us well to believe that the Government will keep their promise in ending this Session in three years instead of five years. The Plan starts off by saying that "two years out of the Development Plan, 1960-65, have already gone, and in any event that Plan is already out of date." There could be no truer statement if you read the Plan, and I am sorry that the hon. junior member for St. George is not here because I never like to offer criticisms about the last Government or about anybody without someone being here to offer me strong opposition. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph is always fair-minded enough to say when the last Government was wrong in doing something, and I believe he will always be fair-minded enough to get up and praise this Government when they are right. Am I right in saying so? The Plan continues to say that "the programme in this paper covers a developmental period (1962-65) and is based on an investigation of the financial position and economic prospects of Barbados by the new Government."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I believe I am painting a lily if I continue to say these things because I have been here long enough. You know that there is an old saying that "one smart dead at too smart door". The last Government published their Development Plan 1960-65 at the expense of the people of Barbados as part of the Labour Party Manifesto. I make no apologies for saying that, because it was a hurried hopscotch put together by a bunch of incompatible persons and presented for us to swallow. I think there was one presented in the parish of St. George, and I do not know myself if the Registration Officer saw the returns, because it must have cost a lot of money with the number of pictures of everything that was done on it. I agree with the comment in this present Plan for 1962-65 that that Plan is already out of date.

Now the first thing with which I agree in this Plan is that the increases granted last year in the salaries and wages of Government employees have seriously affected the Island's financial position. I said that in my reply to the Budget proposals, and yet there are some people who are still attempting to undermine and do not realise the truth in that statement. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I praise this Plan because there must have been some people with ability, and not merely Civil Servants who have got School Certificates or Degrees sitting down because they can put English together properly, who compiled it. If you go

through this Plan, you will see that there were ideas in the heads of somebody, and that that person instructed somebody who could write as to what he must do. In other words, what I am saying quite seriously is that this is not merely a Civil Servant's Plan, because it is a Plan which really and truly takes into consideration things that were recommended at one time either by a Conservative Party, by the Labour Party or by any other Party for that matter. As long as something had been for the benefit of the community, apparently it was adopted in this Plan. I have great respect for the persons who prepared this Plan. If there were suggestions made years ago in the Labour Party Plan, and if those suggestions meant something good for the country, this Government has decided to adopt them. I am happy to think that they have adopted that attitude. 3.45 p.m.

Sir, I cannot go out of my way on every occasion to say that. However, there are some points which I would like to answer. I am not going to deal with the educational part of this Plan because the hon. junior member for the City who moved the adjournment, although he would have given away to me, I felt that he was more competent to handle education than I would be and I think he handled it quite admirably. The only thing about it is that I am more blunt and brutal than he is or can ever hope to be. Modesty might have prevented him from saying a few things and that is what I am going to say now.

Sir, ever since Mr. Howard Hayden came here, I agreed 100% that just as Government must look after the health of this colony, so too must Government see after the education of the children of the colony; therefore, it is my considered opinion that no private school should be allowed to run unless it is controlled by the Public Health Department. That is not all that should be. I am not now saying this; I said this from the time I came here. My colleague then was still a school teacher, but there were some private schools who merely took money from parents and the children got nothing for it. My colleague can prove this. There was a school in Whitepark Road, the Headmaster was Mr. Shepherd. I have nothing against him; but, believe me, what struck me more forcibly was when a matter turned up to us of the Guardians Committee — known as the Poor Law Board — asking us for assistance for a child so as to help pay school fees because the mother of this child was in dire need. We had to make a few observations. As Your Honour knows, we were not there to pay school fees, but we stretch a point and where a schoolmaster or a schoolmistress sends us a letter and sends us results of the child's report and his form work, we would stretch a point and rather than see a child of thirteen put out of school, we would give some help by helping to pay the fees. What struck me forcibly about this boy who was at the Acme Unity School of which the headmaster was Mr. Shepherd, was that this youngster when he came before us was rather polite. We saw on his report against the subjects he was taking, "good", "very good", "fair", "good", "fairly good". Every subject was good and so on: but something struck us and it was that from some of his answers it did not appear as if he had a high IQ. We became a little suspicious and hon. members can believe me, we asked this boy to write his name and he could not write it. He was in the third form at that school. The Headmaster at that school was dishonest to send to this boy's parents a report that he came second in his form. Sir, when we asked him to write his name — and I swear to it — he could not write his own name. Of course, it was not surprising to me. The Headmaster of this school is Deputy President of the Barbados Labour Party, he is President of the Housing Authority and is a member of a lot of other Boards. Can the hon. junior member for St. Joseph tell me if that is right? I said that I am not surprised at that. As a matter of fact, I can say this in public because I have the document still in my keeping today.

That fortifies my position which I was contending because I was always of the opinion that a lot of fees were charged by a lot of these private secondary schools and the parents of the children were not getting results. I have always told parents: "Why are you wasting time?" Sir, I said that I am not going to deal with education. However, I feel that some of these private secondary schools should be

shut down and I feel that just as Government is responsible for the health of the people of this colony, the Government is responsible for the type of education which the children get and the Government should see to it that children get a proper education at these private secondary schools and that they should be controlled. I repeat, every private secondary school should be controlled. If my colleague does not like what I say, let him do what he likes. If his school does not come up to standard, let the Government close it down.

Sir, as I was saying, it is my considered opinion that some of these schools should be closed down. It is no wonder that you get a school master, a Headmaster of one of these schools sending out a report or writing a letter to the Public Assistance Board asking for assistance for a child and his spelling Bridgetown "B-r-i-d-g-town". The Hon. Minister of Education has just crossed the floor and is sitting over here. I condemn you now if you let six months pass without exerting control over some of those schools. Again, do not pick up any money and give them until there is control of the schools.

I agree with teacher training, but that should not start until you have proper control over these schools. It is true that a lot of children will be put out of school as a result of your controlling them and will have to wait for some time: but it is most unfair for these schools to be charging the fees which they are charging and the parents of these children not getting the results which they should be getting.

I said that it is not my intention, now that I am surrounded by these educational luminaries in the House, to speak on education and I now go from this point to another point. It does not matter if these hon. gentlemen on my left are offended. Teachers should be qualified and I agree that they should be qualified. My colleague mentioned some countries but I do not think he mentioned Bermuda. I know that it happens all over the world where children are in private schools but the schools are approved by the Government. The schools must be approved by the Government. They must have qualified teachers; therefore I feel that way as far as that is concerned.

I must say as regards the question of the Government policy that I wholeheartedly agree about their policy as regards private schools. From the Plan, it says that the last Government programme was out of date. If you took the last Plan of the former Government, you will see that it was a mass of figures compiled by some statistician along with a few words written in by one or two of the Ministers with no real ideas behind them. It was merely a Manifesto brought in at the time, a thing which was most unfair and unkind to the people of this country because they were people working for a tremendous sum of money taking advantage of their position, knowing that the elections were a few weeks off and bringing in a Manifesto calling it a Five Year Plan. That was not fair. 3.55 p.m.

If the present Government had done it at the end of their term of office, I would say that they were dishonest. Do not let the present Government fool themselves that they would have got off with me. The last Government had a right to get their Party funds and print that Manifesto. This is what is stated in this Development Programme:-

"The proposals outlined in this Programme therefore aim at bringing about accelerated economic development, based on a three-pronged drive for rapid industrial development, agricultural diversification and a bigger tourist trade." Suppose I had been left in here alone rather than having three colleagues with me! Those persons at the age of 21 and 22 years would not have remembered that this House had been divided into three parties; that the Congress Party had eight members, my Party had eight and the Barbados Labour Party also had eight, and by schemes and what not, the Labour Party captured the Government. None of those persons would know that tourism was part of our policy then; that policy was opposed by the then Government. The now Minister of Trade, I must confess, was 100% behind that policy. I will say that we were rather sceptical about agricultural diversification because we felt at the time

that we could not interfere with, and we did not know how we stood with the actual mainstay of the island, that is, the sugar industry. Today you are bound to admit, if you are pressing for the tourist trade, that you must have diversification of agriculture; therefore this short-term drive is something which my Party wholeheartedly supports.

Industrialisation is nothing new. It is a question of approach by people who know what they are doing. Industrialisation is something for which we decided that this Government should go in. We were pooh-poohed, we were laughed at, but the Minister of Trade actually backed up the idea; however, I fear that we have so far missed the bus. While I am on this matter I should like to say this: in this Development Programme this is what is stated:

"Manufacturing can become in time a substantial sector in our economy. It is, however, important that in the effort to develop manufacturing industry political imperialism be not replaced by economic imperialism."

The average man who reads this statement may pass it by, but it is a very difficult thing. While it is in this programme and I agree with the Government that we must not substitute one thing for the other, I say it is a difficult thing to prevent any emergent country from substituting one thing for the other at the beginning. I will comment on that further. The Development Programme goes on to say this:-

"The emphasis of this Programme is on speeding up economic growth. The Government sets out to achieve this by taking legislative and fiscal action to create the environment which will encourage people to invest and by 'pump-priming' investment to provide the basis for further development by the private sector."

