
THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1962

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 16th April, 1963.

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

PRESENT

His Honour J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C., (*Speaker*); Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.; Mr. F. C. GODDARD; Mr. E. ST. A. HOLDER, 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. FERGUSON, (*Minister of Communications, Works and Housing*); Mr. R. ST. C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE; Mr. L. A. LYNCH, J.P.; Mr. G. V. BATSON, (*Chairman of Committees*) and Mr. J. B. YEARWOOD.

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the recent past meetings are not yet ready for circulation. It is hoped that by the next meeting of this House those Minutes will be printed, circulated and up to date.

Mr. BOXILL entered the House and took his seat.

STATEMENT *re* PENSIONS FOR CASUAL EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL GOVERN- MENT COUNCILS

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. and Learned Premier who is not now in his place, I am commanded to lay a Statement in reply to the Resolution passed by the Honourable House of Assembly on the 6th November, 1962, on the motion of the hon. junior member for St. Philip regarding the provision of pensions for Casual Employees of Local Government Councils. The Statement reads as follows:-

"On 24th April, 1962, Mr. R. St. C. Weekes gave notice of the following Resolution in the House of Assembly:-

"Whereas this Government had deemed it necessary to assist its casual employees by amending the Casual Employees Pension Act, 1961,

And whereas a large number of casual employees of Local Government has rendered thirty (30) to forty (40) years' service in the now defunct Vestries and the present Councils, and should be entitled to receive similar benefits,

Be it resolved that Government enact legislation without delay to amend the Local Government Act in order to legalise pensions and gratuities to casual employees in such service."

2. On 6th November, 1962, the Resolution was passed by the House of Assembly.

3. On 8th March, some six weeks before notice of this Resolution was given, the Cabinet decided that casual employees in the service of Local Government Councils should be eligible for pensions and that Regulations should be made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to bring this into effect. These Regulations are being processed at present.

4. It would be appreciated if Honourable Members intending to give notice of resolutions or questions would ascertain whether the appropriate Minister can assist them with relevant information in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure in the printing of order papers and debates. This request is not intended to inhibit the right of any Honourable Member to give notice of motions or questions on matters of public concern or in the interest or rights of any individual members of the general public.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I am also 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 December, 1962.

Barbados Statistical Service Selected Monthly Indicators for October, November and December, 1962.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Development, Trade, Industry and Labour, I am commanded to lay The Customs Duties (Materials and Ingredients for the manufacture of Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products) Order, 1963.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Social Services who is not now in his place, I am commanded to lay The Annual Report of the Director of Medical Services for the year 1960-61.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Honourable and Learned Premier who is not now in his place, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution:-

Resolution to place the sum of \$7,840 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates, 1963-64, Part I - Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1963-64, No. 1, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

In connection with this Resolution of which I have just given notice, I should like to give notice that it is my intention to seek the leave of the House to proceed with it in all of its stages at today's sitting.

Also, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I beg to give notice of a Resolution to place the sum of \$7,230 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to supplement the Estimates, 1963-64, Part 1 - Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1963-64, No. 2, which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

In connection with that Resolution, I beg to give notice that it is my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at the next meeting in order to deal with it.

Also, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I beg to give notice of the following Bill:-

A Bill to ratify and confirm the Overseas Service (Barbados) Agreement, 1962, and to provide for matters connected therewith.
2.55 p.m.

I understand that copies of the Resolution are of course immediately available to hon. members.

REPLIES LAID

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. and Learned Premier who is not now in his place, I am to state that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 38/1962 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas on 24th April, 1962, is ready.

On my own behalf, I am to state that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 80/1962 asked by the same hon. member on 23rd October, 1962, is ready.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 46/1962, asked by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph on 29th May, 1962, is ready.

Also Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 72/1962, asked by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas on 21st August, 1962, is ready.

Also Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 98/1962, asked by the hon. senior member for St. Thomas on the 29th January, 1963, is ready.

QUESTION TIME

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 38/1962 standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Thomas is the first to which a reply has been laid, but before that, is there any other Government or Private Members' Notices?

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, under Private Members' Notices, I would like to draw a matter to your attention. On the last occasion we were discussing a matter standing in my name under Private Members' Business, and I thought that it would have been automatically Order No. 1 on today's Order Paper, since it was the last matter dealt with then. I notice that the Order is No. 20, but there is no name attached to it, and it just says "to resume debate on the passing of a Resolution re the setting up of a Committee to study the needs of industrial training." In view of the fact that it was not disposed of on that occasion, I thought it would automatically have been Order No. 1 today; but I do not know if the Order Paper just remained as it stood without giving any notice to that aspect of it.

Mr. SPEAKER: That I am advised, is the case. Unless an hon. member requests that such an order as is under discussion be No. 1 at the next meeting, it remains in the same position at which it was whilst it was under discussion.

Mr. WALCOTT: Would I be in order, Mr. Speaker, if I asked permission now of the House to take Order No. 20 as the first Order at today's sitting?

Mr. SPEAKER: At the moment, we are in Question Time, but as soon as Question Time expires, which is

3.15 p.m., the hon. member would be in order to make that motion; but I would warn the hon. member that I think there are certain possibly quite non-controversial measures which other hon. members are very keen on proceeding with which are very high up on the Order Paper under Private Members' Business.

QUESTIONS

Mr. BATSON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Question:-

To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

Is Government aware that the property known as Cane-field House in the parish of St. Thomas can be an ideal centre for the establishment of a Trade School?

2. Will Government explore the possibility of acquiring the said property with a view to establishing a Trade School in the said parish to accommodate boys and girls living within the northern parishes?

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to ratify and confirm the Overseas Service (Barbados) Agreement, 1962, and to provide for matters connected therewith, be now read a first time.

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

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

3.05 p.m.

ORAL REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Mr. SPEAKER: In respect of questions left over from the last meeting, I am advised that one is Question No. 82, standing in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph. The pages of the Order Paper are not numbered; so I am afraid that I cannot help him with the number of the page on which it is.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY re EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT

Mr. SMITH: To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

1. Is it a fact that lorry drivers and other employees of the Department of Highways and Transport have not been receiving their annual vacation with pay?

2. Is it a fact that there is no money available to pay the said holiday-with-pay claims?

3. If the answers to Questions 1 and 2 above are in the affirmative, will Government state why without delay?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: Mr. Speaker, the reply to Question No. 82, asked by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph on the 21st October, 1962 is as follows:-

"No Sir, but some sixty casual employees of the Department of Highways and Transport were granted sick leave in one week due to a minor influenza epidemic, and it was necessary to curtail leave of some employees while supplementary provision was being sought, as the funds provided proved inadequate.

2. No, Sir. Funds have been provided by Resolutions No. 63/1962 and 9/1963 and all employees who are eligible for leave will be granted such leave as the exigencies of the Department permit.

3. Does not arise."

Mr. SMITH: I will have to thank the Hon. Minister for his Replies because since I gave notice of the questions, it was pointed out to me that the money was not there,

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY re
TRANSPORT BOARD

Mr. SPEAKER: The next is Question No. 46 which stands also in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph.

Mr. SMITH: To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

Will Government set up an impartial commission of enquiry with proper terms of reference to establish the facts as to the running of the Transport Board?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: The Reply to Oral Question No. 46, asked by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph on the 29th May, 1962, is as follows:-

The Government has recently appointed a Committee to investigate the entire system of Omnibus transport in the Island with special reference to the existing fare and stage structure, the award of concessions and any other matters connected therewith and to make recommendations.

The Government does not therefore propose to set up a commission of enquiry into the running of the Transport Board at the present time.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG EMPLOYEES OF
THE NORTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. SPEAKER: The next is Question No. 38, standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Thomas.

Mr. BATSON: To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

Is the Minister aware that there is widespread dissatisfaction amongst some of the employees of the Northern District Council who work in the parish of St. Thomas on Road Construction etc., with regard to the terms of their employment and the prompt payment of their wages?

2. Would the Minister therefore initiate an immediate plan to have all the roads in the parish of St. Thomas turned over to the Department of Highways and Transport for repairs as well as the said employees, with a view to remedying the situation complained of?

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, in reply to Question No. 38, asked by the hon. member who has just sat down, I understand that the source of any dissatisfaction, which may have been caused by considerations of pay to employees of the Northern District Council who work on road construction in St. Thomas, has been removed. Question two does not arise.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question?

Is the Hon. Premier in favour that all public employees doing similar work should be brought under a common employment practice? By that, I mean whether the Hon. Premier thinks that people who work in Local Government should receive employment on the same terms and conditions as similar persons working in Central Government?

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I think the hon. member who asked the question had asked it in respect of public employees. The terms and conditions of employment of local authorities vary. These things come under consideration of the Local Government Councils and District Authorities.

If the hon. member asked my opinion in respect of this matter, I would say, having this service performed between the Department of Highways and Transport in one part and by the Local Government authorities in another part, in a small island like Barbados the reason for the distinction can no longer be valid. I do think that if we had a centralised authority there would be a general rationalisation of standards. As regards the question of whether the workers should have some advantage of pay, that is a matter for the workers and the Local Government employees and their Trade Union Representatives.

As Your Honour knows, May's Parliamentary Practice does not admit of this House touching upon the question of Local Government employees; therefore, far be it for me to encroach upon the province of Local Government authorities in respect of pay towards their employees. Because of that, I cannot make any pronouncement here.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, if I may put a supplementary question, it is: Is Government in receipt of any communication from the Northern District Council in respect of asking them to take over the roads in that area?

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, I am speaking purely from memory. As far as I can remember, a few months ago, the Northern District Council submitted a memorandum inviting the Central Government to consider the running of the road system in that Council's area. I am sure if the hon. junior member for St. Joseph made a personal visit to the Ministry of Communications, he would get more accurate information than I would be able to give.

Mr. WALCOTT: My reason for asking that supplementary question, was because it was within my knowledge that the Central Government of Barbados makes a grant to Local Government Councils and that grant includes all of the expenses.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that I cannot entertain that question with reference to Local Government authorities any more.

Mr. WALCOTT: When that question was put, it was put as a supplement to the question on the Order Paper.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member may draw this to the attention of the Hon. Minister privately instead of putting it by way of a supplementary question or by way of a speech.

Mr. WALCOTT: I do not intend to make a speech on this matter. I thought the Hon. Minister was aware that the Central Government makes a grant to the Local Government authorities which includes salaries to these workers. 3.15 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chair is under a difficulty at times in that it cannot read the intention of hon. members.

LAYING OFF OF EMPLOYEES OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND
TRANSPORT

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Question ready to be dealt with is Question No. 72, standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Thomas.

Mr. BATSON: Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the Appropriate Minister:-

Is Government aware that employees with four and more children to support in the parish of St. Thomas who once worked with the Department of Highways and Transport have been laid off for quite a long period and that other persons have been put in their places?

2. If the answer to the above is in the negative, will the Minister carry out an investigation with a view to remedying same and with a view to ensuring that consideration be given to employees with families, in an attempt to stimulate harmony in this Department, and to avert a serious crisis from developing?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: Mr. Speaker, the Reply to the hon. member's Question is as follows:-

"Neither the engagement nor the laying off of casual employees of the Department of Highways and Transport is conditioned by the number of their dependants.

2. Investigation of this matter has revealed that during the period May to mid-August, 1962:-

(i) the working force of this Department was reduced from 1,700 to 1,300;

(ii) 82 of the workers laid off were from the parish of St. Thomas; and

(iii) no persons were employed in their places.

3. Between the later part of August to December, 1962, the employment situation improved considerably and the number of employees engaged by the Department rose from 1,300 to 2,099.

4. The Government's policy of re-employing workers previously employed in the Department before any new workers are engaged was put into effect.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, as a supplementary question, I would like to enquire from the Hon. Minister if he is aware that people who have been working in the Highways and Transport Department for quite a long time are now called upon to have their photograph taken and to be sworn by a J.P. or a Minister of Religion? I would like to know what is the purpose of so doing?

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that, according to advice, 3.15 p.m. of the clock, the time when Question Time expires, has already been sounded. I will allow that Question to be answered supplementarily at the next meeting of the House during the period of Question Time. We now proceed to the consideration of Private Members' Business.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day under Private Members' Business stands in the name of.....

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, before you call the Orders of the Day under Private Members' Business, if there is no objection, I would like to say that Order No. 20 standing in my name, without my name being attached to it, was being debated on the last occasion when the time for Private Members' Business expired, and the Hon. Minister of Education was speaking at that time. With all due respect to hon. members, I think that the nature of this Resolution is important, much more important than some of the Orders which are here. I would therefore like to ask that Order No. 20 be taken as the first Order of the Day.

Mr. SPEAKER: In accordance with the intimation which the hon. senior member for St. Peter gave earlier at this meeting, he is asking that Order No. 20 standing in his name be taken as the first Order of the Day under Private Members' Business. Unless there be any objection, leave will be granted the hon. member.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the first Order of the Day under Private Members' Business is just as important as any other order on the Order Paper. (Mr. WALCOTT: The hon. member in whose name that Order stands is not here.) I know that the hon. member is not here, but he has asked me to take charge of the Order. Anyhow, Sir, the Clerk has just informed me that we cannot proceed with this Order today because of some difficulty. I have only risen to say what I have said because the hon. member, in whose name the first Order under Private Members' Business stands, has asked me to take charge of it and he may wonder why I did not take any objection to another Order being taken before that. I am not really taking any objection to Order No. 20 being taken as the first Order of the Day, but I have still risen to say that Order No. 1 is just as important as Order No. 20.

