
THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1962

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 18th February, 1964.

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*); Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, (*Minister of Development, Trade, Industry, Labour and Tourism*); Mr. L. E. SMITH J.P.; Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS; Mr. F. C. GODDARD; Mr. F. E. MILLER; Mr. E. St. A. HOLDER, J.P.; Hon. C. E. TALMA, (*Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries*); Mr. J. W. CORBIN; Mr. S. E. SEALEY; Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, (*Minister of Communications, Works and Housing*); Mr. W. R. COWARD; Mr. R. St. C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE; His Honour E. L. CARMICHAEL, J.P.; (*Deputy Speaker*); Mr. L. A. LYNCH, J.P.; Mr. N. W. BOXILL; Mr. J. B. YEARWOOD and Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS, (*Minister of Social Services*).

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minutes of the meeting of 11th February have been circulated amongst hon. members, and if there is no objection, they will be confirmed.

Hearing no objection, I declare those Minutes to be confirmed.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Education, I beg to give notice of the following:-

Resolution to place the sum of \$9,394 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. 51 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next meeting to deal with the money Resolution of which notice was given today.

REPLY LAID

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that Oral Reply to Parliamentary Question No. 146 asked by the hon. senior member for St. Michael is ready.

QUESTIONS

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

To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

Is the Minister aware of the dangerous situation to pedestrians and vehicular traffic on the road leading from St. Silas Chapel to Gamble Hill in the parish of St. James due to no guard walls where the road crosses a gully?

2. Will the Minister authorise the erection of guard walls as soon as possible?

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

To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:-

Is Government aware that the Burnup and Sims Company will soon be setting up a Ready Mix Concrete Plant in the Island?

2. Will the Minister see to it that there is provision for employing labour from the Parish of St. Thomas when the said Plant is being erected?

3. Will the Minister also see to it that the sites for any subsidiary plants that may be set up as a result of the said Concrete Plant be also located in the parish of St. Thomas?

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

To enquire of the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing:-

Is the Minister aware that a tenantry road in the parish of Saint Peter and known as Tom Bend Road stretching from lands of Headley to the Aston Reservoir was constructed since 1940?

2. Is the Minister aware that this road has been used as a public highway since 1940?

3. Is the Minister aware that this road has also been used as a feeder access road by peasants holding lands near and around this road?

4. Is the Minister aware that nearly all the residents in the vicinity of this road are complaining that one of their neighbours - Eleazor Turpin is responsible for digging up a part of this road, approximately 27' x 13' removing, transporting therefrom a quantity of earth and stone, and depositing the same in nearby lands to form a semi-circular mound of 12 feet measured along the curve of its dome?

5. Is the Minister aware that such an excavation has made this road impassable to vehicular traffic to the inconvenience of the residents and peasant owners of this locality, and the general public?

6. Is the Minister aware that the said Eleazor Turpin of Tom Bend Road is claiming that he at no time did agree to dispose of, nor grant any necessary portion of his land running along Tom Bend Road to accommodate the Government and people of Barbados in order to build the Tom Bend Tenantry Road to any specified length and width?

7. Will the Minister cause an investigation to be made *apropos* of the foregoing questions?

PRIVATE MEMBERS' NOTICES

Mr. COWARD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution:-

WHEREAS the peasants and villagers of the various districts are very much perplexed as a result of the numerous cane fires, and more so when they occur very near their houses;

AND WHEREAS there is nothing that individuals can do to help themselves in this direction;

BE IT RESOLVED that Government make a thorough investigation and with as little delay as possible cause Legislation to be introduced prohibiting the planting of canes by any individual or individuals within ten (10) feet of any building not owned by them.
2.55 p.m.

REPORT ON BILL TO ESTABLISH THE WEST INDIES HOSPITAL FUNDS LIMITED BILL SUBMITTED

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to provide for the operation in this Island of a Company to be known as the West Indies Hospital Funds Limited.