Last night when I had the opportunity of discussing this matter with the members of my Party, they almost fell out to think that a sensible lot of people in preaching book socialism at the expense of the people, could not really mean anything at all. But when it says here that: "The Government sets out to achieve this by taking legislative and fiscal action to create the environment which will encourage people to invest and by 'pump-priming' investment to provide the basis for further development by the private sector," in other words, what they are saying is this: "We are going to create an atmosphere in Barbados so that we can encourage private enterprise and give people the opportunity of coming to this country, spending money, developing the country and finding jobs for the people." Further, the Programme goes on to tell us about the trends of the economy. It goes on to say this:-

"The Island's population has grown from about 212,000 people in 1950 to about 242,000 at the end of 1961, thus giving an actual increase of some 30,000 people in eleven years."

Then it gives the population increases and the mortality rate during 1950-1961. I remember sitting on that side of the House - I am sorry that the former Minister of Social Services is not in the House now, but the other people said that the particular factor in respect of the infant mortality rate has been the research at the big industrial and chemical research places in medicine in respect of which the World Health Organisation has been able to recommend things. It is not because the Barbados Labour Party was in power that there was a reduction in the infant mortality rate; that is far from the truth. Sometimes the doctors recommend the use of certain drugs from these big people like Boots, Parke Davis and those firms; they are partly responsible for this reduction in the mortality rate. This Government, with its well-informed public officers, will read through literature and get the best which can be used in order to resist the infant mortality rate. There are no two ways about it; the life of the human being has so much extended over the past 20 years that it is most surprising. 4.05 p.m.

In the United States and in England, before the last War and before Fleming discovered penicillin, it was noted that if anybody was diagnosed by a doctor and was found to be

suffering from pneumonia, the only thing left to do in England or in the United States was for the family to go and see the undertaker whom they wanted to bury the person; but because of the discovery of penicillin, a very small percentage of people die now. I was happy to meet a son of Barbados at the Infirmary, Dr. Stuart, who is studying the heart cases which we have in Barbados. All that is work that is being done, but no one Government can take the credit. When you look through the 1960-65 Plan by the last Government and see that it is stated that the crude death rate fell from 17.0 per one thousand in 1946 to 8.8 in 1960 and the Infant Mortality Rate fell from 160 per 1,000 to 60 per 1,000, no one Government can take any credit for that; that is only so much nonsense.

Now, Sir, expressed in terms of figures the population increases annually, and I was surprised that my colleague did not make mention of something on which I am going to be very strong. The Minister of Education said the other day that children could go on in school as long as they wanted, as far as this Government was concerned. I want to tell the Minister that whatever may be his policy, he should put it into the law, although it is true that the Minister can direct policy and have it carried out. Now this note says: "Expressed in terms of figures this is the position. Additional pressure on educational facilities may be gauged by the increase in the 5 to 15 and 5 to 20 age groups - 3,000 and 5,000 respectively. - Account must also be taken of the increased demand for education involving children remaining in schools, particularly secondary schools, longer -. The increase in the demand for jobs is indicated by the increases in the 15 to 20 and the 15 to 25 age groups of 2,500 and 6,000 respectively, and by an increase of the people of working age - i.e. ages 15 to 64 - by some 10,000. The numbers over 65 years of age will increase by 2,000 indicating a larger number of pensioners."

My suggestion to the hon. member is this: let there be no doubt in the minds of parents, let there be no doubt in the minds of Headmasters, let there be no doubt in the minds of Educational Officers, that the school leaving age in Barbados must be 16 years. If you are going to do that, proclaim it from the housetop that the school-leaving age must be 16 years. I believed the Hon. Minister of Education when he told me that his policy is that children can go on to 18 or 19; but if you ask the hon. senior member for St. Andrew what is the age at which children at the St. Andrew School leave school, he is bound to say "fourteen". Tell it out in Gath if you want the age to be 16, and then you would not be throwing so many young people on the labour market and creating so much unemployment. There is a law, Sir, which prohibits people from employing children, though they may learn a trade. A parent may come to me and tell me that his child was learning a trade and getting \$9 or \$10 a week, but now the child has reached the age of 16 and the firm says it cannot keep him any longer because it would have to pay him \$16 a week; so he is chased away and another boy at fourteen is taken on. What are you going to do about it? Mothers have come to me with the request to persuade the Managers of electrical concerns and of garages to keep their children after they have reached 16, but because of the Law they cannot keep them. You have therefore got to keep them in school longer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have spoken to people in the Education Department and other Government Departments, and they have actually told me that it is an absolute fact that the children at the 120 elementary schools must leave at fourteen. You will remember that I raised this during discussion on the Offences against the Person Act. If you are trying to follow other countries, please extend the age to sixteen. Now that you are improving the type of education, we suggest to you not to wait; while the grass is growing, the horse might be starving because the trace is might not be any hay in the stall. Your programme is an ambitious programme. I commend you for it. It is ambitious, though possibly not over ambitious. I do not say that you cannot get through it in three years, but it is calling for a lot of skilled people, technical people and people with know-how. You are going to spend \$50 million in three years. I wish you well, and anybody who is interested in Barbados and does not wish you well in this programme is an enemy to

the people of the country. We hope you will get through with it, and I suggest most strongly to the Minister that he comes down with the hammer now and say that children must be kept in school until they are sixteen. When they have to compete with other labourers in the field, naturally they must get less money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you yourself were a teacher and know the difficulties. Children at fourteen go home to keep their sisters or brothers, and the next thing you know is that they are working. People would employ three or four children at fourteen years of age, pay them less and thus put big people out of work. I do not want the Minister only to say on the floor of the House that it is his policy to do so-and-so; he must put his policy into effect. While I am on the question of private schools, I want to say something. I have passed the age of getting children now anyhow, but I paid \$450 a year to educate each of my children at Harrison College, and what I am going to say now is not something I am saying because you are in power, but I said it when the other Government was in power. My friends from the other islands say that I always remind people that I am a Conservative, but that I make Socialist speeches. Well, that is why I keep my seat in the House. There are about 4,000 children in Government-aided schools, and about 10,000 children in private secondary schools. I admit that the Minister of Education should come down with the hammer and close down some of them, because they are robbing people and it is only a racket. (Mr. CORBIN: Where are you going to send them?) If I were over there, you would see where I would send them. Does the hon. member know that a church is a building?

4.15 p.m.

What does the hon. member think is the school? The building at Bawdens? A building can be used 24 hours a day. How many hours a day do you use that building? You must not be bankrupt of ideas. One of my honourable friends laughed when I said that I would use a church or any other place for a school. If you are educating people, use any place you have to educate them. I have seen in other countries where there was not enough room that children went to school from eight to twelve and then another set of children went from two to six in the same building.

I have always said that there is no free secondary education in this Island. It is free education in secondary schools to those who have the ability to pass the test. I have always contended that there is no free education in this country. Free secondary education is what I consider the U.S.A. is giving in that whatever you may be, an idiot, fool or whatever you are, you are entitled to free secondary education. You have no tests to pass. Anyhow, this is a start which the Government is making and it must be appreciated that this is the way in which you are doing it. I have always argued that economically this country cannot afford free secondary education to all of its children for the simple reason that it costs you \$250 annually, on a child who passes the test to go to Harrison College. I know that there are some people who pay as much as \$30 per month to tutors to get their children into Harrison College and I challenge any schoolmaster over on the other side to disagree with me. They do that because they want to get their children into Harrison College. I am suggesting that you should not spend any money on these private secondary schools until you examine them and approve of them and then even if you spend \$10 per child at every school which you approve, it would be of great assistance to these schools. I am not telling you that you should tell schoolmasters to come and hold their bag for money from you every Saturday morning. I suggest that you have a thorough investigation, see that these private secondary schools have proper facilities and then you can spend \$10 per child in those private schools which you approve and you would be doing something to assist those children.

Now that the Hon. Minister of Education is back, let me say again that since last we spoke in here, when I mentioned the age of consent and said that 16 years is the age of consent and that the age for school leaving should not be below 16 years also, the Hon. Minister of Education rose to his feet and quickly replied that the policy of his Government would be that a child could go up to 18 years

and 19 years if it had the ability. My contention today is that not only must the child have the ability, but even if it has no ability, it should not leave school before it is 16 years. They say that you should not speak ill of the dead. The late Dr. Harry Bayley, as the Hon. Minister of Education should know, up to the time that he got into the third form at Harrison College, he was not doing well at school — so much so that his father threatened to behead him; but when he saw the subjects which this youngster showed promise in, his father decided that he would go to a university. What I am saying is known by every schoolmaster and every parent. I am saying that a child should have the right to stay in school until he is 16 years whether he can only learn "a,b,c," or whatever he can learn. Do not throw him out on the labour market to create a situation which would make things worse in Barbados. I am not interfering with education any longer.