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it that the hon. junior member for Christ Church is not objecting to Order No. 20 being taken as the first Order of the Day under Private Members' Business. Hearing no objection, the hon. senior member for St. Peter may proceed to move that that Order No. 20 be taken as the first Order of the Day.

RESOLUTION re COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE NEEDS OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 20 under Private Members' Business, be taken as the first Order of the Day under that Head.

Mr. BOXILL: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day under Private Members' Business therefore is to resume debate on the passing of a Resolution re the setting up of a Committee to study the needs of industrial training. I may remind the House that when the debate on this Resolution was adjourned on the last occasion, the Hon. Minister of Education was addressing the House.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, you will recall that when I left off speaking on the last occasion, I was at the point at which I was trying to explain to hon. members how seriously the Ministry and the Government have approached this whole problem of training in this territory. I was about to point out that for about a year or so now, not only has the Ministry of Education addressed itself to the problem in theory, but also in practice. We have speeded up, in so far as it lay in our power to do so, the facilities which now exist in our Secondary Grammar Schools for industrial arts. I have already told the House that the ten classrooms which, with American aid, we have erected for the purpose of giving instruction in woodwork and metal work, have been completed and will shortly be opened and functioning. In connection with that, we have put out from the Ministry a very wide and formidable course of training for teachers who themselves would be given instruction in wood work and metal work in these Industrial Arts Wings at the various schools.
3.25 p.m.

In addition also to training a large number locally, we had more than half a dozen of them, again through the generosity of one of the United States Agencies, undergoing intensive training in appropriate American Universities. Moreover, so greatly did we attach this importance to this whole question of technical and industrial training that the House will also recall that in the current Estimates, both Capital and other, we have paid particular attention to the need for expanding this kind of training at the Technical Institute by making provision for a new range of instruction in new subjects.

In addition to that, I must tell the House that I have already given instructions that so far as is possible, due to staff facilities and other things, General Science is going to be a compulsory course throughout all the Grammar and Secondary Modern schools as from next September. That is most important, because apart from everything else, we want to get the present generation of young people technically minded and technically efficient in the shortest possible time. In addition to that, we have slanted our teacher training facilities at Erdiston and elsewhere in such a way that teachers themselves, as part of their own training, are to acquire as rapidly as they can some knowledge of modern commercial and industrial techniques as a matter of expanding their own awareness of the world in which they live, and being made ready at a moment's notice, if needs be, to pass on these new techniques to the children whom they have to teach.

What I would like the public of Barbados to be aware of is this: that in a situation such as ours, no harm can come from learning something new, and it is not only a matter of imparting formal instruction to young people of schoolage. I would like this idea of technical training to stretch far beyond the range of the school, and even to people in their homes. That is why I welcome, and I know the Government does, any suggestion which, if followed up, would bring to

fruition those plans which we would all like to put into execution. It is a commonplace thing today, Mr. Speaker, to reflect that countries which have no great resources in the earth are nevertheless making terrific strides forward by investing in the resources which they have in abundance, and that is in people. We can raise the productivity of everybody in this Island not only by hard work, but by hard learning as well, and there is nothing at all wrong in the idea of extending technical training beyond the range of the school into the homes of people themselves. Any skill, once it is properly acquired is never really lost, and we have examples in the contemporary world, Mr. Speaker, to fortify this belief of ours. The people of Switzerland have no great natural resources, unless a certain amount of climatic beauty can be called natural resources; I suppose it can; but what they have done for themselves is this: they have raised themselves into a commanding position in international economy by acquiring skills not only of a number, but of a quality not found in the outside world. And so, in addition to their very highly and very intensively developed tourist industry which they had elevated into a science, the Swiss have made themselves proficient in the making of things. Scientific and other instruments of a wide variety, and of a miraculous complexity, are made and produced in that country and exported all over the world merely because in the absence of certain vital raw materials, the Swiss people decided to plough some technique into that other resource which they had, and that was into people; and so the Swiss educational system has been geared to a level of efficiency which nobody would have thought possible fifty or sixty years ago — to such an extent that they are the most formidable competitors in the manufacture and export of a wide range of scientific and mathematical instruments.

Now we must take a leaf out of their book, and I think it is a leaf which is readable, and which when read and digested, would do us a great good. Some short-sighted people tend to believe that because we have — or it is thought that we have — no great quantity of what one calls natural potential in the earth, there is no future for us as an industrial community. That is a short-sighted view because it does not take into account the examples of people equally unfavoured as we are, but people who have brought themselves up by their own boot-straps. There is also this, Mr. Speaker, we have got to realise that the era in which we now live is in a state of flux, and ten or twenty years from now the whole method of producing wealth will have undergone considerable change. Just reflect on this, Mr. Speaker. Seventy or eighty years ago when the population of the United States was half of what it is now or rather less than half of the number that existed at that time, fully more than half were engaged in feeding the country. In other words, if the population were eighty million, nearly forty million in those days had to be employed in producing the food for eighty million. The population of the United States, Mr. Speaker, is nearer 180,000,000 now than it ever has been; yet with a population which has doubled itself twice in under a century, it is now taking a smaller percentage of a greater population to provide the food and necessities for the whole population, and this is something which is worthwhile to remark on. Now that you have twice as much, a relatively smaller portion of the population is employed in feeding the whole population, and that is because in the half century or so which has gone by, in the United States they have developed the technique of gearing their educational system to the needs of the community and to make that educational system reflect on those momentous, economic and social concepts which the society found itself geared to.

3.35 p.m.

So too with us. We tend to believe that the pattern of employability will remain in 1980 or 1990 what it is in the 1960's. That is a totally unwarranted belief. As a matter of fact, in the U.S.A. they are now saying that there are only two kinds of jobs which remain what they are so far as the public can foresee in fifty years' time, that is to say so far as techniques are concerned; one is midwifery. But between, so to speak, the beginning and the end of mankind, the whole range of jobs are constantly undergoing expansion and modification, and therefore societies of the twentieth century who wish to make their contributions to expanding their economies and fulfilling something to the contemporary

world have got to get up and bestir themselves. That is why industrial techniques can no longer remain within the province of formal instructions, necessary as that is.

What we want in this Island is to spread this whole idea of know-how into homes where people, even if they did not receive formal education, can well do something, because the future belongs to the man who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew. The whole technique of wealth producing is changing before our eyes, and underdeveloped countries who quarrel about how difficult it is to get people to come and put money in their country might well understand that if they raised their techniques and larger numbers of their population acquired more skills, they may go half-way or even three-quarters of the way into solving the problem of getting working capital because the day is fast coming when instead of capital employing labour, labour will be employing capital. The higher the degree of skill existing in any community, the more constructive will be the incentive to invest in those skills. It costs more money to provide for people who know nothing than to provide for people who, even if they do not know everything, know something. This question of becoming more skilled is more pertinent than the narrow question of one's education in a Technical Institute or a commercial class, because it reaches the whole problem. It deals with the people who do work even in their own homes. It deals specifically with even the people who make raffia baskets. They have to seek means of making them more attractive looking and to do them in quicker time. To those who make brushes, they must do the same; to those who produce for the tourist industry, they have to learn to turn out their products and wares more attractively and in quicker time.

Mr. Speaker, that is what I feel about the issue which the hon. member has raised. We want to put the people of this territory in a commanding position where they can attract what they do not have now, and that is money. The more skilled you are, the greater the incentive you provide.

I would like my voice to go beyond this Chamber in this respect to let everybody in this territory know that there is a chance for them, not by doing everything immediately, but by learning something new or learning what they know already in a better way. This Government therefore supports the Resolution which the hon. senior member for St. Peter has moved because we feel that this is as good a time as any to concentrate on industrial and technical training. We would like the people of this Island, all sorts and conditions of them, to understand something about business techniques. A lot of people do not understand what goes on in this world, but they know by some instinct that whatever goes on in the whole world affects them. The whole world is shrinking and it is shrinking so fast that a lot of people are going to be caught up in it, especially those in countries undeveloped. There is only one way to people who want to take part in producing wealth and enjoying it, and that is that they possess themselves with knowledge of the things that are going on. There can be no such thing as useless knowledge. All knowledge is beneficial; but if ever there was a time when knowledge was suited to the conditions and needs of the people of Barbados and of this region it is at this time, and it is the knowledge of how to earn more money by doing what you are doing better or learning something in addition to that which you now do.

If I may add a rider to that, I would say that it is a truism that one is never too old to learn. A lot of people do not believe it. I want to tell people who are in their forties or fifties that there are still opportunities for them to learn something else and to become skilled if they do not have any skill, or become skilled to a greater degree if they possess the basic minimum requirement. A country which wants to hold its own has got to be flexible in its approach to these matters. A large percentage of the population of under-developed countries will have to learn things to a greater degree, or learn things for the first time and we must entirely set at naught in this period the idea that you have been a mason from the time you were sixteen until you are now forty-five years old, and because you cannot get work at it you should not make any further effort. There is a way to teach new skills; and the more flexible we can

have the population in this matter of acquiring new knowledge, the better will the population be able to meet these new shifts which the international situation has forced upon small territories.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Speaker, I am, indeed, happy to hear the Hon. Minister's approach to this subject. As he has mentioned, General Science would soon be compulsory in all the secondary and modern technical schools, and I know every hon. member would have listened to that with relish. The Hon. Minister of Education is well aware of the subject of the Resolution as regards training and re-training. It was interesting to listen to him and I enjoyed doing it. He declared that he is willing to back this Resolution, and for that I am also grateful; but I think the hon. member who moved this Resolution, looking at things from a very practical point of view, you will say that he stressed the need for not only training but re-training, and I was glad to hear the Hon. Minister in his speech make the practical point that if a man cannot re-learn a trade, such a worker would find himself soon from now, I hope, encouraged to learn something new.

3.45 p.m.

Well, that is appreciable. I think that what is worrying most of us, looking at the matter from the point of view of the young and coming generation, is the question — some time ago I questioned the Minister on this point — of the usefulness of these Secondary Modern Schools when the age-limit is still very low. On that occasion, I was not at all very satisfied with the answer which was given to me by the Hon. Minister. He only handed out to me a very vague hope. There are, however, a group of young people at the adolescent stage who cannot even enjoy the facilities for training at the Institute. When they reach there, it is discovered that they are not the right material; that is a very regrettable fact.

The hon. mover of the passing of this Resolution, my colleague, has referred to Trade Schools and he has not mentioned a Trade School. I am sure that he is thinking of having these Institutions throughout the island, and I agree with him if he has been motivated with that idea. If Your Honour were to go around the countryside, as I think you do, you would be impressed with the adolescent male population — it is not that I am not interested in the female adolescent population — which seems to be at a loss and I do not think that we are using up their potentialities; I do not think that the right channels are existing to have their potentialities developed. That is a source of danger. Barbados is an agricultural community, and even in agriculture we make use of a lot of machinery in the processing of our sugar. Apart from that, however, there are many trades — I am thinking of the building industry chiefly — which employ artisans, and I think that these Trade Schools, with all due respect to what is going to happen with the Technical Wings of the Secondary Schools, are necessary unless the Government is thinking of using these Technical Arts Wings not only for taking the male population of our secondary schools, but also to widen these proposed Institutions and make them serve the purpose which I think my colleague has in mind.

Mr. Speaker, if that is one of the things which are now engaging the minds of the Ministry of Education, then I am in great sympathy with it; but if we depend upon what may result from having these Technical Wings at the Secondary Grammar Schools and regard them as being only for the male school population — up to now there is no training proposed for the female population — if it is proposed to widen the service for which these Technical Wings are going to be used, then I think we will be getting on the right foot and becoming really practical. I mean these Wings which may serve as Trade Schools. You have Harrison College in the City and Combermere School in St. Michael; there is the Coleridge-Parry School in St. Peter; in St. Andrew, there is the Alleyne's School and in Christ Church there is the Foundation School. I do not know if my colleague was thinking of this, but I see where something practical could be done towards these Trade Schools within the proposed Technical Arts Wings in the Grammar Schools.

Mr. Speaker, I like to look at this matter in a very practical sense as it applies to Barbados and to the coming generation. Presently, many of these young people do not find themselves able to take advantage of the training which is provided at the Technical Institute. Factory managers can testify to that fact as well as the parents of the boys who apply for admission there. That is not a very healthy situation. I well remember that when I was a boy at the Primary School, even net-making and carpentry used to be done. As a matter of fact, I was a net-maker because I was a school teacher and I learned that. However, Sir, that is just by the way; but unless we are going to become practical and we are going to use our services, unless our services are geared to build up what would really become Trade Schools, unless we broaden the idea and go beyond thinking of these Technical Arts Wings at Secondary Schools and that general science being taught at Harrison College is going to be the end — unless we go beyond all that, then I think we are going to find ourselves very short sighted in this matter.

3.55 p.m.