Now, Sir, as far as the national income is concerned, this is what is stated on page five:—

"National income growth up to 1957 is explained by three factors: (1) an increase in the size of the sugar crop resulting partly from technological improvements of production (better varieties, better cultivation methods, better factory techniques) in conjunction with occurrence of what appeared to be a series of 'wet' years; (2) rising sugar prices; (3) increased capital formation (public and private induced by the rising national incomes)."

The Minister in charge would know why I am making this sort of speech. If I am speaking anything wrong, get up and say so. During the time of Mr. Hugh Springer, now Dr. Springer, the then ruling party in Barbados give notice of a Resolution to prohibit the use of tractors and scramblers at the various plantations. I remember that I had the temerity to get up and make a speech against them. Mr. Hugh Springer met me and told me that while they were doing this he walked out. Suppose the people who ruled this country in the past had decided, when Mr. Laurie Pile had decided to remove the windmills and bring in the vacuum pans and engines to increase the pan sugar of this country, that legislation should be passed to prevent the change-over, what would be the position? I had the guts to vote against that Resolution but it was passed.

Pardon me if I am personal, Mr. Premier; but I must praise you for your ingenuity, for the sense and the right approach which you are taking now that you are Head of the Government. I am not surprised at the way you are running the Government because of certain men whom you have with you in the Cabinet. It only reminds me of this. When the Royal Commission came here after the disturbances of 1937 the ex-Prime Minister of the West Indies in giving evidence, instead of saying what this Government is saying now of further development of sugar by improving the methods, he pointed out that they should cut up the land and divide it in five-acre lots. The Hon. Minister of Trade knows what I am saying is true. Is that true? (A VOICE: Yes.) Did he tell the Royal Commission that? (A VOICE: He said, cut it up in half-acre lots.) That shows the brains which they had when they were abusing the white people. That is why I say that this present Government could not normally think like those who were on the other side.

You cannot kill the goose which lays the golden egg. Let us say that by the old methods you got out a quarter of the juice from the sugar cane. Then, after you had the ordinary mill, just as what you had at Bagatelle, you got out about half. If you had the same type of factory today, what would be the position? We must bear in mind that we are living in a very highly mechanised industrial community today. I would tell you one of the reasons why people who were born of slaves and reared in a highly industrial community where they see that you put up machines and push buttons to do everything, no longer want to go into a field and cut canes. The American people refuse to do it. They have not yet developed a method, or, should I say, perfected a method by which you can reap canes with machines and put them on the trains to go to the factory; hence you must take people from the more backward countries to do that type of work.

4.25 p.m.

That is the only reason; therefore, when they have come today to tell us that the national income growth has been due to these things, what else can I do but agree with them? Because that is honest and it is the truth. It is not a question of saying: "Let us soak the rich". You have got to develop things in a different way from that. I admire the Government in the approach which they have made. I am sure that the Minister of Agriculture can very well express his views and he will realise what I am saying. He was in this Chamber when they said that the tractors must be stopped and then they said that they must get tractors. No longer will a 15-year-old girl want to put manure in a basket and go up to Hillaby to drop that manure. I commend the Government in the attitude which they are adopting today; that is what we preached years ago. Never mind what the *Beacon* will say on Saturday: you are living in a country where you must have free enterprise. If what I am saying is Communism, well then, let them take it as Communism. You are in an industrial and capitalist community and I admire you for this Programme as against what the other people had put up about soaking the rich. I say that you should sit down as a silent partner in private enterprise and take away 50% of the money which they make. There is nobody in this world who will burn midnight oil unless he knows he will make money. Let us take the Minister of Social Services; do you think that he would burn the midnight oil and get a certificate unless he knew that he will get more money? Therefore, I am saying that capitalists will sprain their brains and burn midnight oil so as to get more money.

Dealing with exports and tourists, Mr. Deputy Speaker, modesty will not prevent me from saying what my Party did in this country. Everything in this Programme has been suggested by my Party. I remember when land was bought for the purpose of building a hotel; let the Hon. Minister of Trade tell me that this is not so. The then Government for hatred, malice, spite and wickedness, decided that this hotel should not be erected. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will tell you this; you can have any name once it was not a Barbadian name and there are those who would take up money and help him. It is time that the people of this country know these things. Don't fool yourself; if I cannot run the Government, I will keep you running it for about three hundred years as long as this is your policy. (Laughter) The Development Programme further states this:-

"Taking the period as a whole, the Island has been able to make good its balance of trade deficit out of its 'invisible' earnings."

What I said yesterday was this: you have a good Plan and it is peculiar that you have not allowed this Plan to go before the public. I will tell you something more now. The Hon. Minister of Trade, and Industry has just returned from Germany.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, what does the hon. member mean when he says that this Plan was not allowed to go before the public?

Mr. MOTTLEY: I will tell the hon. member what I mean. I mean that you should have given the public enough time to study this Plan. This is a good Plan; some people have said that they have not seen this Plan. The average man with two or three thousand dollars will put it in the Bank because he has children who have to go to school and he has to provide for himself when he is ill. He is not investing money. You want to give inducement to people and I admire the Government for what they are doing in this Plan. I repeat, the Programme says: "Taking the period as a whole, the Island has been able to make good its balance of trade deficit out of its 'invisible' earnings."

What are the invisible earnings? There are visible earnings and there are invisible earnings. You get money from sugar which is exported. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I must give honour where it is due. The people of this country owe a great debt of gratitude to the hon. senior member for St. Philip; whatever you may think of the hon. member, you owe the greatest debt to him. I was sitting over there and I seconded the motion which he proposed. We produce so

much sugar, but the money we get from the tourist trade, even that cannot balance us. This money which comes from America cannot balance us.
4.35 p.m.

I can remember the hon. member asking the Government to send people to America, and the former Prime Minister said that he knew more than the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Lord has a way of dealing with people, and one day he will lie on his bed and say "I have thrown my people down the river." All he knew about England was when a few students went to England, but the hon. member came here and said that people wanted money in England. When my colleague, the hon. junior member for the City, found that his school was overflowing and that girls were coming out and finding nothing to do, he got a Hospital book and wrote to hospitals in the United Kingdom, and the then Minister of Communications, Mapp, went to the Attorney General to find out by what means he could prosecute him for trafficking and sending people away, not getting a cent for it but sending people out. That is why people have put him in here with me. If you do good, they will back you. The then Minister of Trade came here and asked if they must lend Tom, Dick and Harry money to go away. Tom had enough money already, but I will deal with him a little later. The hon. senior member for St. Philip made a motion which I seconded to lend people money; so people owe him a great debt of gratitude. People call him an aristocrat because he walks great, but he has the people at heart.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as set out here, 'the principal "invisible exports" are: tourist expenditure, remittances, incomes and pensions from abroad, fees, dues, insurance claims, payment for work done by Barbadians for foreigners, sugar preference receipts and capital investment. These are not recorded in the true statistics. Similarly there are "invisible" imports not included in the published trade figures which need to be taken into account in arriving at the balance.' Do you realise the number of men and women who go to England and send back money here? The remittances from England to Barbados used to be about \$80,000, but I see from these figures that they have gone into the millions. That must mean something to Barbados.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will pass on from Education to Industrial Development. What I want to say is not a criticism, but something which must concern the Minister, and I think he should listen carefully to me. We can industrialise a country, but should not over-industrialise it. I have spoken to people who are members of my Party, and I am going to express the views which they have put to me. Of course they do not tell me how to keep this seat or how to talk for poor people. You should not over-industrialise a country, and do not think that that is being said because there are manufacturing representatives here who would lose because they import flour, meal and things like that. The hon. senior member for St. Philip conducted with the greatest skill in the absence of the Hon. Premier the delegation which went to England for the Conference of the Eight.

If you look on page 12, you will see that it is stated that "the Island's population of 240,000 people and a national income of around \$100 million provide only a limited market for manufactured goods. The Government does not propose to encourage manufacturing self-sufficiency to the extreme point where Barbados loses the benefits of importing goods produced much more cheaply abroad as this will only result in an increase of the cost of living, and may, in fact, negate any small gains in employment". You know what that means. I could commend the Minister of Trade and Industry for putting in a thing like that. The last Government did not say that because they did not have the honesty to do so; but this Government has courage, integrity and honesty. There is no point in having something that can employ 20 or 40 people to produce something in Barbados which you could import more cheaply for the benefit of the community, and possibly gain by way taxation and duties \$200,000 annually. It is a sensible proposal, and that is why I asked the Government on Tuesday not to hurry through this Plan.

I know, Sir, that on this matter the Government is making several concessions. Within another few weeks

we should know whether England has been accepted into the European Common Market, not whether she cares to go. Now, Sir, some very brilliant questions were put by the Hon. Minister of Trade to the Specialists who came to speak to us on this question of the European Common Market re the Federation of the West Indies and the Independence of Trinidad and Jamaica. I am not going into that now. The Government says that "capital for investment in industry and manufacturing 'know-how' are scarce factors. The Government accepts that a considerable inflow of capital and know-how from abroad is essential and will therefore provide the incentives to encourage investment by foreigners." I like the idea of starting development on the grounds at the Deep Water Harbour site, and of putting up factories there, but we have to remember that investors, capitalists and private enterprise put money into concerns to make money. Your inducements are fine and you are going to offer a reduction in income tax on amounts invested in Barbados. That is a wonderful gesture.

4.45 p.m.

That is a better gesture than passing a law saying that money cannot go out. If you pass a law saying that money cannot go out, then automatically it follows that money cannot come in. If I cannot take money out of Barbados, I would not carry it out; but then, I will not be bringing in any. I am not fooling you. You must have been sitting beside me. You really are using a lot of brains in running this Government. (Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I have no such tendency to sit at the side of the hon. member.) Look at this document! Look at the diagrams! Look and see that it is voluminous! Of course, you have not given me what time I wanted to study it. You know, Sir, that I never let any Five Year Plan pass in here unless I discuss it thoroughly. I must commend you for the inducement which you have given to the commercial public, the capitalists of Barbados and the investors of Barbados. They feel that you really mean well for Barbados. You state that the Government of Barbados has guaranteed a free flow of capital. I admire you for saying that there will be a free flow of capital. If you want Canadians from Saskatchewan, Manitoba or Columbia to come here, you have got to let them know that not only their money can come in, but that if they want to take it out, they can take it out. If you fail, I stand behind you because you have made every effort to bring them in.

I come back to this question about the European Common Community. What is worrying the local people is this. England will undoubtedly say that she is going to enter the E.C.C. within the next three months. You will then be bound to ask yourself, what is going to be the position when the West Indies are federated, and what can be done as far as Trinidad is an independent state with all her industries so developed, and if all of those exports of hers are sent to us. I am talking about cement and even flour, because I understand that there is a scheme in Trinidad similar to the one here for the refining of flour. What is worrying the investors of this country, the people who have the money, is what would be their position in a Federation with all these inducements which you are given. They have faith in what you are saying, and if I did not have faith, I would tell them not to have faith. They have faith in you because you must mean well. What is worrying me, if England goes into the European Common Market and we go into a Federation, as an associate, what prospects have we for our investments here. This is what has been raised by the people who have money to invest. We sat down around a table, 30 to 40 of us, discussing the matter. I am the only spokesman for them in this House. I say to you: do not be afraid to meet the Chamber of Commerce. Meet them and say that you want to meet them. Another thing, do not go and meet them behind closed doors. See them and let the people see that you are meeting them. They are saying: "What are we going to do?" We want to get that clarified. They are saying: "Will Trinidad be able to come in and sell their goods alongside of ours? Will we be able to compete? I know the several industries which you have promised to put in within the next three years. If our people put this money up, what is the position?"

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Do you want the answer now?

Mr. MOTTLEY: If the Hon. Minister wants to rest me now by giving me the answer now, it is all right. I would just like to say this. It is no use for the newspaper reporters to be coming in here and just look at people. What we are talking about are things which the people want to know something about. Do not come in here if you are not going to write about them. This is an important question and the Hon. Minister of Trade knows that it is an important question and that it needs answering for the benefit of the commercial public. Let the Press write the answer and give it to the public.

Sir, I will give way to the Hon. Minister on a point of explanation.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise on a point of explanation. The question put by the hon. member, as I understand it, is if the new Federation of the Eight, after they become independent, become an associated state of the European Common Community, and Trinidad is also an associated state, and Jamaica is also an associated state, if by reason of their common membership, other associated states in the European Common Community have goods manufactured in any of those associated states, whether those goods can enter freely into each and every of the territories. In other words, can goods manufactured in Jamaica or Trinidad enter into the Federation of the Eight to compete with goods manufactured in the Federation of the Eight itself? Is my interpretation of the hon. member's query correct? (Mr. MOTTLEY: Yes.)

The hon. member knows that during the Federation Conference in London we discussed this question with Mr. Edward Heath who was the main British negotiator at the talks that are taking place in Brussels and he told us frankly "No". The hon. senior member for the City said that he did not know what the position would be. He, himself, did not know. I went to Germany after. About two weeks after I returned from Geneva, the German Economic Councillor to the Embassy in Geneva, Dr. Eckhart, came to see me one evening and told me that the German Government asked me to return to Bonn to continue the discussion which I raised two weeks ago and in the course of that discussion, the question which I asked Mr. Heath came up.

4.55 p.m.

Dr. Eckhart is a very distinguished German economist. As a matter of fact, he has actually assisted in drafting the original Treaty in Rome which was the basis for the formation of the European Common Market. Dr. Eckhart told me that we need have no fear about this matter because he quoted the case of the former African colonies, the Belgian colonies and the French colonies. The former French colonies in Africa will be associated States with the Common Market. The former Belgian Colonies in Africa will also become associated States, but before they are associated States they still have the right to institute protective tariffs to prevent goods manufactured in the former French colonies from entering duty free into the former Belgian colonies. Therefore, the same thing will apply to the Caribbean. An independent Trinidad or an independent Jamaica or the Federation of the "Eight" will have the right, for the first three years at least, even though they became associated States in the Common Market, to protect their goods; but it will not follow that because they had the same common position, in that they were all members of the Common Market, their goods are to be free from one territory to the other. The Federation of the "Eight" can, for the first three years at least, protect its territory and the goods manufactured in this territory from free competition from goods manufactured in other associated States of the Common Market in the area. I think that what I have said answers the question asked by the hon. member.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have asked that question because, as I have said before, the investing type of people whom you are trying to woo here, will like to know of that. I hope the Press will not misrepresent the point of view. It is not I; it is the general public who want to know this. If the Press have not got it right perhaps they will approach the Minister and get it right; that is the point of view which people would like to know.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I turn now to page 14 of the Memorandum. This is what it says here:-

"Income tax holidays will be extended to ten years for all approved new industries, and, in the case of the export industries, there will be a special reduction of the rates of profits tax in order to improve the ability of these industries to compete more efficiently in the markets overseas."

You have made a sensible approach to this question; it is entirely unlike the Manifesto which was put to us and which was called a Plan, by the other people. You go further and say this:-

"The rate of tax will be reduced to 12 1/2 per cent on the profits and dividends of investment companies in respect of investments carried out in the Island."

The Government of Barbados guarantees the free movement of money. The statement therefore that you are a wild Government cannot bear any fruit; this Government is not a wild Government in truth. You are offering to bring in people into this colony. This Programme says that the rate of tax will be reduced to 12 1/2% on the profits and dividends of investment companies in respect of investments carried out in the Island. It is not humanly possible for the Government to do more. In discussing this question with my Party, one question was raised, and I throw it out for the hon. member to discuss with his Party. This is an incentive at which a tremendous lot of people will catch. An honest question which I have been asked is this: What is going to be the position with a company already existing in Barbados with the present method of taxation? I am not pressing the Hon. Minister to answer that question now. This Programme is being fully discussed and the question is raised that this is a wonderful incentive, this reduction in the rate of tax to 12 1/2% on profits and dividends of investment companies. I suggest to the Hon. Minister to discuss this question as to what will be the position with industries which are already in existence. I am just putting the question which people have put to me as a difficulty, and it is a difficult question from the Socialist point of view. I do not ask the Minister to answer that question now but I am asking him to turn it over in his mind. The Government is willing to encourage industries. If you put money in industries with the people at the top knowing what they are doing — a big guarantee which we give to the people is that if you put in your money the Government guarantees it. If this Government tells you that they are going to do this, I have every reason to believe that that is what they are going to do. There are those people like Inspectors of Banks who have contacts in Canada and America and they are asked for information. These people either give the Government a good name or a bad one. I am perfectly satisfied with what has been said here today, and I hope I will be fortified in my view that this matter will be put into operation. I have made a lot more notes, but I think that I have passed the stage when I have got to talk about highways and roads and stand posts. I do that in my capacity as a Local Government representative. However, dealing with the Plan on a national basis, the most I was concerned about was the whole question of industrial development and that is a point with which I am more than satisfied. I commend this Plan to hon. members. I note that there is an allocation of money for the Airport, rehabilitation of highways, new highways and so forth.

5.05 p.m.