As I said, these Technical Wings will soon be opened, as the Minister intimated. They start now in training abroad to man these things; but I think that these Technical Wings have to become expanded a bit and work possibly day and night, working possibly with the pupils beyond the normal school leaving age; and if that is not the slant to be, I fear progress will be made very, very slowly indeed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Does any other hon. member desire to contribute to this debate? I will remind the hon. senior member for St. Peter that this is his opportunity, should he care of making a second contribution.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I should just like to thank the Hon. Minister, my colleague and the hon. junior member for St. Joseph for the contributing remarks they have made. I am very pleased indeed to see the way this Resolution was received by the Minister and the Government, because I have given real thought to this matter together with other matters. As my colleague has pointed out, I am satisfied in my mind that we have too many young people in this community, and when you look at a recent publication of a census taken here by the Federal Census Office, and you note that in 1960 we had a working population of 85,000 people, when that working population is broken down into the various groups, you will see from the question of under-employment, unemployment and casual employment, as my colleague has pointed out, the danger of having boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and nineteen leaving school without any proper training.

As I pointed out, in industrial countries and countries which have to defend themselves against war, many of the young people in the population are taken up in the Army and they get that training. We do not have it here; and what is a positive danger to the future of this Island is the group of people that will be left without their talents being improved upon, and those people are going to be a positive danger to the community. I feel that teaching people to use their hands would teach them to save, and I would say, Mr. Speaker, that in this community, if the Government and the people of Barbados are not aware of it, when you do not teach people skills, and they are not allowed to save, you are going to get a perpetually poverty-stricken community because the people do not even know how to utilise what is there to be utilised. I feel that these boys and girls should be trained and the old men retrained. We had a classic example here where men who worked on the Port were offered, in a state of rush, work in the crash programme; but taking a man of fifty years and putting him to cut down bush or dig up roads, does not mean much, because there is an army in the community that can do that; all it means is that you are providing sustenance for someone, and creating something for someone which is not productive, but is only done as a means of creating employment. Those men who had original skills should have been retrained and should find themselves entering into a sector of the community that could be more useful.

On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to hear the Minister recognising the fact that these young people who come out of schools and are unemployed ought to be trained in cooking. One of the simplest things in Barbados is to cook good food. The average Barbadian can cook; but there are not enough people in Barbados who can cook well, and they use a lot of their money in cooking ordinary food. The average working-class man wastes money in food because his whole idea is quantum. He cooks a lot of rice, yams and sweet potatoes and a heavy sauce, and therefore he gets his stomach filled; and he does this until he reaches the stage where he gets high blood pressure — one of the diseases which come from over-eating — because he is not given any knowledge about the calorific value, and no matter how much more you put in, if you have the maximum amount of calories, what you do is over-eat and become fat, and therefore you are digging your grave with your teeth. That is something that must be exposed, and if the Government is forward looking — it is not done in the West Indies, but it is done outside — I hope the Government will study a place like Israel where all these new techniques have been used to a higher degree, and there are more skilled people per head of the population in Israel than in any other part of the world. It is the only part of the world where there is a surplus of skilled people. It is true that the circumstances that created the situation in Israel do not exist in Barbados, but you can still take a lesson.

Mr. Speaker, it is tragic for a boy or girl in this age to grow up without some skilled knowledge. A girl must know if she is going to learn needlework, and she can be taught how to cut a dress and the whole science of dress-making, and it is not going to take her too long. There are many little things which people can do with their hands, and that is why I said earlier that too many of our young men understand all the gambling games well; they have imbibed every one of them: rummy, brag, dice, poker and all the other games. Boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen know all these games because they have a lot of time. Mr. Speaker, you might not have been exposed to that. Some of them have been fortunate that they were not caught up in the whole swing of things, but even boys who go to secondary school and do not have a job when they leave, find that the easiest thing to do is to play cards to take up time, and therefore they learn all the games. If you do not learn cards before you reach the age of twenty-one, you will never play them, because you would not know a Jack from a King. You do not learn cards when you get big. We do not despise these games, because they are part of entertainment; but I feel the utilisation of people's talents is necessary, and with an army of unskilled people, it is going to be better for the employer and the community as a whole to make people understand why they have to work. All the sciences should teach people skills so that in their own homes they can accommodate themselves. A man with a skill maybe can give his family a bedstead, a nice ironing-board, or a sink in the kitchen. I have seen it done outside this country, and among the average man in the United States with a higher income than the average man in Barbados.

Mr. Speaker, I recently went to a home in the United States and saw a man and his wife whose income is in the vicinity of \$10,000 a year, and who have put in the whole set of book shelves and organised their living rooms in their spare time.
4.05 p.m.

All he had to buy were the things to give the trimmings and embellishments. I find in the U.S.A. that the average man who works for between \$6,000 to \$10,000 per annum utilises his skill in his home in such a way as to save hundreds of dollars. He paints and decorates his own home and builds this and that thing. An average Barbadian can learn to do these things too. Mr. Speaker, I do not think that you know it although you represent a rural area. The hon. junior member for the City lives near the City, but nobody in this Island seems to understand how much unattended poverty there is right here in the heart of Bridgetown. I have been in houses in Bridgetown which are virtually without anything in them other than human material and, may be, a little bed to sleep on. Some people have to wait until they get money to buy a chair just because they cannot try to do something for themselves. If some of these

people were given the opportunity of learning some of these skills, they would be able to utilise themselves in doing these things. They do not have money to buy food, far more to pay for these things. It is these skills which are lacking among people who cannot afford to be lacking in those skills.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to hear that the Government is willing to do it, because I am very distressed to say that the population is growing every day. If you observed the last census, you would have noticed that the population of young people is growing at a fast rate and the majority of them have had no training in skills. That sort of population can become very explosive at the slightest thing. I do not think Barbados should ignore what is taking place in Jamaica among what is called the Rastafarian Movement. Any people who are unemployed, any fool can come along and introduce a new cult. British Guiana is also having their taste. When you have a large number of people unemployed, lootings and lawlessness are easy pastimes for hands which have nothing to do. Hands at work are too busy to be taken up with those things.

Mr. Speaker, I think the money spent in providing trade skills for people and in training and retraining would be money well spent. You have girls over here 23 years old, and the first work they have done is to go to one of the centres. We have some classic examples of young people of our population telling you that they do not want to work here; they want to work in Canada or in England. They are creating a bad image of their own country when they tell you that they do not want to work in the country of their birth. These are things which I feel very strongly about, and I feel that something has got to be done about them. No girl has ever become trained in Barbados to become a maid, nor has a boy been ever trained to become a waiter. In Europe you do not work in a hotel unless you are trained. You are not accepted if you are an untrained person. When you have trained people, you are going to pay them more and they are going to produce more. The trained mind is one which is bent to produce more.

I thank the Hon. Minister of Education for the kind expressions which he has made on this Resolution, and I hope when it is passed that the Government would set up a Committee to make a study of the matter. Whatever is the result of the Committee's recommendations it will be a benefit to the Island as a whole.

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

ORDERS NOT CONSIDERED

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day is the Resolution standing in the name of the hon. junior member for St. James who has been asked to take charge of it. The hon. member has explained why that Order cannot be proceeded with this afternoon.

We will now proceed to what is now Order No. 2 of Private Members' Business. The Order stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. George: Second reading of the Bill to authorise the sale of certain lands at St. George's Rectory, St. George.

Mr. LOWE: Mr. Speaker, it has just been brought to my notice that there are some technical difficulties concerning this Bill, which means that we would not be able to carry on with it today.

Mr. SPEAKER: In view of what the hon. member has said, I think he is asking leave to defer proceeding with it today.

The next Order stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Peter: Third reading of the Bill to amend the Trade Union Act, 1939.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I think on the last occasion, I gave the reason why this Bill was still on the Order Paper. The Government is considering bringing down a Bill to amend the Act; therefore this Bill remains on the Order Paper until such time.

Sir, I am asking leave that this matter be not only postponed, but that it be put at the end of the Order Paper.

Mr. SPEAKER: At a later stage, I would suggest to the hon. senior member for St. Peter that he ask that this matter go down to the bottom of the Order Paper.

The next Order stands in the name of the same hon. member: Third reading of the Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1957. I am advised that the Select Committee has not yet reported and I take it that the hon. member is asking that the matter be deferred until a further day.

The next Order stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. George whom I observe is not in his place.

The Order after that is the Third reading of the Bill to authorise Edward Parker Edghill to construct a groyne with or without seawalls at "Rostrevor", St. Lawrence. 4.15 p.m.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, the Select Committee has not yet reported.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is therefore asking that this matter be further deferred.

Mr. GODDARD: Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order also stands in the name of the hon. junior member for Christ Church:— To move the Third Reading of a Bill to incorporate the Home for Elderly Gentlemen in Straited Circumstances.

Mr. GODDARD: Again, Mr. Speaker, the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on this Bill has not yet reported.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking that this Order be further deferred awaiting the outcome of the Select Committee's activities. May I just say that the Select Committee should try to report as expeditiously as possible in an attempt to finalise the various matters which have been referred to them, in some cases very many months ago.

The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Michael:— To resume debate on a Resolution on the operation of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. When this matter was last dealt with, the Hon. Leader of the House was addressing the House. Am I correctly informed that the Hon. Leader of the House is now out of the island dealing with public business?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SEALEY: Mr. Speaker, owing to the fact that the Hon. Leader of the House is presently out of the island, I am asking that this Order be deferred until the next meeting of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking leave to defer this Order until the next meeting of the House. If there is no objection, and I hear none, I declare that this Order is deferred.

The next Order stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph:— To resume debate on a Resolution relative to the increased cost to peasants of the harvesting of their crops and assistance to such peasants with payments from the Price Stabilization Fund.

This matter is awaiting the Report of the Farley Commission appointed to consider and report on all aspects of the Sugar Industry.

The next two Orders stand in the name of the hon. junior member for St. George. They are:— To move the passing of a Resolution *re* teaching of civics in schools.

To move the passing of a Resolution *re* scheme for Workmen's Compensation, Pensions for agricultural workers, Mortgage Insurance for housing.

I observe that the hon. member is not now in his place.

The next three Orders stand in the name of the hon. junior member for St. John: They are:—

To move the passing of a Resolution *re* the undertaking by Government of Third Party Risk Insurance.

To move the passing of a Resolution *re* the reduction in the initial payment by the factories to peasants for cane harvested during the present crop.

To move the passing of a Resolution *re* the cessation of Domestic Science classes at St. John's Mixed School.

Again, I observe that the hon. member is not instantly in his seat.

The next Order is to resume debate on the passing of a Resolution relative to the amendment of the Barbados Scholarship Act, 1890.

In connection with this Order, it will be recalled that when it was last under discussion, it was postponed on the motion of the Hon. Minister of Education, seconded by the hon. senior member for St. Peter. It has been brought to my knowledge that the Hon. Minister of Education is instantly not in a position to continue his remarks on this Resolution, and it is hoped that the hon. junior member for Bridgetown may ask that further consideration of this matter be postponed.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave that further consideration of this matter be postponed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking leave that further consideration of this matter be postponed. (*After a pause*). Having heard no objection to the postponement, I now declare that this matter be postponed.

ORDER WITHDRAWN

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Philip:—

To move the passing of a Resolution *re* allocation of funds to the Southern District Council in the 1963-64 Estimates for repairs to tenantry roads.

Mr. WEEKES: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave to withdraw this Resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking leave to withdraw this Resolution, and if there is no objection, leave will be granted. (*After a pause*). Hearing no objection, leave is granted the hon. member and accordingly this Resolution is withdrawn.

ORDERS POSTPONED

The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Peter:— To move the passing of a Resolution *re* the Reply to Oral Question No. 13/1962. I observe that the hon. member is not now in his place.

The next two Orders stand in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Thomas. They are:

To move the passing of a Resolution relative to the erection of a Dispensary in Saint Thomas.

To move the passing of a Resolution requesting that representation be made to the American and Canadian Governments for more naval ships to visit the island.

The hon. member, I observe, is not in his place.

The next Order is a Resolution *re* the setting up of a Committee to study the needs of industrial training; that is the Order with which we have just dealt.

The next Order stands in the name of the hon. junior member for Bridgetown:

To move the passing of a Resolution relative to the degree course to be instituted at the proposed University College in Barbados.

Is the hon. member ready to proceed with that Order?

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I am asking that this Order be deferred.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking leave to defer this Order, and unless there be any objection, leave will be granted. *(After a pause)*. No objection being audible, leave is granted the hon. member to defer this Order.

The next two Orders stand in the name of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph. They are:

To move the passing of a Resolution relative to the appointment of a Committee to investigate the entire running of the Northern District Council.

To resume debate on a Resolution re award of contracts for supply of stones for use for the repairs and/or construction of roads by the Department of Highways and Transport.

I observe that the hon. member is not now in his place. That concludes the matters on the Order Paper under Private Members' Business and we may now proceed to the consideration of Orders under Government Business.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ORDER POSTPONED

Mr. SPEAKER: The First Order of the Day under Government Business stands in the name of the Hon. Leader of the House:-

To move the passing of a Resolution to sanction an Agreement made on the 19th of October, 1962, between the Governor-in-Executive Committee and the Barbados Union Oil Company Limited.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, as has already been intimated to the House, the Honourable and Learned Leader of the House is presently out of the Island on Government Business, and therefore he cannot proceed at the moment with the Order which appears in his name. I am therefore asking leave, in the temporary absence of the Hon. and Learned Premier, to proceed on his behalf with Order No. 2.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Education, the Acting Leader of the House, is asking leave to proceed with Order No. 2 which stands in the name of the Hon. Premier. If there is no objection, leave will be granted. *(After a pause)*. Having heard no objection, leave is granted and the Hon. Minister may proceed.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE "THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT (TEACHERS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1963"

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day under Government Business therefore stands in the name of the Hon. Acting Leader of the House:-

To move the passing of the following Resolution:-

Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (Teachers) (Amendment) Order, 1963".

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: This Order is a Resolution to approve the Civil Establishment (Teachers) (Amendment) Order, 1963. In brief, this Resolution seeks the approval of the House for increasing the Teaching Establishment in the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools from 870 which it now is, to 1,020. In this connection, it would, I think, be relevant if the House would permit me to refresh its memory with a recommendation of Mr. K. C. Jacobs with respect to the Teaching Establishment. It will be recalled that when he dealt with the recommendations for

supernumerary and Relief Teachers, he said this at Section 10.20 of his Report. I quote:

"The position regarding Supernumerary and Relief Teachers does not seem to be at all satisfactory....." He goes on to say this:
4.25 p.m.

"The classifying as Supernumerary of such a large number of teachers who are in full-time employment and so far as can be foreseen are permanently required is therefore quite unrealistic and impose pointless uncertainty and hardship on the teachers concerned, and I strongly recommend that they are established and that, unless there is a sudden and dramatic change in circumstances, enough posts of Assistant Teacher (unqualified) are established to accommodate all who are recruited subsequently, and have the minimum qualifications." Thus, Mr. Jacobs said in 1961. But the House will also recall that long before that, probably fully two years before, certain hon. members of the last House, including myself, drew the attention of the then Government to what we thought was this appalling professional wastage in the teaching service, and the uncertainties and grievances which were generated by the fact that there were so many qualified teachers not yet appointed. The explanation of the Government then was, I think, in the circumstances a genuine one. They said that they recognised the gravity of the situation, but preferred to wait until the whole matter of the Civil Establishment could be reviewed as it was reviewed in 1961. What happened in 1961, however, was that by the time Mr. Jacobs had reported and the then House had considered his Report, a dissolution of the House was pending and there was no time to examine the consequences of the Jacobs Report in any detail.

From the time I assumed the Ministry last year, Mr. Speaker, I have been very much concerned with this matter, and have had exhaustive conversations on it with all those concerned, but particularly with the representatives of the teachers themselves. In addition to finding out what their views are - it was not difficult to do that because they had been agitating for it and drawing attention to that particular grievance for quite some time -- the Ministry had to consider in the light of the overall needs of the whole teaching Establishment, the pattern of expenditure which would arise out of the fulfilment of that particular recommendation; and while it may appear that we have been slow and tardy in bringing this matter to the fruition it now is, I want to assure the House and the teachers that we have pursued our course with deliberation, because we wanted to be absolutely sure we were doing the right thing, and so we have reached the point now where we recommend to the House the approval of this Civil Establishment Order, which goes quite a long way to meeting and removing the grievances of the teachers.

It would be as well, Mr. Speaker, for me to clear up perhaps not for the last time, but certainly for this occasion, a confusion which seems to get hold of the minds of people inside and outside of this House when we are dealing with matters affecting the teaching Establishment. The first thing I would like to do is to explain as simply as I can the use which the Ministry makes of Supernumerary Teachers, and the use which it makes of Relief Teachers. Now, by and large, we have about 220 teachers in the service whom we call Supernumeraries. They are not appointed, and the purpose of this Civil Establishment Order is to appoint to the Establishment a considerable number of them. Generally speaking, these Supernumeraries are qualified teachers; they have the basic qualifications which the Establishment calls for, and we use them as full-time substitutes for established teachers who are on leave.

Now this would explain why Supernumerary teachers tend to go on from year to year, because if you have, let us say, 80 teachers in training at Erdiston for a year or two years - and that is a continuous process - at any one time you must have 80 teachers in the schools doing the work which the 80 teachers who are at Erdiston could not do because they are in training; so that you cannot get away entirely from the concept of Supernumeraries. We

always have about 110 of them; and, as I say, they are full-time teachers working for other teachers who are on leave, either on study leave and in the case of Headteachers on long leave, or in the case of female teachers who are married on maternity leave. In addition to that, there are always about 35 or as many as 45 vacancies which occur through resignation, through transfers from the teaching service to other parts of the Service, and through sometimes death; and until these vacancies are filled, you need an extra 35 to 45 people every year to act; so that we always maintain a minimum of 110 to 120 supernumeraries, whatever happens, with the full complement of supernumeraries of 220. As I said, whatever we do, we will always have to have more than 100 of them to take up the slack and do the work of teachers who are on various kinds of leave.

Before I pass on, I should like to say this: The only difference between a Supernumerary and an appointed teacher is that the appointed teacher is drawing pensionable emoluments and the Supernumerary teacher is not. There is no difference generally speaking in qualification, because when the Legislature approves this Civil Establishment Order for the creation of an extra 150 posts, a considerable number of the 220 present Supernumeraries are going to be put on the Establishment immediately. So, as I said, there is no problem of qualification; therefore it is only because of the nature of their work that they are not receiving pensionable emoluments.

Relief Teachers originally came into the Service, as I understand it, and as far as I can read back, as a sort of temporary stop-gap for teachers who were on short leave, as distinct from teachers on long leave — short leave being defined as sick leave if it came to more than fourteen days, or as frequently happens, for teachers on compassionate leave, people who have suffered bereavement and who have to remain at home to attend to family business for periods of a week or ten days, or short spells of illness. Relief Teachers were used as substitutes for them; but, of course, as the school population grew every year, I understand that the Education Department in the recent past found itself not only employing more Supernumeraries, but employing more Reliefs as well. The reason for employing more Supernumeraries was because more teachers were taken for training courses, and the reason for employing more Reliefs was that the rise of the school population from year to year was so great that, in order to maintain the teacher-pupil ratio of one teacher to forty pupils, the previous regime found itself employing more Relief Teachers. Now because of the nature of work imposed on Relief Teachers, it was inevitable both in theory and practice that they would suffer disadvantages with respect to the rates of pay and conditions of work.

4.35 p.m.

That is a system which I inherited, and which, as far as Relief Teachers are concerned, I have tried my best to remedy. For some time now, I have given instructions that Relief Teachers, who formerly used to be paid for every day of actual teaching and who hitherto could not be paid if the school went on holiday on a Thursday, or if a Bank-holiday came in the middle of the week and who were never paid for Saturdays and Sundays, should be paid for such days also, and they are now being paid. That disability which Relief Teachers used to suffer, I have managed to remove; and they are now being paid for all the Saturdays, Sundays and Bank-holidays which come between the time they are employed.

The second point is this — and I am the first to admit it — and it is a source of grievance and irritation. It is that Relief Teachers do not get their money when other people get theirs. I hope to remove that grievance and I wish to remove it because I, myself, have spoken about it several times in the last session. Without criticising anybody, I need only say this. Things appear difficult because we do not always use a little imagination. One of the reasons for this delay stems from the system which existed, and to some extent still does exist, that you have to wait until the 30th or 31st of a month to find out whether Relief Teachers had any absent days in the course of their employment that month. If a Headteacher has to wait until the end of the month to find out if Mr. X was absent so many days, naturally, the Ministry cannot pay before a

certain time after that; so it is quite possible that that man would not get his money until the 9th of the month.

I am therefore asking the Headteachers to use the same system as they do for some people on their staff. If somebody on their staff does not come out, by the same evening the Education Officer is notified about it, and you do not wait until the end of the month to say that some Established teacher has been absent for two days. If that system is observed, the Officer in the Ministry who is controlling the attendance can by the 26th of the month know how many days the Relief Teachers have worked. When we do that, there will be no question of such a long delay. The statistics regarding their absence and their presence would be the same as that for recruiting of the other people.

Hon. members may ask this question. They may say that you propose to add 150 new teachers and you have 220 Supernumeraries; are you taking the 150 from the 220 Supernumeraries? The answer would be "no". We are going to make some appointments from the Relief Teachers as well because, naturally, justice demands that some of the Relief Teachers who have been bearing the heat and the burden of the day by being taken on and shunted off from time to time and at some inconvenience and in some cases at schools miles away from their homes and who render yeoman service, should be rewarded with some of the appointments. Therefore, not all of these 150 new posts would be taken up by teachers who come from the Supernumeraries. Of course, the majority would be Supernumeraries of long standing; but all those Relief Teachers who have been giving the Ministry of Education yeoman service over the years and who through no fault of theirs have had the dirty end of the stick would be given some consideration.

Another reason for my policy in that respect is this. These matters are very complicated; and in order to share and to spread the burden of expenditure which this matter of increase to the Civil Establishment will provoke from time to time in pensions and other things, we have thought it proper to spread the appointments over both classes. Luckily for the Ministry, we can find people who are equally well qualified in both categories of teachers. For those Supernumeraries who would be still left over and who would not be fortunate to be appointed at this 'going down', we would just like to say this. We have, in response from suggestions from the Teachers' Union, drawn up a scale of emoluments for them so that even if they are not appointed as immediately as they would like to be, yet they would not suffer the disadvantage of not having their emoluments on an incremental basis. If we cannot do to them what they deserve us to do, we have tried our best to meet their grievances and tried to remove them as and when we can.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other point which I would like to make. I am well aware that it is a perennial source of complaint that there are some teachers who are Supernumeraries and Reliefs who have more than ten years' service and who have not been appointed; and I hope that some of these people would be favoured in this Civil Establishment Order before us. But the reason for that just lies here. It takes any Government some time to shed itself of all the Colonial instruments which it has inherited, and there was a time in this Colony when by the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, people over 40 years of age could not be employed in the Public Service. Therefore, it is actually possible for a teacher to give ten or fifteen years' service.....

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. Does the Hon. Minister mean taken on at that age?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I mean taken on for the first time. It is actually possible that a legitimate grievance exists among a large body of teachers, particularly women who had married and left the service and who have come back in at forty years of age or more. It is usually possible for married women to come back in the teaching service, at the age of 40 years or more, as Relief or Supernumeraries, and to work for fifteen years in that capacity and at the end of that time go home with nothing to show for it. I do believe

that there are quite a number of cases like that here and there in the teaching profession, and I would like it to be known that the Ministry of Education is quite sympathetic to that kind of case, and we have told their representative body that when such cases are brought to the Union, the Ministry of Education would like them to be brought to our attention so that we can investigate them and make recommendations.

4.45 p.m.

Therefore, the proposal which I am recommending to the House in the terms of this Order, is, I think, one which will bring a sense of justice and a feeling of security to 150 teachers who are already working at their profession, but who have hitherto experienced considerable insecurity and uncertainty. It is only the lack of money which has prevented the Ministry from recommending a greater number of new Established posts. Under this financial stringency, we can only do as much as we can do, and this is as much as we can do at this moment; but I would like to say that the problem is under continual review.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other thing which I would like to tell the House. It is this: the school population has risen rapidly. If you were to compare the figures for admission in September, 1962, with the figures for admission in the previous year, the new school population at September, 1961, in the Primary schools was something like an extra 1,500 or 1,600; you would be surprised to see that in 1962 the admissions in the Primary Schools were 3,600. Of course, there are several reasons for that, one of them being that the Ministry of Education has managed, during the course of last year, to provide some additional classrooms; and therefore the admissions in September were possible with a little more discretion than would otherwise have been the case. There were a large number of admissions too in the Secondary-Modern Schools. And the third reason I would give is that when it became known that 85% of the pupils gained entrance into the Grammar Schools from the common entrance examinations, a lot of parents who had been hesitant in the past about the Primary Schools as being something worthwhile, got admissions into the Primary Schools for their children.

Finally, a forward-looking Ministry has to take all of these things into account, and we tried to watch the trends and prepare against them as much as we can. I should just like to say finally that the Ministry has tried, within the terms of its own competence, both financially and administratively, to meet and to remove a considerable part of the grievance, the uncertainty and insecurity which teachers in our Service justifiably had. I would like to believe that the Teachers will, in future, put in even greater efforts in the schools which are now undergoing a tremendous re-organisation. If and when teachers pull their weight and do their duty towards the students in our schools, then they can leave it to the Ministry of Education to look after their interests. As we have done in the case of the Pensions Bill, we now have a Civil Establishment Order for Secondary and Supernumerary Teachers. We have investigated all grievances and given them speedy attention with a view to their removal. I now beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

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

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the Minister that I am in agreement with this Resolution. What I would like the Minister to realise is that from what can be seen here, this is purely the mathematical side of the question. You have teachers in the Primary and Secondary-Modern Schools, and you are increasing the number from 870 to 1,020; but at the present moment there are Supernumeraries and Relief Teachers in the vicinity of 500. It seems to me that this matter would need a thorough investigation where you have 50% of your staff being employed on a temporary basis. That is something which should be investigated. I do not think that a permanent organization or institution like a school should be involved in a situation in which 50% of the staff is not a part of the Establishment on a permanent basis. That proportion is very high. It may be that a proportion of 20% or 25% may be required to take

care of illnesses and wastages for which you cannot provide; but 50% seems to be a very high proportion. It may be that this Resolution is an attempt to relieve that state of affairs, and that seems to be a step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, the other thing which I would like to say is this. When you read that we have 126 Elementary Schools in this island, I think that the time has come when that matter should be properly investigated, and I may say that some of these schools need to be scrapped. There were Mission Schools put into districts, and I am wondering if they are really serving the population's needs as they have grown up. I will give you an example. In my own parish or in the parish which I have the honour to represent, you have Boscobelle, All Saints, Indian Ground and Speightstown within a radius of about five miles and the population is about 10,000. These schools were regarded as Mission schools, it may be, 100 years ago, and they are located in the same spot; and very few new schools have been built as such without any relation to present-day needs such as transport and otherwise. I believe that the Elementary Schools should be enlarged as a matter of public policy, and more schools and better schools should be built for the children. Sometimes you go around the island, and you will find, for instance, in St. Philip that you have Shrewsbury School. That is a Methodist School; then you have Bayley's, which may not be a Methodist School, and you have that sort of basis which you have inherited in these Elementary Schools.