The hon. member said that there are slum areas in the City, but I want the Government to realise that houses create slums; land itself is never a slum. The areas mentioned are Emmerton, Cat's Castle and Bulls Alley, Greenfields, and Golden Square and Church Village, and the Government proposes to clear these slums and resettle people in better housing conditions elsewhere. The only thing I have to say on that is that if you took the area of Greenfields or any other area and clear the houses and put up other houses, it is no longer a slum; therefore I do not agree with the idea of better housing elsewhere. You can clear the same areas and put better housing there to the suitability and convenience of the people who lived in those

areas, because if they work in the fishing industry and such other industries, they would want to keep within the City. You can turn the Pine or Grazettes into slum areas, and though I agree with the proposal to clear these slums, I do not agree that people should be housed somewhere else. Fishermen like to live near the area where they bring in their fish, and that is why I do not agree with your carrying them elsewhere. I would like the Minister to explain that to me because they may get themselves in hot water on this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, 'legislation is being provided for the guarantee by the Government of the mortgages on houses approved under the scheme along the lines now existing in other countries. By this measure it is hoped to foster and develop that strong civic pride in house ownership which runs through the vein of every Barbadian'. The last part I understand very well, but I do not pretend to understand the first part. We know that house ownership runs through the vein of every Barbadian, but I would like to be enlightened on mortgage insurance, and I believe when the hon. member comes to reply, he will be able to tell us, because mortgage schemes are things which we have in Barbados now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know that the Government wants to get away this afternoon, and I have much pleasure in offering my support to this Development Plan which the Government has produced, because it embodies a tremendous lot of the suggestions which have been made by myself, and it shows that the Government offers no prejudice. While to the people of Barbados they are a Socialist Government, they recognise that investment of capital in this country must come by certain incentives, and they realise that in this democratic community they find themselves in a capitalist state, and therefore to develop there is no point in saying they are going to take over and run everything, but rather they are giving incentives to people to bring money in and spend it here. I have much pleasure in supporting this Three Year Plan. You are spending \$50 million, and I think you are ambitious. I know you will need a lot of technical men, a lot of men with know-how and a lot of capital, but I do hope that you will succeed in putting most of it, if not all of it, through during the next three years and make Barbados a happier place for all, whether capitalist or labourer, because I have always said that capital and labour must work together for the benefit of any community; otherwise you will have chaos. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have much pleasure in supporting this Plan.

Mr. BATSON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I only rise for two or three minutes because I quite understand that hon. members have to go out on important business.

Now, when the hon. junior member for the City was speaking, I think he made some very interesting points. I myself happen to run a private school and most of these private schools are supported by the Commercial Banks in Bridgetown. This Government in their campaign never promised free secondary education to private schools, but there are some people going around the Island giving the impression to the public that this Government promised free secondary education to private schools. There was no such promise made; yet some people are saying that the Government is catering to the minority and leaving the majority in the air.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Government has been in office for approximately six months, and it is impossible for any Government in office for that time to give free secondary education in the Island as a whole. It is impracticable and impossible. I feel, personally, that what this Government has prescribed for the private schools at present is very generous. There are several private schools running in this Island that should be closed down. There are about ten private schools that should exist, and those are the ones which have been approved by the Department of Education. The others are exploiting the community, and children and parents are being misled. Some of the children have not got the aptitude for secondary learning, but they are just going to these schools because it is fashionable. Several of these private schools are running at a loss, and I am sure that if

Government should go to subsidise these private schools, they would run the country into bankruptcy, because every two or three months you see a new private school being opened. Someone gets a few dollars and puts up a sign; but that has to stop. The parents of the children who attend these schools are being so misled that they are not paying the school fees, because they feel that the Government has given free secondary education in the private schools.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is going to be a Pilot Scheme of the Hot Meals Service in schools, and I feel that any Government in office should first cater to the Government schools. I have a private school and I would like to see it introduced there, but I cannot expect the impossible. Where would this money come from in 1962 to subsidise these private schools? It is all well and good for some politicians to get up and say that the Government has promised to give aid to private schools, but where would the money come from?

5.15 p.m.

A statistical survey team of the last Government went around to all the private secondary schools and compiled data and they did nothing about it; and now this Government is in office we find some politicians going around trying to incite into the minds of parents that this Government should give free secondary education in these private secondary schools. I think that this Government is doing a fine job and the things which they have promised these private schools are very, very generous. The Hon. Minister of Education has said that the Government is making provision for 7,500 school places; and if the Government is doing that and spending \$250,000 on a pilot scheme for hot meals, where would this extra money come from to subsidise these private schools?

I feel the Government is on the right note. Some of these parents of children of some of these schools are not alive to their responsibility; they are following the crowd to destruction.

I am not going to say anything more because I understand the situation. I just rose to clarify a public statement which I heard so often that the Government is catering to the minority and not the majority. If you take a proper survey of the private schools, you will find that there are only ten worthwhile existing. With these remarks I feel that I have made my point.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker,.....

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sure that I was standing on my feet before the hon. junior member for St. Joseph.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may have been, but my eyes caught the hon. junior member for St. Joseph first.

Mr. SMITH: Sir, I would not be long in my speaking on this Plan, but there are a few points which I want to make. Before doing so, I just want to say that I am sorry that the hon. senior member for the City is not in his place: but I will have to reply to a few remarks which he made in reference to a particular private school.

The hon. member emphasized on the words "Shepherd's School" and said that this gentleman made a report, as the hon. senior member for the City put it, a dishonest report on a particular child.

Now, Sir, whether this is so or not, I do not feel that it is fair to Mr. Shepherd and the school to be using such remarks on the floor of this House because they can be damaging. It has the possibility of causing this man to lose business: because when one takes up the newspapers tomorrow and reads such a statement and one wants to send one's child to that school, surely one would have to think twice before doing so. I do not think it is fair for the hon. member to be making such speeches relative to a school or anything else because he is protected by the ancient rights and privileges of this honourable Chamber. It is not fair.

I do not know if what the hon. member is saying is true or not. He referred to Mr. Shepherd spelling "Bridgetown"

"B-r-i-d-g-town". I am sure that the hon. senior member for the City knew that it meant "Bridgetown"; therefore, regardless of what one writes, so long as the reader understands, that is what is wanted. It is not fair to be using such remarks about a man and his school.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You did not raise any objection when the hon. member was speaking.

Mr. SMITH: Why should I show my objection? I could not interfere nor was he saying anything of me.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You did not rise on a point of order on that.

Mr. SMITH: I am only saying that it is not fair.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Therefore, it is not parliamentary.

Mr. SMITH: I take it that if it were unparliamentary, you would have stopped him. It was not for me to say that it was unparliamentary.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. member may continue.

Mr. SMITH: The hon. senior member for the City said that most of these private school doors need closing. If along with him, one who has a school, a Principal, who is a member of the Government Party, has also said that he knows that the doors of the majority of these private schools want closing, I feel that it is high time that this Government should see to it and do all that lie in their power to take these children out of the hands of these people.

I will explain before going further how I feel the Government would be in a happy position to do so. I know that it is a real racket with some and it is not fair to the parents of these children. What is worse, the parents themselves really do not know. Sometimes, the parents or guardians of these children have to rely on the same child to explain to them; but, be that as it may, parents know that when a child cannot get a secondary education, that child cannot get too far without a certificate. I remember reading in the newspapers a fairly long time ago of a particular dairy keeper advertising for a milkman and in the advertisement he put that a certificate is needed. Now, this dairy keeper wanted a milkman with a certificate. I believe it was a typographical error because I think what he meant was a Health certificate, but even to be a milkman you would want a certificate. Parents nowadays do not like their children to come up the hard way, working without a proper education. I can vouch for that because up to today I am a Justice of the Peace and most people come to me for this and that, and when I ask them to sign, some of them say that they cannot sign. It is no fault of theirs, but they were unfortunate to be born in that time when they had no one to see that they had a proper education, or the parents themselves were not in a position to send them to school.

I should say how I feel that the Government should tackle this problem. Of course, they are not going to take the time from me, but I am a representative of the people and I should state my views as I see the matter. With respect to the School Meals Service, this Government intends to spend \$258,500 on that service. Now, Sir, let us think for a moment. Here it is that you are in a country which has a lot of children going to schools whose doors you say should be closed. I did not say it; I heard that coming from a Principal; I heard it from one who knows.

5.25 p.m.

This is how I feel that the Government should go about it. Rather than spend this \$258,500 at this moment for meals alone and still having the children going somewhere where the door should be closed, I think that that money should be spent in another direction in the building of a school or two more so as to take out the children who are being robbed of a decent education and put them in these places. I feel that this Government would be doing a good job today if they just thought of that. When they were studying the Plan for the School Meals Service, I do not know if they knew that such conditions were existing in some of

these schools. If they knew that, I think that they might have taken the road along which I am trying to go now. They would have done a much better job to spend this money in building a school or two and taking those children out of the schools which will be closed. If we hear that these schools should be closed and they still take this step, then they will have to be blamed for it because it is not good enough for a community to be told that things are not right in certain places and the Government is sitting back and allowing these things to happen. I am sure that this money would go a long way to rehabilitating those children out of those schools which should be closed.

It is of no use saying that the doors of these schools should be closed and then these children cannot get anywhere to go. That would be a worse state of affairs. I am saying that it would not be fair to those parents whose children are not getting a proper education and still they have to pay for it, while another class of children is getting its education free and is getting free meals too. I know that every parent will try and tighten his belt in order to provide lunch for his children; but I also know that the fees charged at these schools are very hard on some of these parents. If the education in the Government-aided schools is free and then a parent has to pay as high as \$24 per term for his children in other schools, it will be much better and more justifiable for every child to pay something and get a proper education in a proper school. I feel that that should be done in order to alleviate such conditions obtaining with these children.