4.55 p.m.

Something should be done to make these elementary schools bigger to accommodate more pupils; and, just as was done with Wesley Hall School, you should build a school that is more in keeping with modern trends. I would like the Minister to carry that out, because in the rural areas it seems that some of these buildings which have been erected 100 years or 50 or 60 years ago no longer are the types you need with wide open halls, when in those days 120 children going to school were regarded as a good attendance. Today the situation is different; and when the crop was on in those days, the school population would fall. We need to have a different concept of it, and I would say on this that the Minister has rightly said that education is going to cost us money. It is going to cost us money; but as I said, it is part of the structure you have got to create for the society in which you live. But the employer and the community will get the benefit from the Government's expenditure in education, because the adult will not go into a job for which he was not trained. I feel, if it comes to that question — and we have to pay taxes to have these things — we cannot have an educated community to cost us the same thing as a non-educated community in terms of dollars and cents, and you would have it cheap in one way and more expensive in the other, because an ignorant community becomes a dangerous community, and you will find in another quarter that prisons would increase and madhouses would increase, and those are things which the Government would have to provide. I do hope the Minister will give that some consideration at some time, if he has not already done so. I do not expect that this is a programme which anybody can come out with suddenly; it has to spread over a period of ten to fifteen years, with a view to having so many more school places.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that these schools are inadequate. The structure of some of them is not the best because they were not designed for this sort of thing, and we should look into the areas and see if we cannot do a better job for some of these schools rather than continue with these small schools which are really like village schools; and with better transportation today, there is no necessity for having 126 small schools and having to appoint 126 headmasters when you can improve many of these schools. I do not think it makes any difference to a Headmaster of an elementary school whether he is the Headmaster of a school of 400 or 500 children as compared with a Headmaster of a school of 100 or 200 children. I think, even from the point of view of administration, that a good headmaster's influence is better in a 500-pupil school than having two Headmasters at two different schools; and that is where you can utilise the teaching personnel on a more

expert and proper basis. I hope the Minister will give thought to that and see what improvements can be made along those lines.

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, the Minister in introducing this Resolution certainly covered it very well indeed. I must congratulate him for the manner in which he introduced it. He really knew what he was talking about. But this problem of Supernumeraries is not new, because it arises from time to time, and you find yourself at any one time with 220 Supernumeraries and 300 Relief Teachers. Would it not be more satisfactory to the Supernumeraries and Relief Teachers to know that periodically, say, every three years or as the number rises to a certain percentage, they would be looked after and brought on to the Establishment? A question I would like the Minister to answer is: when was the last time Supernumeraries were established, because I think it goes back some six or seven years. If that is so, you can quite understand the concern of these Supernumeraries and Relief Teachers to find themselves not knowing when they are going to be put on the Establishment. If a policy could be adopted so that every three years, or when the number rises above a certain percentage, this matter would be looked after, I think it would relieve the fears of these Supernumeraries and Relief Teachers. That is the only question I thought was left undealt with by the Minister, and probably now that it has been drawn to his attention, he can say whether it has been thought of, but there is a reason why that cannot be done. Personally I think that would be the answer. I think you should have a policy in which they would know when they can look forward to their service being recognised by being put on the Establishment.

Mr. HUSBANDS: Mr. Speaker, this question is an inheritance, as the Minister has said. It was long overdue before he was a Minister. As a matter of fact, some years ago — and this is going a little back in history — the then Director of Education could not — or rather did not — make out a case strong enough for increasing the then existing Establishment of teachers as did the then Bishop of Barbados in the Other Place. Now this stems from all that time; and as time has rolled on, the problem has intensified itself — which is expected. Now we are faced with this present Government going gradually, as it must. It could not at one swoop take in all the slack, because it is a matter of dollars and cents you are coping with; but we are still faced — and we are still going to be faced — with a considerable amount of slack, and you will see, Sir, that the present Order hopes to establish 150 teachers. Presently we are told that there are 220 Supernumeraries and about 300 Relief Teachers. That makes a total of 520, and today we are just concerned with making 150, of them permanently established; that leaves 370 that will remain as Supernumeraries and Relief Teachers.

I well appreciate the Ministry's gesture of making appointments from both sets of teachers, the Supernumeraries and the Reliefs, because those in charge of the appointments must see to it that they recruit the best into the Service, those who really can teach and are interested in teaching and are also interested in developing and forming character in children. A teacher is not dealing with inanimate matter; he is not like a man working in stone or wood, and he can become frustrated easily. A man who has a piece of masonry to do can see his work going up as he puts on each brick; but a teacher works, and at least the results are invisible for a very long time.
5.05 p.m.

I think the main difficulty of this issue today is the method of recruiting teachers, and what is very nearly related to that is the examination system. Today, there is such an examination known as Certificate "B"; but that examination is not compulsory for those who enter into the teaching service. Under the present existing examination, the G.C.E., as we call it, a candidate for teaching may be the holder of three or more Certificates. That candidate may not possess a Certificate in English although he possibly may have one in English Literature. That candidate may not possess a Certificate in Mathematics and those two subjects are very vital to a teacher in a primary school. You are almost teaching English in everything

you do, whether it is bad English. When you yourself have not a Certificate in English, well, the school is in for it.

That is of vital significance, and I am speaking from present day experience. I am associated with some teachers who are Supernumeraries and who fear that they would never become Established for the very reasons which I have just brought out. I know some who hold as many as five Certificates of the G.C.E., but who do not possess a Certificate of the English Language or Mathematics as a subject. There are not so many Specialists in the Primary schools as you will have at the Secondary Grammar schools, and that is why I believe some of these Relief Teachers would have to be appointed.

Mr. Speaker, I think the education authorities would have to revamp their policy as regards the entrance of candidates for the teaching service. The teaching profession should have its own entrance examination, apart from a few papers of G.C.E. level held by candidates; otherwise the Education authorities will find themselves recruiting matter which is unfit for teaching. Nowadays, they have to introduce induction courses during vacation period because they have all classes of people who come with those Certificates, but who know nothing of school method; so the only access they can have to teaching is to give to them induction courses.

I appreciate the efforts of the Minister of Education to rid some of the grievances existing and applying to the Relief Teachers. They were being paid by the day, and sometimes they waited unreasonably long for their wages. I am very glad the Hon. Minister has busied himself about such a matter and there is hope for a remedy. That is one point: but unless the root of this matter is tackled, we are going to have to do more stocktaking, as the hon. junior member for Christ Church has said, as time goes on.

There is one thing which I will bring to the attention of the Minister and it is this. Is there any possibility of a Supernumerary who has put in a reasonable number of years in the teaching service, on the occasion of his being Established — that those years would be computed to his pension? A teacher may be acting as a Supernumerary for a period of five years. Let us say that in 1964, he becomes appointed. Will the five previous years which he put in be taken into consideration when his pension is being computed? I would like the Hon. Minister to busy himself about that because there was some provision which enabled a person in an acting appointment to benefit on becoming established for the years of work put in before. I hope this has not been overlooked.

The hon. junior member for Christ Church has struck a note which I can very well appreciate. For some years now — for some long time — people have been drifting out of teaching. They come in to teach, and they stay for a period of years and then they go to England or to America to further their studies. Of course, that is the end of them for a long time so far as teaching is concerned. Very few people are dedicating themselves to teaching, and the reason has been that these young people can foresee that there would be very little hope of their being permanently established; so they just come in to teach to further their private ends. I do not suppose that they are altogether blameworthy because if a young man sees that he is just being shunted into an avenue which is very nearly a blind alley, he cannot go through with any enthusiasm and he will stay there just long enough as possible and as soon as he can get out, he will do so.

I think the teaching service should be made remunerative so that the people who enter it should look at it as a career. The introduction of this Resolution sends out a hope for a few more — 150 more instead of 370.

The Hon. Minister has said that as regards teachers who have given of their service unstintingly, the Ministry will come to their assistance. I am not taking this seriously and I hope the Minister will not take me seriously. What I am going to say, Sir, is that the Ministry sometimes will never know the beginning from the end. I have had the honour to have been teaching for 20 years in the Government ser-

vice, and I can tell you that it depends on just who is who and in charge of what at the particular time. It is possible that if an appeal is made to the Barbados Union of Teachers, it would reach the Ministry of Education. What I am saying now is no reflection on the Hon. Minister; but it is just that the Hon. Minister would never know of such problems, and he cannot hope to know all.
5.15 p.m.

If a teacher happens to be placed with another teacher who is unfair, that is a different matter altogether. We are dealing with human beings; sometimes the best teachers' names are not called in certain circumstances because they do not toe the line. I am speaking now with authority on this matter; I know what I am saying. I do not blame the Minister in making this statement; it is only that he does not know all that can happen or all that has happened.

There is a lot of slack yet to be taken in; and the quicker it is taken in, the least frustration there will be in the minds of those who really would make teaching their career. That is the difficulty, Mr. Speaker; that is the trouble. You cannot just patch up this system; of course, you have to work within your economy. I have been watching this business very carefully. The Minister has the statistics; the school population is growing by leaps and bounds. My colleague has observed how outdated some of these school buildings appear to be, and it is some long time now that these schools have been added to. There is one thing I can say, and it is that I do not think the Secondary Modern Schools have increased very fast. There is one at the Pine and that has more than doubled its population capacity already; there is one at Richmond, and there is one at West St. Joseph — I think it is called. I should like to say that during Mr. Howard Hayden's regime, a senior school was proposed for Speightstown and that is a long time ago. Things have been crawling at no more than a snail's pace. I am wondering if the parish of St. Peter is being considered where a Secondary Modern School is concerned. Speightstown, being the second town in Barbados, by now we ought to receive some sort of Secondary Modern School or senior school down there. You have two of these schools in St. Michael, and the one at the Pine has almost doubled its population if you take the figures into consideration. I do not know how fast the school at West St. Joseph is expanding, but Richmond is also expanding; certainly this Secondary Modern education is needed in some other parts of the island.

As I have said, Sir, in the days of Mr. Howard Hayden, one of these schools, or some sort of senior school, was proposed for Speightstown; but nothing in that direction has materialised as yet. The increase of school population means that there is the necessity for more teachers, and therefore you have to be looking after these matters. You will find that the longer you put them off, the more you will cause frustration. You do not want to have young people who regard the teaching profession as some sort of side line, and you will not be able to attract the right type of teacher if such conditions obtain. This is the second instance where we have been asked for an increase in the Establishment for Primary School Teachers; this is the second occasion for an increase of these teachers coming before this House, I believe, in about fifteen years. I speak under correction now, but on the last occasion I think that the increase asked for was 80. Now we have 150 and the Hon. Minister has told us about an increase in school population since 1952. The increase in the school population is still going on apace. I do not think that another ten years should go on before this matter is reviewed. I hope that the Hon. Minister understands me because, as I have said, the teaching profession is one of those professions in which the results are invisible. You are dealing with animate matter, not inanimate matter; and frustration can easily be established with young people, many of whom would still regard teaching as a career. If you want to establish, you have to take what you get. There should be a system of entrance examination in Primary Schools where you have not got to snatch people with three or more Certificates. Ten years ago you had to sit your School Certificate and your School Method, irrespective of the Certificates which you had so that you would be fitted for teaching. I understand that there is an examination for Certificate "B" which nobody

sits; that is something which should be reviewed and you want to have a special examination for teaching. Unless that is done, you will merely be encouraging that hotch-potch system which is not the best system at all. The Hon. Minister knows that; you should not recruit people who will stay with you just as long as they can and after that they will leave you. In that way, some of the best material will leave you. If you have this patch-work system in every two or three years without looking at the basic trouble, we may just be toying with a serious matter and doing education, especially Primary Education, no good.

Mr. COWARD: Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the remarks which have been made on this very important matter of education. I think hon. members will remember that some time ago I drew the attention of this House to the plight of Relief Teachers in this island.
5.25 p.m.

I am very pleased today to hear that the Hon. Minister of Education has said that these Relief Teachers will be paid when the schools are on vacation. As you look at the Education vote in this Island, you will notice that quite a tidy sum is allocated, and I feel that we as members should endeavour to get the most we can from what is being spent. I am one who feels that the Supernumeraries and Relief Teachers are really efficient, but in order to get the best out of efficient persons, they will have to believe that they are well treated. I am very pleased, therefore, to see that a Resolution of this sort has been brought here today so that these Supernumeraries and Relief Teachers will be able to feel happy, and I hope that those fortunate ones who may be appointed will give of their best for the benefit of the general public.