The various speakers who spoke against these private schools did not say for what reason the schools should be closed. I hear an hon. member say "robbery"; but when the hon. member who has just said "robbery" started his school, he started in a small way too. Some of these private secondary schools started in a small way: and if the time had not come for them to be approved, those private secondary schools would not have been approved either, because we have to creep before we can walk. If one manages to get out of the woods and then criticises others who are still in the woods, well, that is his business. I am saying that rather than spend this money in school meals, it should be spent on getting more children in secondary schools. I have not yet heard one single parent say that he cannot feed his children, but I have heard the majority of the parents say that the term fees are too high. On many occasions I have lent, or rather, given people money, because when you lend anything you expect to receive it back; but I have to give people money to pay the school fees for their children, because there were some children who did not pay the last term fees and they were told that there would not be any acceptance for them this term until they pay the last term's fees. Of course, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I cannot help everybody; but if a parent asks me to lend him money in order to pay the school fees for his child, knowing the value of education, it will be hard for me to refuse him. I feel that rather than make one section of the public feel happy today you should even up matters, and let everybody's child get a proper education.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the majority of these children who are attending these private schools are from the poorest class of parents, but it is a question of the fashion. I live next door to you; you send your child to a secondary school, your child and mine are very friendly and I will want to send my child where your child is going. As a matter of fact, my child will call upon me and say "I would like to go to school where Emmie is going." Then I will try to please my child even if I displease myself.
5.35 p.m.

A parent with a soft heart would try to please the child even if he displeased himself. The hon. senior member for the City has praised this Government to the highest. I will not do the praising yet; I will wait and see. I am not so unfair that if a person merits a thing not to give it; so I will not do the praising too quickly. I will wait and see how much will be done during this three-year period. If they do good, I will say so, and if it is the other way, I will say so. This Plan only tells us what the Government would like to do, but as soon as they get half way through this programme, then I will begin to think about praising them. The

hon. senior member for the City has reasons for praising them.

In Part I of this Plan, Sir, it is stated that "the emphasis of this Programme is on speeding up economic growth. The Government sets out to achieve this by taking legislative and fiscal action to create the environment which will encourage people to invest and by 'pump-priming' investment to provide the basis for further development by the private sector." That is very good, Sir, but I will still remind this Government to be careful, because I have not spoken to either one of the Directors of one of the local industries in this Island, but from newspaper reports it seems that they are very unhappy over the increased taxation on their product. I also read that they want to pack up their grips and move out or sell out. If that is so, the ones outside who would like to come in will not come in, because if after setting up an industry it has to close down through taxation, investors outside will not want to come in. It is not the policy of the Government to keep out anybody, and I do not know what will happen if the newspaper reports concerning this particular industry are true. I am not a Director of the firm, neither am I a shareholder. I may be a supporter; so I do not know what they are doing. If by levying the tax it is going to put them into competition with overseas trade, then we have to be very careful if we want to encourage local industries. I am not offering this as a criticism, because I would like to see more industries come to the Island. I would like the development of this country to be as high as possible. You want a certain amount of money to spend, and you must try and tax in such a way so that everybody will bear it. I understand that the particular product is so near to the overseas product that people prefer to use the overseas product though there is a difference in price. That is a very serious thing, because you would not be encouraging what you want in the Island. I am asking the Government to go into the facts carefully and listen to these people, and do not say it is too late for them to come to you now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is never too late to do a good thing. If you have a yard boy at home and he says "Sir", no matter how much in a hurry you are, you should look back and hear what he has to say, although you have to pay him. You should not ignore him because you have him to pay or can tell him to leave, because he may be calling you to save your life.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not like to interrupt the hon. member, but I would just like to know on what part of the Plan he is commenting.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I called it out and read the paragraph. I remember saying "Part I".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What page is that?

Mr. SMITH: That shows you are not listening.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you still on the Industrial Development Programme? If you are, you may continue.

Mr. SMITH: I am only throwing this out, Sir, to put the Government on guard, because they have set out to encourage local industries and should not do anything to keep them out.

On page 14, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is stated that "income tax holidays will be extended to ten years for all approved new industries, and in the case of export industries there will be a special reduction of the rates of profits tax in order to improve the ability of these industries to compete more efficiently in the markets overseas." Here you are doing everything to help these industries to compete with the overseas markets. That is a very nice thing to do, but if by taxation you hit them too hard, you would not be encouraging them. Further, it says that "the rate of tax will be reduced to over 12 1/2% on the profits and dividends of investment companies in respect of investments carried out in the Island." I take it, Sir, that an investment company is any company at all, because as soon as it is a company it must invest money. The hon. senior member for the

City just now raised a question and said he did not want the Minister to reply, but I would like a reply on this companies tax. I believe the hon. senior member for the City might have been referring to the companies tax which already stands at 40%, and he is glad to see that it will be reduced to 12 1/2%, but I do not believe it is that. I feel this refers to other companies like Olds Discount or any Trust Fund, where you take money from one person and lend it out. I would like the Hon. Minister to explain that to me, because I do not believe it is the regular companies tax.

5.45 p.m.

I am not altogether sure what that tax is because I have not seen the last figures: but I know by that particular tax, if you reduce it to 12 1/2%, that the type of companies to which that tax is applicable pay over \$1 million in income tax; therefore if you reduce it to 12 1/2%, you will be practically giving away \$1 million. You are budgeting for a deficit. You say that you want more money and you come in with new tax proposals; yet you are still giving off \$1 million by this reduction in taxation. I really cannot understand that and that is the reason why I would welcome a reply from the Hon. Minister. If you want a dollar and you have to levy on the people of this country so as to raise that dollar and then in the same breath you are going to give away a dollar, surely then, you could do without raising the dollar. The hon. member said that it is not humanly possible to do more when they do this, but I believe that the hon. member was thinking about the regular companies tax that has already been levied at 40%. I believe that the hon. member is one of those big boys in the money market or that he knows it is that and he will be getting away too. I would like a reply from the Hon. Minister relative to this particular tax referred to on page 14 in paragraph four of this Plan. As I have said, I cannot see if you want a dollar and you tax me to get that dollar why you should be giving away a dollar on the other hand. It just does not seem to be right to me.

Now, Sir, I come to Housing. On page 23, it is written:

"Population increase and the need to replace and improve existing houses provides a need for about 2,000 new houses a year. The average density per house is now about four persons.

The policy for housing takes account of the above need and the limited resources of the Island. The programme proposed for tackling this problem involves construction of new houses, slum clearance, loans for house building and the encouragement of private investment in housing through mortgage insurance and the promotion of building societies."

Now, Sir, I know the position is a tough one because there are people who are still in dire need of these homes. When it comes to the need of houses - and I am referring now to St. Joseph, the parish which I have the honour to represent - long, long ago, there were negotiations for two sites at Lammings Plantation, one for a housing scheme and the other for a communal bath and latrine. The site for the communal bath and latrine has been procured or bought and the building has been put up and it has gone into operation, but nothing has been done about the particular site for housing. That was hanging fire for a long time, since the time of the last Government. I understand that the hitch was that they could not find one of the owners of this particular Plantation, but all the time the negotiations were going on. Somehow, eventually they must have found the owner because the other site has been purchased, and the communal bath and latrine has been built.

Sir, since 16th January, I gave notice of a question asking the Minister concerned at his earliest convenience to make a progress report on the provision of a housing scheme at Lammings Plantation in the parish of St. Joseph. That was since January and I have not seen nor heard anything about it. In other words, the reply has not been given. This is Question No. 4, but it is the first under Questions for Oral Answer on the Order Paper. Many questions have been answered and I think the number of questions for oral answers up to this time is as high as 79 and 80; therefore, something must be wrong that I cannot get a reply to my

question when all those up in 70 and 80 have been answered already.

I know that the Hon. Minister cannot be responsible for this, but I know when it was hinted that a particular pasture was going to be taken over by the Government to be turned into a housing area, as soon as the owners heard of it, they had it worked up and planted in canes. The only thing which has stopped this particular plantation owner from working up this piece is because it is mainly rock. I do not feel that it is fair since January when I asked that a progress report be given me that a reply could not be given. It should be given because it is important; it concerns housing and in this Plan it tells you of the acute position of getting building sites. I know that you do not want to use arable land for building purposes: but when you come to one which is not arable, just as that at Lammings Plantation, you should act on it with great speed. There are some people who are living in back areas where it is a big trouble for a doctor to get to them after seven or eight o'clock at night, especially when the rain falls. It is high time that we get up and start acting on this matter so as to allow these people to move on this land.

There is another question to this matter. It is all right for people around the City of Bridgetown to be building houses for the people because most of the people are workers in stores and such places: but in the country the people are not so given for the Government to build houses for them. The average countryman wants his own home; therefore, it is only a question of getting a site for him to put it. Therefore, Government would not have to go to the expense of buying the site and then building a home for him. The people only want to see that the site is there and they will move at their own expense and will build at their own expense. The typical countryman wants his own house: he does not want to live in any big wall house to be paying any kind of rent.