With respect to elementary teachers or teachers who really do not possess the required amount of Certificates, I do not so much agree with the hon. junior member for St. Peter, because I am one who believes more so in practice than in theory. You will find teachers who may have Certificates in five or more subjects, and you will find some who scarcely have any Certificates at all, but they make better teachers than those who have the Certificates. I may mention, Mr. Speaker, that as an old Vestryman, I have had dealings with nurses in the institution, some of whom had all the qualifications that were necessary and some who had no qualifications at all; but I can assure you, Sir, that on occasions when one who had no qualifications had to act in place of the Matron, everything worked well; there was better discipline and everything of the sort. On another occasion when one who had Certificates had to act, everything went wrong; so it is not always a question of Certificates, though I agree that one should work and have Certificates. You can therefore get Relief Teachers who do not have the necessary amount of Certificates but who make good teachers, and I hope that in making these appointments some of those who do not have the necessary amount of Certificates will be considered not only by plainly seeing them, but by the Headteachers being able to say something in connection with the type of teachers which they have in the schools. I agree with the hon. junior member for St. Peter that consideration should be given to those teachers who are not appointed after acting for a number of years. I feel, Sir, that the years during which they acted as Relief Teachers should be considered when they are appointed, and I must say that I am very pleased that this Resolution has been brought today, and I support it whole-heartedly.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I too would like to add my quota of congratulations to the Hon. Minister on his Resolution, but at this stage I regret that the Hon. Minister is not in his place. I am wondering, if the picture is gradually becoming so rosy, if so large a number of the children of school age in the community are now being taken into the school, why is it that the few, because they can only be a few remaining, could not be provided for under a system of compulsory education? The Minister admitted that there has been a large influx of children of school age in September, 1962 which leads us to presume that there must be very few left outside. Why then can we not be allowed to make the proud boast that we have compulsory education in Barbados and not have the sad spectacle of young men still making their mark here and there when called upon to sign their names?

Re. the question of recruitment of staff for the elementary and secondary modern schools, I think it is time that it be drawn to the Minister's attention, if he has not yet noticed it, that there is a system whereby a pass in the London Chamber of Commerce Examination in subjects like mathematics is regarded as being alternative to a pass in the General Certificate of Education, which every school boy knows is nonsense. It is high time that the Minister realises that there are many pupils who will pass with distinction in the L.C.C. and record a failure in the G.C.E. That is common knowledge to everyone who has to deal with matters of this sort.

Again I should like to draw to the Hon. Minister's attention that there are many teachers who are dissatisfied with the lack of imagination shown by the Ministry in drafting them, and I will mention two specific cases which have come to my attention. One young lady who lives in St. John was sent to teach at St. Mary's for several years, but at the same time you had teachers from Lower Carlton, St. James, journeying to St. Saviour's School daily. It is no fault of this present Government; it is a pernicious practice instituted by some previous Government and allowed to continue. But what is of moment is that there are certain cases where teachers are sent from the district in which they live many miles away, while a teacher from another district comes almost next door to them to teach. It is a matter which will take a little time, perhaps, but I would like to draw it to the Minister's attention and the fact that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction about it.

It would be a good thing perhaps, Mr. Speaker, if there were a three yearly review of both Relief Teachers and Supernumeraries with a view to incorporating them into the Establishment. I speak now, Sir, as one who has suffered a great deal myself, having to be recruited into the Service in the elementary schools as what was known in those days as an honorary teacher where I worked for five years without receiving any pay, and I have yet to find out for whom I was acting. However, I have since lost the opportunity for promotion in that Service, having now left it, and I think it is fairly generally well known.

5.35 p.m.

However, I can tell you what are the feelings of a teacher who finds himself in the Government Service and receiving either no pay, as in those days when I entered the Service, or more recently receiving pay at irregular intervals. I am aware that it is a legacy handed down to the present Government, but I am asking the Hon. Minister to institute some process whereby every three years a review is made of those persons who have given satisfaction as Relief or Supernumerary Teachers and that they be incorporated into the Establishment. In that way, you will be able to keep your teachers. Teachers do not go away as regularly as they used to before, and the reason is only because those avenues for work outside are not as many as they were before. This situation can be improved on the part of those who run the Ministry.

I am in entire agreement with the hon. senior member for St. Peter when he suggested that there should be an improvement in school buildings throughout this country. That is really true because there are a few buildings which have been pressed into service which are more like cattle sheds rather than institutions of learning.

Mr. Speaker, I am aware that it would have to be a long term plan, and it would take a considerable sum of money, to have these schools replaced by buildings more worthy of the name of school. While on the subject, I would like to stress the point also that when appointments are being made, it should be made possible to have in each district one young man or woman with the necessary qualifications to teach games at the schools. There is no reason in the world why Secondary Grammar schools should have Games Masters and Games Mistresses, and nothing similar should prevail at the Elementary schools.

Another thing is this. There are other games than cricket. In England, the present generation is becoming disenchanted with cricket, and they are taking up games which come to quicker decisions and have more action. I have been

told by Headmasters who have been out here on holiday that the present generation in England is becoming disenchanted with the long drawn-out game of cricket. However, the point which I am trying to make is that the 40,000 odd children being educated in our Elementary and Secondary Modern schools ought to be given the opportunity of instructions in games. I am not referring to the nonsensical suggestions that one man should teach all these children. What I am referring to is that in every district within easy reach there should be some young man or woman appointed to the staff who can give instructions in certain games which are not very expensive in so far as equipment is concerned, such as netball and basketball.

We should bear in mind that sport is very important. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, it may have escaped the Hon. Minister of Education — and probably there is no member of the House who can tell us who is the Minister of Education in Nigeria but who is aware of Dick Tyler. Just as it is in Nigeria, it can be said in the U.S.A. The name of the Governor of Kentucky may be unknown to us, but nearly every one knows who is Cassius Clay and the almost reverence with which sporting idols are revered by young people who may be more interested in the name of such national idols in preference to people who, though they may be considered as more important, are not gaining interest among young people, whether they be important figures in politics, Government, or otherwise.

We are living in an age when the name of Archie Moore is more known than Sir Thomas Moore, and it is time that we come to consider these things. We are hoping that the Ministry of Education will bear in mind the importance of sport to the community and the fact that quite recently a Minister of Sport was nearly established. It lost only by a few votes. In most countries of this world, it is known that if young people are engaged in sporting activities, it will redound to the greater good of that country in the future.

Sir, I am hoping that the aspiration of young people in this community will no longer be choked by the present Government. As a matter of fact, there is a team which is supposed to leave these shores in a few hours' time unsupported by the Government, and because of their policy they are causing a great deal of disappointment, frustration and denial in the minds of these young people who are products of the elementary schools. All of the other teams from the other Islands which will be attending these games will be supported by the Governments of their countries, and even the British Guiana Government which could have sheltered behind the screen that because of their situation at the present time, they could not send a team, is still supporting the team which that country is sending. We are hoping for a change in policy of our Government, and at the same time we throw out the warning that they should not choke the aspirations of our young people who look forward to represent their country at international games.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, I understand that the hon. junior member for the City of Bridgetown is reproaching the Government for not supporting the team which the Barbados Amateur Athletic Association is sending to the Pan-American Games by giving them some contribution towards the expenses of the trip.

An application was submitted to Government a couple of weeks ago, may be, two or three weeks. I am not quite sure of the definite time, but the matter was carefully considered by the Cabinet and it was decided against supporting the team on this occasion. It does not mean that the Government is against the idea of assistance to deserving groups of athletes.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I regret to say that the application did not come before the Hon. Premier from the Barbados Amateur Athletic Association, because it was sent from the Barbados Olympic Association.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: That is the kind of sophomore exercise which you will expect from the hon. member. He

says that we were notified by the Barbados Olympic Association and not by the Barbados Amateur Athletic Association. If I understand the hon. member correctly, he means to say that if I had understood that the application had come from the Barbados Olympic Association, a great deal more attention would have been paid to the application. I saw the application myself. This is not a debate on sending a team anywhere, and there are no files around on that matter; but because the hon. member took the opportunity with Your Honour's indulgence to raise something which was not strictly something concerned with this debate, and since he has done so, I am at liberty to commit a few sins of misdesignation in confusing the Olympic Association with the Athletic Association.

5.45 p.m.

It is just like some of the mercantile houses in Bridgetown where the names change but the Directorate remains the same. I think that the hon. junior member for the City has the distinction of holding high office in both these Associations.

Mr. Speaker, I think that every one in Barbados supports the idea of sport, but, unfortunately, the Associations in Barbados responsible for the promotion of sport and the athletes themselves do not take sport as seriously either as members of the general public or the Barbados taxpayer. Sport today, we admit, is a highly competitive business on the international field. I may say that the Barbados Athletes involved, with one or two notable exceptions, do not take themselves seriously until some kind of competition or free trip to some other country is coming off. That is my personal belief, and I believe that that belief is shared by other members of the Cabinet although they are at liberty to disagree with me. The members of the Association are capable only of sporadic attempts at the revival of the particular branches of sport in this island. However, it is only on the programme of training or promotion that you will get the phenomenon of an athlete qualifying to make the trip on the day before the selection is being made; but three days before, he would not bestir himself or for 365 days a year to undergo training.

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

Hon. E. W. BARROW: If the hon. member is making a point of order, I will sit down.

Mr. SPEAKER: So long as the hon. member mentions the words "On a point of order", I have to hear him in order to decide whether he is making a point of order or not.

Mr. LYNCH: On a point of order. The Hon. Premier has made mention of something which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, that is not a point of order. It is not a point of order for him to say that I have said something which he does not think he should allow to go unnoticed. The hon. member has had the opportunity to make his speech already, and when he says what he has said, that is not a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is entitled to direct attention to the point which he desires to bring to the notice of the House.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the remark which has been made by the Hon. Premier, that there are certain athletes who will not bestir themselves or that there is no regular training period for them until they hear of some international game coming off to which they expect to have a free trip. That remark was uninformed and untrue, since I myself have had brought to this island the services of International Coaches; and I am only too well aware, as are other hon. members whose interest in sport extends beyond that of athlete's feet, that our best athletes do keep up a regular period of training and we do not bestir ourselves only when we want to get money from other quarters. The last success in Australia was paid for by the British taxpayer who gave one thousand pounds to send him hither.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, there is a certain club in this island which is also concerned with sport, and in one of the rules of that Club — I think it is Rule 34 — if you propose a person for membership of the Club and that application is rejected by the Club, the person who makes the proposal as well as the person who seconds it, has to submit his resignation in writing to the Committee of Management for having the effrontery to nominate somebody who has been blackmailed. I think that we should have a similar Rule; although it is a democratic Institution, I think we should have a Rule to the effect that if and when somebody gets up on a point of order, which is not a point of order, he should submit his resignation to the House immediately. (Laughter).

Mr. MOTTLEY: You would not have any members.

Mr. SMITH: You would be the first one to go.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, I will return to my subject. This is a matter of public and general knowledge; but even the people who are mediocre would probably do a lot better if they were to apply themselves to sport seriously and did not wait until an international competition is coming off; because they can beat other people in Barbados, they feel themselves automatically qualified to wear the Barbados colours on the field. My personal viewpoint is that it is better not to send out anybody at all than to send people who only blossom forth shortly before the international competition is coming off. I am saying that sufficient attention is not given to international times and international performers whom our people have to meet; so that when we send a team and say that Barbados is represented and trailing last all the time.....

Mr. LYNCH: On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, I regret having to rise on so many points of order, but it is all because of the lack of information which the Hon. Premier seems to have on points of sport. I should like the Hon. Premier to know that before any team is chosen to represent Barbados, the times returned, the figures as regards the heights, or jumps or weights or distances for the local contestants are recorded, and if they do not compare favourably with the previous times and so on at these games to which we hope to send representatives, then the contestants are not considered.

5.55 p.m.

It is not a case of measuring skill; it is not a case of selecting a member of a cricket team saying that a modern-day batsman can bat better than George Challenor. We have the times returned for running and the results for weight-lifting, and these are all considered, and I can show them to the Premier if he would like to get a little information or belated knowledge on sporting matters. I am quite willing to submit them for his perusal.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Again the hon. member would have read himself right inside this Chamber if he had the Rules; but if I may continue, I have already investigated all this, and the hon. member has made a very important disclosure here by what he said of the teams through the performance of athletes here. When is the last time they had athletes to appear here that you can consider the performance of our local athletes as satisfactory? I can go through these Associations one by one; they are the embryonic Boxing Board of Control, the Amateur Athletic Association, the Amateur Weight-lifting Association which probably has a better record than any and the Barbados Olympic Association. When most of us around this Table were boys at school, and in some cases adolescents or adults, on almost every single Bank Holiday there used to be some inter-colonial competition in the City of Bridgetown with cyclists, athletes, and so on. When is the last time that either one of these Associations who cannot even promote sport on the inter-colonial level, but want to go to Australia, Tokyo and Rio De Janeiro have bestired themselves to promote inter-colonial sport between athletes and clubs inside the island?

The answer to that, Mr. Speaker, is that no serious attempt has been made to revive sport on the pre-war level

for at least ten years, but they want to short circuit here the uphill fight of inter-colonial competition and jump right on to the international field. We do not think people are taking themselves seriously or the particular department of sport seriously; and quite apart from the financial implications of having a champagne taste in Barbados with a mauby pocket — because there is a general feeling in this country that the Government will do this and the Government will do that — there was a time when stores in Bridgetown would dish out charities. But today the Government is becoming the godfather of everybody and the Santa Claus, and every time you put a cent on rum, even your own Party supporters and the Opposition make speeches for three or four weeks, not three or four hours in this Chamber and talk about taxing the poor man's rum; but if we do not watch our expenditure at the margin, we will find, when we ignore the margin and we come down to doing our serious budgeting that so much is frittered away on the margin without proper direction and the impact which the expenditure is making, that we have nothing left but to introduce new taxation. Every single financial proposal has to be very carefully considered by the Government. We are of the opinion that a lot more could be done by the private sector of the economy in promoting matters like sport. What is \$3,000 for the business houses in Barbados to raise? Why should Government have to underwrite expenditure every time an Association wants to send somebody abroad? I understand it is a delegation of eight with three officials and five athletes. This is getting worse than the Swiss.

Mr. Speaker, I do not seriously see that a country like Barbados where we have good weather conditions generally throughout the year favourable towards producing good athletes — the one thing we do not seem to suffer from is rickets and calcium deficiency — could not tackle this problem from the lower level and from the point of view of thrift, and increase the number of young persons who will eventually be able to equip themselves rather than spending money at the top level in sending people abroad. If you have an outstanding athlete who is going to beat everybody in the world, you have a good case.

Mr. LYNCH: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Premier made mention of the number of officials accompanying the team. For his information, a certain minimum number of officials is necessary, because every team, however small, has to have a manager. International bodies will treat with no other person than the manager of a team. Then you have to have a *chef de mission* for certain meetings to decide on the avenue of the next games and matters of this nature, and they will treat with no one else. Every weight-lifter who leaves home to go anywhere has to have a coach. He cannot travel by himself unless he has the services of a coach. These officials are therefore necessary and the team cannot go without officials. As a matter of fact, Trinidad has sent officials without any team on more than one occasion, but we are not advocating that pattern. I remember that at the last Empire Games before this one, Trinidad sent an observer, Dr. Marciano, to Australia. We were not asking that, but I am sure the Premier will be happy to hear that a team will be leaving shortly with a minimum number of officials.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I take it the hon. member would have been the fifth coach. To tell me there is a minimum number of officials does not really answer the point. I am not accusing the Barbados delegation of taking more officials than any other; I am merely stating that when you consider how many passengers — that is what we used to call them in my day — there will be on the side compared with the people who will be bearing the heat of the sun and the fierce blast of competition and that kind of thing, you will see it is a somewhat top heavy delegation. If we were sending 30 athletes who are going to at least put Barbados so high up in the number of points scored that we have a good chance of becoming victors of the game, I would understand this type of representation; but obviously the promoters themselves of these games do not envisage a situation where a country would only have one athlete and still have to have a *chef de mission*, manager and a coach, because this is like big teams now. Why don't we recognise, as one famous professor said, that we are a small country

and stop trying to act as if we were in the cabin cruiser economy of the United States of America and have all these people running about the place for prestige purposes? Quite apart from that, the fact that the mission is going despite the lack of Government support is an indication that they do not need Government's support at all. It shows what people can do if they have to do it, but they always run to the Government in the first instance and say they want to send a team to represent Barbados. No matter how well all our athletes do down there, if they get Gold Medals in every single event they enter for, Barbados could not possibly come within the first twenty countries at the end of the game; so you will find that a *chef de mission*, a manager and a coach will always be in a position to justify that a team can go because so-and-so has lifted as much weight as somebody in Barcelona or somebody in Helsinki. 6.05 p.m.

You cannot seriously tell me that a man who can lift weights feels that somehow or the other that is going to improve the standard of sport in Barbados. I think we have to get down to fundamentals.

I want to say this in conclusion. We have a serious problem in this country. We have to make every penny tell in some way. Every penny to expend has to be spent in such a way as to give some social or economic assistance.

We started off with a deficit of some \$4 million. Members on that side spoke and they had all fantastic suggestions to make. The mercantile community in this country has tried its best to make the cost of living higher by doubling the taxation on things in some instances, and when no tax was put on, they even put on a tax. The Government has to spend \$30 million, and not for lining anybody's private purse. What do you find? If the Government passes on a half cent, there are always howls of protest and anguish by members on the other side.

One of these days, the Barbados Government would send a team of athletes to these games, but it would not be due to some sporadic attempt by the Barbados Amateur Athletic Association. We are now undertaking a systematic programme of sports in schools, and we hope soon to increase the complement in the Sports Department and we also intend to separate the Sports Department from the Social and Welfare Department. We have recently decided to make the tennis courts at the Garrison Savannah available to the elementary school children and the private schools of the island for practice and to have a coach for them, and we also intend to make them available to the Lawn Tennis Association for two days a week. All of that really ties into the Government programme. But we are not just going to take up money to give to a private Association which makes sporadic attempts to send someone out of the island. We are not doing that kind of thing, and we do not care what criticisms are made of the Government as regards it. We have to treat every single application on its merits. We wish the athletes success and we hope that they will do very well. We do wish them well. We do not want them to feel that the Government is not behind them in their endeavour to gain international recognition. We are tackling the problems of this country on a wider basis than individual efforts; and in three or four years time, I have no doubt that the performances of the Barbados athletes in the field of international sports will be something which we all can be proud about. We wish the team success; but I do not like this cheap publicity which the hon. junior member for the City of Bridgetown adopts of using a Resolution which is unrelated to a matter in order to get a little publicity for himself. This is just like his criticisms of the Government on a former occasion. He took the measure dealing with the free secondary education just to say we are depriving taxpayers the right of sending their children to private schools.

Sir, I do not believe in mincing matters. The Government's policy about athletics and athletes in any branch of sports is that we start at the bottom and that it should be put on the widest possible basis. We feel that because tennis is so restricted to a particular social group that Barbados has always performed poorly on the tennis courts; but we hope by widening the basis you will find that we will be producing outstanding athletes not only of intercolonial calibre but out-

standing on the international fields. The reason why the Indian Cricket team cannot perform any better is because the Indian Cricket team is picked on the basis of class and a groundsman cannot play for India. It used to be so in this country. We did not come out as a cricket team of any merit until we made it available to groundsmen and everybody else to take part in the game on the basis of merit. Unless we do it with our athletes, we will always be in a poor condition. The Indian Cricket team will be always at the bottom of the international cricket teams until the people at the bottom can play for India. There was one member on the Indian Cricket team whom the other members were not allowed to speak to just because he came from a different caste. If you believe in class, you subscribe to the views of the hon. junior member for the City.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The Hon. Premier said that I believe in class representation of sport. It is not for me to point out the type of people who would be representing Barbados at the Pan-American games.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: The very fact that he has to point out the type of people means that some kind of mistake was made.

Mr. LYNCH: As I was saying, Sir, all of them with one exception come from the lowest income bracket, and the other one from an income bracket slightly above that; and in so far as feeling is concerned, and the group of athletes, all but one to represent Barbados have been trained by the Government or their henchmen. I will also like to point out that Great Britain at present is represented by two Barbadians.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, - -

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, before the Hon. Minister replies, I think I have a right to speak.

Mr. SPEAKER: I was just about to look around before I invited the Hon. Minister to proceed with his reply. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph may proceed.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I did not want to speak on this Resolution, but the remarks of the Hon. Premier brought me to my feet when he accused us of not saying one word about the increase of price by the merchants on rum. I did not know that members of the Opposition would have to do the job of the Government. If he is so sure that the rum dealers put on their own prices and increased the price of rum unnecessarily, why did he not as Premier go into the matter? I remember years ago when there was a Conservative Government.....

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The hon. member cannot rise in a debate on this matter of a Civil Establishment Order for the increase of teachers and make the question of increase in the price of rum which was a statement *en passant*, and not the burden of his argument. This Resolution deals with an increase in the number of teachers; but the hon. member has risen to speak on the reply to a statement made about rum tax. If you continue like this, the whole debate will go far from the Resolution before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: I would say this. I was conferring with the Leader of the House on the Standing Orders having regard to the time for adjournment; therefore, I did not give 100% attention to the hon. member who was speaking. We are dealing with a Resolution to give approval to the Civil Establishment (Teachers) (Amendment) Order, 1963, and although I allowed the hon. junior member for the City of Bridgetown to make a point in passing and which was replied to by the Hon. Minister of Finance and in which there were various points of order being made, it is obvious that there can be no substantive discussion on rum talk or that kind of thing.
6.15 p.m.

Any hon. member can speak as long as he likes, but he can only speak on the subject of this Resolution to approve this Civil Establishment Order.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, at no time would I want to embarrass you, but, Sir, I notice that the debate has taken a turn all the way down by Joes River. The hon. senior member for St. Peter does not want to listen to me on this rum talk, but he listened to the Hon. Premier on it. However, the Hon. Minister has made it quite clear that he has done all that lies in his power and in that of the Ministry and the Cabinet to tell the people of this country that they are doing everything in order to assist them. I would just like to find out, however, what the Hon. Minister is doing relative to helping the parents of those children who have to pay for everything at the Private Secondary Schools.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that that does not come within the ambit of this Resolution. We are now dealing with Supernumerary and Relief Teachers. What the hon. member is now raising can become the subject of a Question or of a Resolution.

Mr. SMITH: Yes, Sir. The Hon. Minister told us that they are doing everything in their power to help the people of this country, but he did not mention what they were doing in order to help the parents of those children who have to pay through their noses in the Private Secondary Schools. I would like to hear what is the policy in helping those parents; if the Minister is helping Mr. "A", then he should also help Mr. "B".

Mr. SPEAKER: I would like to point out that that matter did not arise during the course of the remarks made in connection with this Resolution. This Resolution is only to approve an Order to make provision for the number of Teachers in the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools from 870 to 1,020. Is there any other hon. member who is desirous of contributing to this debate before the Hon. Minister exercises his right of final reply? (After a pause) Apparently, there is no other hon. member who desires to speak on this Resolution and I advise that the Hon. Minister has the right of final reply.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, many of the points which have been raised in the debate had been anticipated by me during my speech, but three points have emerged during the debate on which points I would like to say a word. One hon. member, I cannot remember who he is now, has stressed the necessity for commodious buildings and playgrounds and both of these matters have received the careful attention of the entire Government. We have taken a decision, one which we firmly adhere to, that no new school accommodation is to be embarked upon if with that accommodation no playground is forthcoming. We have tried in the extensions and in new buildings to look carefully at the whole question of cost, and I think I can safely tell this House that within the past year we have managed with considerable success to reduce the cost per classroom under construction. That is a very commendable thing, and we are progressing more in that direction until we bring this whole question of classroom cost down to the lowest possible basis commendable with good workmanship.

An hon. member - again I cannot remember who he was - wanted the attention of the Ministry called to the inconvenience which is caused by people who live in one parish and who are sent to work in a district two or three parishes away. That, of course, is not the ideal thing, and it is never done by the Ministry. However, when all is said and done, I think hon. members will admit that it is much better to offer some kind of employment to young teachers who are suitably qualified even if it means some inconvenience to them to work ten or twelve miles away, than not to offer them any employment on the facetious reasons that if you cannot offer that employment within a reasonable distance from their homes, then you should not offer it at all. It is better to offer employment when it can be offered with temporary inconvenience than not to offer it at all; but wherever and whenever we can make re-adjustments, we do so. I think that that is about all on which I wanted to comment.

Mr. Speaker, I remember that an hon. member, I think it was the hon. senior member for St. Joseph - I am sorry - it was the hon. junior member for St. Peter - who asked the question as to whether the years of service put in by Supernumerary Teachers will be accounted for when these

Supernumeraries are placed on the Establishment. I am advised that the answer to that question is "Yes", on the condition that the service rendered as a Supernumerary Teacher must be continuous and it must be immediately before the appointment.

6.25 p.m.

In other words, it must not be broken. It is no good having six years' service which is divided into two parts, for some reason or another. If you have four, five, six or seven years' service immediately coming before the appointment, that counts. (A VOICE: Would you repeat that?) The hon. member asked about the position of Supernumerary Teachers to be appointed under this Establishment Order and wanted to know whether the previous service of Supernumeraries would be counted in their total span of service to be considered for pension. I said "Yes", provided that previous service is continuous and unbroken service.

Mr. GODDARD: When was the last consolidation?

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I would have to speak from memory now, but it must easily be six or seven years ago. In that connection I would like to tell the hon. member that in addition to these 150 who are going on the Establishment now, there will always be the normal annual run of promotions. As I said, not more than 45 and not less than 35 retire every year or die or seek alternative employment of some sort or other; others migrate abroad. We have between 35 and 45 vacancies every year as a matter of course; so with this year starting now, there will be 150 to be established plus another 30, 35 or 45 to be promoted in the ordinary run of events.

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

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, you will recall that earlier in today's sitting while giving notice of a Resolution, I also gave notice of my intention to seek the leave of the House to proceed with that Resolution in all its stages at today's sitting. I now ask for such leave.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Acting Leader of the House has asked for leave to proceed now with a Resolution of which he gave notice today, when at the same time he intimated he would be seeking leave of the House to proceed with it at this meeting, and if there is no objection, leave will be granted the hon. member. Copies of the Resolution having been circulated to hon. members, leave will be granted to the hon. member to move that this be the next Order of the Day.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the Resolution for the sum of \$7,840 be the next Order of the Day, and that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee of Supply.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1963-64 No. 1

Head 23 - Barbados Regiment - was called.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Head 23 - Barbados Regiment - stand part.