5.55 p.m.

I believe that that is responsible for the ones at St. Andrew, at Belleplaine. The people prefer to build their own houses but it is only a question of the siting. The people who live in these back areas feel that it is time that something should be done to get them out of these places. You only have to get the sites and those who have their homes already in these difficult areas will move out, and place their houses on the new sites. The Government will not have to spend as much money if the people have the sites. I was told by the people that they would like to build their own homes; they are not so keen in going into the Government houses and paying rent for them. As a matter of fact, the people now feel that they should not be paying rent for houses; they want to own their own homes. In times gone by, two families would be occupying a rented house 16 x 9; that house would be divided; but today these people want to be by themselves. All the Barbadian wants is to own his house, his shed roof and his kitchen and he will do everything possible in order to get them. (4 PAUSE).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. member is still on his feet but I do not hear his voice; does the hon. member desire to continue speaking?

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, you have seen that my paper has dropped from me and I stopped to pick it up.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. member continue his remarks.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is my right to speak. On page 27 of the Development Programme under the Heading "Communal Baths and Latrine," this is what is stated:-

"It is proposed that additional baths and latrines should be erected for the use of the public in each parish according to population densities."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, that sounds all right, but I think that the Government should see fit to place a communal bath and latrine in each district. When you deal with this

question on a population basis, you will find that a particular district will have sufficient numbers to qualify it for a communal bath and latrine. There are other districts which cannot qualify for communal baths and latrines on a population basis, but still those districts are entitled to have communal baths and latrines. At Walkes Spring you have a communal bath and latrine and not far from there you have Prout's Village and there is no such amenity there; I see that the people have to go to the standpipe and catch buckets of water and go into the canes. These people are not going to walk for all this long distance in order to get to Walkes Spring where the communal bath and latrine is; therefore there is where I say that each district should have its own communal bath and latrine because there is the necessity for it.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I hate to interrupt the hon. member, but I have just risen to explain to him that we know that there is the need for a communal bath and latrine in every district, but it takes a minimum of five thousand dollars to put down a bath and latrine. We have earmarked the sum of \$150,000 in the Development Programme for baths and latrines. In these circumstances, the hon. member will agree with me that it will be imperative to select the most densely populated areas first and instal these baths and latrines. It does not mean that that is all which will be done, but that it is all that can be done with the money which is allocated for the purpose. Perhaps in another Development Plan we may find another \$250,000 and we can go a little further with these baths and latrines. As it is now, we must erect these baths and latrines where the population is greatest.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the Hon. Minister has made his explanation, if the hon. member understands.

Mr. SMITH: No, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am so dense that I cannot understand. I quite appreciate the reply of the Hon. Minister, but I was drawing to his attention that the installation of these baths and latrines should be per district. If it is done on a population basis, only the largest districts will get the benefit of these amenities. If you give a bath and latrine to a large district then you can give one of them to a small district too; that is so, because people cannot be responsible for living in an area where the population is small. In any case, these people want the same bath and latrine as those who are living in a thickly populated area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we come now to the question of playing fields. I do not know how far the Government is going with the Development Plan as far as the establishment of playing fields is concerned; but I do know that a certain amount of money for these playing fields comes from the sugar industry. This is what is stated in this Plan in respect of playing fields:-

"It is proposed to provide a playing field in St. Peter."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I take it that for three years only one playing field will be erected in St. Peter. The Plan has not gone on to say that one will be provided in St. Joseph or in St. Andrew.
6.05 p.m.

I would not be so narrow as to think of St. Joseph alone because I represent that constituency, but I am sure that St. Joseph, as well as other parishes, needs a playing field, and it sounds small that in three years you are only going to provide one playing field.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: On a point of explanation, I do not know if the hon. member was here on Tuesday night when I explained the matter of playing fields. I pointed out that because the sum of money is small, it does not mean that something is not going to be done in the other parts of the Island. I explained at that time that with the co-operation of the Soil Conservation section through the Ministry of Agriculture we will be levelling fields, because my conception of a playing field is some place where people can gather and enjoy themselves at games. I do not see the necessity for putting up expensive pavilions which serve no useful purpose and are abused. My idea of a playing field is

some place where people can go for recreation, and I explained that when I was speaking on these proposals on Tuesday night, I pointed out that we are going to have the co-operation of the Soil Conservation section in levelling places, and the hon. member may note that we have plans for taking over certain tenancies, and we are going to provide playing fields on some of these tenancies.

Mr. SMITH: I was not here when the hon. member made that point; so I can only go by what is in front of me. If the note had said that it is proposed to provide a playing field in St. Peter and other places, I would not have asked one question, because that would include St. Joseph, St. Andrew, St. Lucy and other parishes; but it only says "it is proposed to provide a playing field in St. Peter."

Public pay telephones can be very useful, but you seem to be installing them very slowly though they are needed badly. One night, a man's wife was ailing and the person who had a telephone in the area also had a very sharp dog which prevented him from getting a telephone call, and he almost lost his wife. The owner of the dog would have given him a call, but you cannot blame a man for keeping a dog at his place, nor can you blame him for not allowing somebody to use his telephone. A telephone is as essential as a doctor; so I would be very glad if the Minister would give this priority so long as he has the money, and instal them as fast as he possibly can so as to help these people. I am bound as a politician to let people use my phone.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: On a point of order, we introduced a budget for the remainder of the year, and the hon. member would have noticed that \$5,000 was earmarked for telephones to be installed in certain areas this year. What more priority does the hon. member want? I feel that if the hon. member has nothing to say, he can go ahead and try to criticise something else; but it is clearly stated that \$5,000 will be spent in the next nine months, \$5,000 in the next financial year and \$5,000 in the final year of the Plan. I suppose the hon. member has not looked at the Capital Estimates.

Mr. SMITH: If the hon. member cares to call it a criticism, he can; but I am not criticising. Does he want to make a noise now?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There will be no noise in this Session.

Mr. SMITH: Why is he accusing me of criticising and telling me to pass on if I have nothing to say? Is he telling me what I must do? He does not even have a vote in St. Joseph.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like the hon. member to continue with his remarks on the programme.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know what happens when one becomes a Minister. An amount of money could be set out here for something and yet at this time next year two telephones would not be installed. (Mr. BATSON: Was that the policy of your Government?) Mr. Deputy Speaker, why not ask the Chairman of Committees to set an example? He knows he cannot talk across the Table when a member is on his feet. That shows clearly that he does not know the Rules of this House. He must set an example if he knows his stuff, but I know he does not know it. You are hearing more than one voice, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am only listening to the hon. member and I am only concerned with what he says, unless some other member gets on his feet. I am listening to you most attentively and giving every other person a deaf ear.

Mr. SMITH: Then I must do so too, Sir. Today I heard you say that more than one hon. member was speaking.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was more than I could bear then.

Mr. SMITH: Then we must ignore the asides of the hon. senior member for St. Thomas.

With regard to Workers' Resort Houses on page 28, 'the Government will acquire beach land at a number of sites to build resort houses consisting of two or three-roomed cottages with children's playgrounds to enable low income workers to holiday by the sea with their families at rates within their reach.' That is first-class, Sir, I feel that the Government should buy these sites and hold them. Instead of building these houses as resort houses and have people knocking at the door asking for a house in which to live, I think first things should come first. When a worker goes to a resort house, he cannot stay there forever. He can only go there for a month or two and return to his mother-in-law's or father-in-law's house to draw up at one side, and have to get up before and after times; so it would be better if the Minister took it more seriously and provided people with houses to live in first, and then they can go to these resort houses. You may spend a great sum of money in building these houses, and as in the case with the houses in St. Andrew, you would have nobody to go into them.

6.15 p.m.

There are lots of people who are still looking and who want a house. If the Hon. Minister does not know that, I know it. What is the good of building resort houses and leaving people out at the door? That money can be spent in helping people with houses first. Do not let the site get away because the time will come when you can build your resort houses. If you have as much money now that you can build resort houses and give the people the necessary loans, well, that is all right. Do both if you have the money; but I take it that you do not have the money to do everything. I say that before you go and spend the money in that direction, see to it that every man and woman gets a house first.

The Minister can call it whatever he likes: but I say that this is sound advice and commonsense because it is for those people whom we want to help, and I think it is the policy of the Government to help those who want help first.

Now, Sir, I still feel that the present Government has left out something in this Programme. They have not left it out entirely because I read in this morning's news that it will be considered next year, not this year. There are some Government pensioners who do not have homes and they are exposed and nothing has been said even of increasing their pensions. I have read in this morning's news a Press release from the Hon. Premier stating that their pensions would be considered next year. Those people were hard working people. Those Government pensioners did a very good job when their services were great and their salaries small. They did it to the best of their ability. They are now retired and they are getting a very small pension. Some of them are only getting \$5 a month.

The Hon. Minister would not know that they did a very good job because he does not know the time when policemen got good blows while doing their jobs. I remember one time that they put a good beating on one and it was such a terrible beating that milk was too hard for the poor fellow to swallow. At that time, a policeman's salary was something like \$10 a month. I was a little boy and I used to hear of Carrington's Village and one Archie Bounce. Those policemen worked hard to keep things in order and to protect the people of this country. Now, they are thrown aside without any bit of consideration. The last Government gave increases to members of the Civil Service and this Government is not giving any increases to anybody; so these people will not be given consideration. The same way in which you have made provision for a lot of things which are needed, you could have made provision for these people because they are in need. I have seen nothing in this Plan on which you are spending too lavishly, but these old people still want some consideration and they want it now. Something should be done for them. They worked hard and in some cases they did a better job than some now who are getting handsome salaries. I know the present Government would not have to give an increase of pension to them as a catch, but I will still warn the Government that a lot of them can still vote. Do not think that because they cannot work now they cannot vote. Even if they are blind, they can tell the sheriff: "I want to vote for Smith."

Sir, you should give something to them now, because to wait until next year, I am sure that some will pass out by then. To wait until next year, may mean running into the following year and I am sure that it cannot break this Government if they give an increase to the pensioners. The Government is not so far out financially that they cannot add a little berry to those people's pensions. If the Hon. Minister tells me that by increasing the old age pensioners by a little mite it would break the Government, I will say "no". If the Hon. Minister tells me that he would not stop it because it would not take so much money as to throw the Government out of gear to give them an increase, I would plead with him to ask the Government to agree to it this year.

Sir, I am coming to the last point because I know that hon. members want to leave and go elsewhere. Of course, I do not have anywhere else to go. When I leave here, I am going home. When the Hon. Minister of Education began to speak on this Plan, he very wisely said that he had a clear mandate from the people on his Manifesto and that the old Government had only planned to spend \$3 million on Education but he is spending \$9 million on Education and his Cabinet is united and that anything he asked for was given. I do not think, if the Hon. Minister of Social Services should ask for a berry for the pensioners, that they will take him to task because there is unity now up Bay Street and it is unity which would cause them to hold the Government; as soon as they do not unite, 'out goes them' too. If there is so much unity, I am appealing to the Hon. Minister of Social Services to ask for something for those pensioners. I am sorry that the Hon. Minister of Education is not in his place.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph, by the way he is putting it, implies that I am responsible in asking for increases for Government pensioners. I want to inform the hon. member that I do not have Government pensioners under my portfolio.

Mr. SMITH: Because the Hon. Minister does not have them under his portfolio, it does not mean that when he is sitting in Cabinet he cannot ask for it for them. If I were a Minister, say Minister of Communications, and I saw something which was necessary for Government pensioners, I would raise the point.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I interject, I think the Hon. Minister is saying, rather than to put the blame on him, that the Government is responsible for that. In other words, it is not his portfolio. There is nothing to be attributed to the particular Minister.

Mr. SMITH: I am asking him to raise the question. 6.25 p.m.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sorry to interrupt the hon. member. Like my colleague, the Hon. Minister of Social Services, this is not my portfolio either: but I think I could tell the hon. member that the Government has under very active consideration this question of increasing the amount which the Government pensioners now receive. In view of what is taking place now, we find ourselves unable to do anything about it for this financial year but I think I can give the hon. member the assurance that in the next financial year we will get down to it.

Mr. SMITH: I thank the Hon. Minister for that, but I will tell him that I am sure he will be there and when he goes into this question he will fight for it from the time that the Civil Servants got their increases. I hope the hon. member will do that. The hon. junior member for St. Andrew might be a little timid in doing that but I am sure that the hon. senior member for St. Lucy will do it. I do not think that you were in your place.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was in my place for hours now.

Mr. SMITH: I did not mean you, Mr. Deputy Speaker,...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can only be guided by the words which you have used.

Mr. SMITH: What words did I use? I said that I did not think the hon. senior member for St. Lucy was in his place.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. member is forgiven.

Mr. SMITH: I am asking the hon. senior member for St. Lucy to make that increase for the Government pensioners retrospective. I said that the hon. junior member for St. Andrew might be a little timid to do so but I thought that the hon. senior member for St. Lucy would do it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even the most intellectual man will deny that he said something when he said it. In that case the matter can be dropped.

Mr. SMITH: Then I am dishonest and intellectual.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. member would not have to explain if he said something and was not conscious that he had said it. I hope the hon. member understands clearly.

Mr. SMITH: Anyhow, now that the Hon. Minister is in his seat, I do not think that you were in your seat.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The word "You" is different from the word "He". (Laughter).

Mr. SMITH: I do not think that the Minister was in his seat. It has been said that the majority of private schools should be closed. (ASIDES) (Mr. BATSON: You promised to be short.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot any longer have a deaf ear to these asides; let hon. members refrain from making asides.

Mr. SMITH: The hon. senior member for St. Thomas is Chairman of Committees in this House and he should help the Chair when he is not in the Chair.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have made my ruling.

Mr. SMITH: But the hon. member does not seem to hear you. I was making the point that it has been said by some of the educational experts that some of these private schools should be closed. I know that the Government does not have money to spend just as it likes, because where would the Government get this money from? The capital cost of the School Meals Service is \$258,500.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: On a point of order. When the hon. member was making that point I was in my place, so that the hon. member can spare us that.

Mr. SMITH: Well, I hope that the Minister has heard all of that. We have to take these children out of those schools which hon. members say should be closed; we should do everything possible to put these children in proper schools because everyone of the parents of these children is called upon to pay taxes for the upkeep of these schools. It is not fair that I am called upon to pay to educate my brother's child and I still have to pay for my own child who is not getting the full benefit of education. Since we are called upon to pay taxes on all the commodities which we use, we should be able to get some assistance from that taxation by way of our children being taken into the secondary schools when the buildings are ready for them. I have heard some of the Principals of these private schools say that others are robbers; well, since they are robbers, do not let the parents be robbed any more.

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have had to exercise some patience in sitting here today and listening to the remarks which have been made by hon. members in connection with this Development Programme. There is not one hon. member who has risen and spoken who did not agree with this Plan. Education is something which is most essential in this country today.
6.35 p.m.

The Government of any country should be responsible for the education of the masses. Here in Barbados there are 4,000 children in Government secondary schools and 12,000 in private schools, and I must say that it was an insult to the community to see that the last Government kept the poor

children under great pressure, and tried to develop everything except education. It is remarkable that some of the children who go to Harrison College come out without certificates and the same is true with other Government schools as with private schools; and in this Development Plan, the Government has decided to build five Secondary Modern Schools which means that the private schools will automatically close. If I had the power, Sir, I would crown all the headmasters of these schools with honour, because the last Government refused to teach these poor children, and these headmasters opened their doors and educated them. Had it not been for these private schools, the Island would be flooded with ignorant children.

There is a rumour going around that the present Ministers are wild, but we have to bind ourselves together and be very careful. In the Plan, you have set out a certain amount of money for roads and other roads, and I could not let it pass without making reference to the roads in St. Andrew. There are thousands of acres of land which are uncultivated because the owners cannot get out their canes. They have to pay nearly all the money they make from the canes for heading them out. I therefore support the Government 100 percent in providing these roads in the parish of St. Andrew and part of St. Joseph, especially where people have to head canes from the fields.

The East Coast Road is long overdue and is going to come into existence. This project will employ thousands of people because several people are waiting for that road before building their houses, and they are engaging the land on which to build, and I know that will create work for the people. Eventually this Government will get a lot of taxation out of these houses; so I hope everybody in this Island will agree to pay the taxes though they have been increased, because we cannot get these facilities unless we have the money. I will support this programme and I am calling on all categories of workers throughout the Island, from His Excellency the Governor to the ordinary worker, to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. That is the only possible means of getting the wheels of progress to go forward. I would like to know when we are pushing that the others are pushing also and not pulling another way. I am sure, Sir, that the Government will make a success of this Three Year Development Plan. I know that the Ministers are going to get behind the people and get the job done, because we know these things are long overdue and the Government is going to see that the work is done. This will also provide a means of relieving unemployment in this country. I have nothing more to say, but I will remind the Government of the statement to the effect that its members are wild. A trap is set to catch wild animals, and we hope that the person who said it will be caught in his own trap. I thank you, Sir, for your patience.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think that anything that should have been said in reply to remarks made by hon. members has already been said, and there is no real fundamental opposition to the principle of the Plan. Most of the Opposition spokesmen contented themselves with merely suggesting what they thought should have been done or could have been done to improve the utility of the Plan. They can rest assured, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that appropriate attention will be paid to their comments in due course and that the Government will certainly consider very seriously all the practical suggestions which have been made by hon. members on both sides of the Table in order to improve the value of this Plan to the community.

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, that concludes Government Business for today.

ADJOURNMENT

The Order Paper having been fixed.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 10th July, at 2.30 p.m.

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

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.
6.45 p.m.