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

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

Head 47 - Subsidies and Grants - was called.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Head 47 - Subsidies and Grants - stand part.

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

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I am going to speak on this Head for more than one reason. Before this Government came into power - and I do not want anybody to blame me if I am advanced in thinking about other members of the House even of Government, and I make no apologies for that on some matters - I spoke on this matter, and I object to this stupid method of not budgeting for something of a permanent character. Each year the Estimates are loaded down with things from all the Departments that are routine, and yet with something which has not been abandoned you will find that for a common thing like the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, no money is ever put in the Estimates for Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meetings when that is something of a permanent character, because you know at sometime someone will be going there. I hope the Premier will not make the same argument on this as he made with the Olympic Association, because Parliament is above the Olympic Association, and as we heard one time, I do not think we should ever be insulted again by telling a member of Parliament that he can go to a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting if he pays his passage. That would be reducing this to a farce, and we would have to hold bingo games or run charity fairs to attend this thing, and I do not think any member should be reduced to that indignity. I would like to project that which I projected earlier. There is no point in talking about regional co-operation when there are members of this Assembly who do not even know St. Vincent; and when you talk about Federation, the people in here do not know the nearest place to them. Some members of this House have not been to St. Lucia, as near as it is, and therefore do not know Castries; yet we talk about Federation and about people whom we do not know 90 miles away from us.

I have advocated the point many years ago that we should have a vote for members of the House to go abroad every year to meet their Parliamentary colleagues in the area, and it would not cost any fortune to send them for a week or two weeks to meet some of the other Parliamentarians, and not wait until a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting comes off to do so. Some of the younger members of Parliament go to these Parliamentary Association meetings in England or wherever it is and are completely lost, because they have not been in the House long enough to know how to throw themselves about with older Parliamentarians, and they go up there like a man in space only waiting until they come back down. The Clerk is not here, but I have been to Nigeria to a Parliamentary Association meeting, and it is true that the Government owes me \$100 because they rated my fares wrong.

6.35 p.m.

When I came back here, I found that they owed me four days allowance; but if I had been to the Minister of Finance and said that I want my four days allowance, you know what I would have been told. On the other hand, if I had owed the Government for four days allowance, they would be writing me a letter. The Clerk of the House worked out some figures, but when he was finished, I was still short of allowances for four days. I did not make any row over the \$120 which they owed to me.

The Government should get down to it and create an atmosphere in which members of this House would be able to go to places like St. Vincent and Jamaica. Next year there is going to be a Commonwealth Parliamentary meeting in Jamaica. That country is going to be the host country but members of this House have not even been as far as British Guiana. You cannot be living in an area and in political life without knowing anything of the area. Georgetown is a different thing from what you read. You cannot read about Georgetown; you have to go and visit it. You have members of this Parliament who do not know anything of the places around them. The members of Parliament are purely parish pump politicians. They make me feel that I am wasting my time in coming here and sitting down to hear them asking a few questions about a particular road, and then when a big issue comes before the Chamber you have only two members who can talk about it. I spoke on the Federation proposals and it was said by some people that the Government accom-

dated me. Before some members of the House of Assembly could talk on this matter, they had to get somebody from outside to tell them something on it.

Mr. Speaker, the Government should put something in the Estimates for this kind of thing when the year comes. The Hon. Premier does not meet as many people as I meet with this entertainment business. When I go anywhere now where they have this entertainment vote so big, you find people on your back like flies and they make you believe that something is put on you.

However, I am saying that you should put something in the vote so that members of the House can leave here and go some other place. You can better understand and make more friends with politicians of other countries in that way. Parliamentarians mixing with other parliamentarians in this way can more appreciate the other man's stand and the issues of the particular country. If the Hon. Premier did not go to Antigua, he would not have understood Mr. Bird as well as he did. I think members of this House know that it is done in Tasmania every year. They send some of their parliamentarians out to visit other Parliaments even when they are not in session.

I would say that I would not like to see these delegations being partisan. If you send four people out, two can come from members of the Government side and one each from the parties in the Opposition. If you send four people, the passage money for their expense, whenever you are finished, would not be more than \$100,000. Some members of the Barbados House of Assembly should be exposed to things in Trinidad because some people have the idea that when you go to Trinidad you are going to meet up with somebody who is going to cut you up with a knife.

Mr. Chairman, I do not see anything wrong with putting \$2,000 in the Estimates every year for this purpose. I have no objection against this Resolution. I raise this matter today because I raised it with the last Government, and I know that things like this would slip members of the Government because you do not have them chronicled. It is not every time that you make a point in a debate that the Secretariat sees it and then draws it to the attention of the Premier.

Mr. Chairman, you can well understand that I am not asking for anything for myself. There is no West Indian island to which I have not been. There are some members of this House who should be given the opportunity of mixing with other parliamentarians. It is true that if they send two men from the Government side, they should also send one from each of the parties on the other side. If you send only one per year, it would take 25 years before you send all. Doing this would be a good way of building up regional co-operation and I hope the Government would see that this is a sound suggestion. I know members of this Government are different from the last Government. Whenever I put up anything to the last Government they objected to it just because the suggestion came from me. There are no boundaries for knowledge. I think this is a good idea and it does not cost much money. It would provide good training for our young parliamentarians, and they would be better able to make a contribution to public life. I hope in addition to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences for which this provision is made that the Government would include in the Annual Estimates as a permanent thing, just as "Conferences and Delegations", something not only to provide for going on Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences but so that members of this Parliament would be able to go abroad and visit other Parliaments in the West Indies. Of course, if you can send them further abroad, you can do so.

The question that Head 47 stand part of the Schedule, was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that this Resolution for the sum of \$7,800 do now pass.

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

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

On motion of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. CHARMAN reported the passing of one Resolution in Committee of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On separate motions of Hon. J. C. TUDOR, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA in each case, the Resolution was read a first and second time and agreed to.

6.45 p.m.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS CONCLUDED

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, that concludes the consideration of Government Business for today's sitting. In fixing the Order Paper, we should like Committee of Supply to be made Order No. 1 and all the other Orders will follow *seriatim*.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next, 23rd April, 1963, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

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

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, speaking against the motion for the adjournment, I do so for this normal reason. I cannot understand the position and it may be a matter to be investigated. I heard the Premier mention something about a Select Committee and I see that there are three Orders which have been standing on the Order Paper for the last three or four months and nothing has been done by way of debating these Orders. Now the Hon. Acting Leader of the House has fixed the Order Paper, and in doing so he has said that Committee of Supply will be the first Order of the Day and the other things will follow *seriatim*. I want the Hon. Acting Leader of the House to appreciate that we should not be brought here Tuesday after Tuesday just to deal with one Order; that is a positive waste of human effort. You take 24 men and summon them to Parliament ostensibly to deal with one Order! I am saying that there must be some way of regularising Government Business so that we can be relieved from this infliction on our time of which we have to spend on Parliamentary duties outside of this House.

Today we have dealt with the Resolution to approve the Civil Establishment (Teachers) Order; and if the hon. member had not brought forward a Money Resolution to be dealt with, we would have been here for practical purposes just for the purpose of dealing with one Order. I am saying that after a period of eighteen months, the Government should regularise a programme which is in keeping with proper commonsense and modern trends, and say that we are going to meet two, three or four days a week if necessary and not just come here Tuesday after Tuesday to deal with one Order. Hon. members have other public duties to perform other than coming to the House of Assembly. A member of this House is a member of the House outside of being in here because you have things to deal with in the interest of your constituents. You have to take people around and do things for them. I do not object to coming here every day if necessary; but I think it is a waste of time to come here only to deal with one Resolution. If you are not doing these things which are on the Order Paper, well then, you should take them off the Order Paper. Mr. Speaker, you ran through 22 Items under Private Members' Business, and we spent much time which really precipitated the debate on the Teachers' Amendment Order; that debate landed us in the Olympic Association and more time was spent on talking about who was going to the Sao Paulo Games than on the Teachers' Order. I have risen to speak against the motion for the adjournment merely to draw to the attention of the Government that if the Leaders of the Government do not set an example as to the use of time and the best use to be made of time, then people will get the idea that time does not mean much, and you can waste it.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, I think that the hon. member was referring to Government Business and he said that there are three items on the Order Paper which have been there for quite a long time. I should like to deal with these three Orders. There were really four items on the Order Paper under Government Business. One was a Resolution to sanction an Agreement made on the 19th October, 1962, between the Governor-in-Executive Committee and the Barbados Union Oil Company Limited. The Second Order was a Resolution to approve the Order entitled "The Civil Establishment (Teachers) (Amendment) Order, 1963" and that Order was disposed of. Order No. 3 was the Third Reading of a Bill further to amend the Bank Holidays Act, 1905 and the last Order was the Second Reading of a Bill also further to amend the Bank Holidays Act, 1905.

The position with these standing matters on the Order Paper is as follows: In the first place, if my interpretation of the reading of Rule 24(3) is correct, then this Order should not be on the Order Paper at all. Rule 24(3) reads as follows:-

"If an interval of three calendar months has elapsed after notice of a motion has been given without further action having been taken on the motion, the motion shall be deemed to have been withdrawn unless the House otherwise orders.

The position with this Resolution is that the matter is entirely in the hands of the Oil Company who has agreed that the Head Office in the United States would get together and work out their domestic differences. There is nothing unusual in this Resolution at all. It has the same provisions which obtain in Trinidad and Jamaica and all the marketing companies in Barbados have accepted that the spirit of the Resolution.....

Mr. WALCOTT: On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, I am not asking the Hon. Premier to give me any reasons.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I have elected to tell the hon. member the reasons.

Mr. WALCOTT: The hon. member cannot tell me why it is still there; the Hon. Premier cannot say why they have not gone on with it (Mr. SMITH: I will speak on this matter too.)

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. senior member for St. Peter has made certain references and the Hon. and Learned Premier was replying to him and explaining the reasons why the Government has not proceeded with certain matters. A debate on the matter would be obviously out of place, but an explanation as to why these Orders are not proceeded with is in order. I would ask hon. members to bear in mind what the time is now or they should have the Standing Orders suspended.

Mr. WALCOTT: What the hon. member has said is not the reason why the Government has not proceeded with this Order. We do not know what the Oil Companies have told the Government. We will deal with that when we come to it.
6.55 p.m.

All he had to say is that they are not in a position to proceed with the Order, but I am not asking him to withdraw it. The Hon. Premier must bear in mind when he is dealing with me that he is not dealing with any person who does not know the Rules. He cannot come with any Tom Harry Rules and say we do not have the Rules.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. senior member for St. Peter has made his point of order. It is in order, however, for the Hon. Premier, and for that matter for any hon. member, to explain, if he elects to do so, fully and exhaustively the reason why Government is not proceeding with a matter.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I do not understand the hon. member on the motion for adjournment — which is just like any other motion — taking this attitude unless he is opposing the motion for adjournment, because we have these

items on the Order Paper. He cannot tell me or any other member what to say. If I feel like offering a full explanation, that should be all right; but it is strange that people do not like to know the truth, but prefer to go around accusing the Government of being in collusion with one oil company or another.

Mr. WALCOTT: The hon. member cannot make that reference to me, because if I have to accuse the Government, I will do so. I do not go in for that underhand business he is talking about. There is nothing I accuse the Government for, and no Government has ever had to do anything for me; so you cannot tell me about going around accusing Government in relation to an oil company. I am a man who is not in collusion with anybody in Barbados. I am in collusion with workers, and the day I do not agree with the workers, I will tell them that. The hon. member likes to use these improper phrases and sarcastic and improper remarks.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member has directed attention to the point he wanted to raise.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, I am not saying the hon. member is one of the parties, but I notice he jumps up very quickly. I do not want to go any further into that because one of these matters is now *sub judice*; but the position is that the oil companies themselves have agreed to iron out their domestic marketing difficulties before we proceed with the Bill. This Bill should come off the Order Paper under Standing Order 24(3) and when they have notified Government that they have solved all their difficulties, in the same way they had to do in Jamaica where after they went to the House they informed Government that there were certain marketing difficulties which they would like to iron out, then we will come back to the House. I went to the Standard Oil Company in New York and told them that the Government was not prepared to proceed until we had the assurance that they had ironed out their difficulties.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member having drawn that matter to my attention, under Standing Order 24(3) I deem that Order to have been withdrawn.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: Mr. Speaker, we have done Order No. 2. There were only four Orders. The hon. member objected to Order No. 3 and it was sent to Select Committee and has not returned. This cannot come under Standing Order No. 24 because a further step has been taken, and the House could not expunge it from the Order Paper while it is before Select Committee. The hon. member who introduced Order No. 4 spoke on it, and several other members spoke, including the hon. senior member for St. Peter, and he pointed out that it would be creating an injustice and we agreed with him. We have a whole ten months now.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I agree we should have passed it then, but it was the other members who said it would be an injustice. They said that people had already bought their black pudding and souse and you did not want to make the things spoil.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will remind the hon. member that the time is now 7 O'clock.

Hon. E. W. BARROW: I think I will crave five minutes' indulgence. The Order Paper is now reduced to two items, one of which is before Select Committee, and the other one we will dispose of it as soon as the Hon. Leader of the House comes back.

The question that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 23rd April, 1963, at 2.30 p.m. was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

7.02 p.m.