STATEMENT BY MR. SPEAKER *re* DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF CLERK AND DEPUTY CLERK OF THE HOUSE

In accordance with an undertaking which I gave to the Honourable House last Tuesday to make a Statement clarifying the duties and functions of the Clerks at the Table, I now have the honour to present the results of my research.

2. At a meeting of this Honourable House of 4th March 1879 with His Honour John G. Grant, Speaker, in the Chair, the House adopted with amendments a Report of a Select Committee of this House relative to the appointment of the Clerk, Deputy Clerk, and Marshal of the House, which Report - as amended and adopted - read as follows:-

"1 That in consideration of the great increase of work consequent on increased legislation the salary of the Clerk be made £500 per annum.

2. That the Clerk is to attend the meetings of the House, and take the minutes, draft all Bills of which notice might be given, if required to do so by the members, such Bills to be ready within fourteen days from notice, he is to attend the meetings of the Committees, Standing and Special, and superintend and be responsible for the engrossing of all reports of Committees; to attend the Speaker, whenever specially required by His Honour to do so, with documents to be perused or transmitted to the Governor, prepare all documents for the printers, and revise printers' proofs.

3. With regard to the Deputy Clerk, that his salary be made £150 per annum, and his duties be to attend the meetings of the House, and assist the Chief Clerk, and engross all papers and documents under the

superintendence of the Chief Clerk, and attend the Speaker with all documents necessary to come before him, and otherwise aid the Chief Clerk in every possible way, and in the event of any difference arising between the Chief Clerk and Deputy Clerk as to their respective line of duty, the Speaker to finally determine the point.

4. With regard to the Marshal, his salary to be increased to £100 per annum."

3. On 23rd November, 1937, Mr. H. Lisle Thomas, the present Deputy Clerk, was appointed to his post, with effect from 16th October 1937. He was appointed by the House on the following terms and conditions:-

"(a) That the salary of the Deputy Clerk should be one hundred and fifty pounds per annum payable monthly.

(b) That the Deputy Clerk shall attend all meetings of the House.

(c) That the Deputy Clerk shall attend at the office of the Clerk in the Public Buildings from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. at least twice a week on such days as may be required by the Clerk. And render such further assistance to the Clerk as the latter may reasonably require.

And in case the Deputy Clerk shall at any time be dissatisfied with respect to any demand for service made upon him by the Clerk, he shall be entitled to refer the matter to the Speaker whose decision shall be final."

4. On 9th August 1955, a Select Committee appointed to revise and report on the terms and conditions of service of the Clerk of the House, reported as follows:-

"(1) That the Clerk and the Deputy Clerk should each be a duly qualified Barrister or Solicitor.

(2) That the Clerk be in attendance at his office in the Public Buildings from Monday to Friday (inclusive), every week from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and throughout every meeting of the House of Assembly, and on such other occasions as Mr. Speaker shall require his attendance, except on such occasions as Mr. Speaker may grant him leave.

(3) That the Clerk should discharge the duties of that office in accordance with precedence, and in addition he should perform any duties required of him by Mr. Speaker.

(4) That the salary of the Clerk should be \$4,128 x 192 = \$5,280 per annum, payable in equal monthly instalments."

This Report was adopted by the House on the said 9th August 1955, with an amendment to paragraph (1) thereof, which added, after the word "Solicitor", the words "or a person with experience in parliamentary procedure".

An advertisement appeared in the "*Barbados Advocate*" of the 16th August 1955 along the lines indicated by the said Report, and subsequently the present Clerk, Mr. H. O. StC. Cumberbatch, was appointed on 20th September, 1955.

5. It is to be noted that Standing Order 6 of the Standing Orders of the General Assembly, under caption "Duties of the Clerk", ascribe certain specific duties to the Clerk of the General Assembly in relation to the House as a body, but makes no reference to his functions *vis-a-vis* individual Members.

6. It is accepted, as establish convention, that in matters on which Standing Orders of this House are silent, the procedure of the United Kingdom Parliament shall prevail. In the Sixteenth Edition of Sir Thomas Erskine May's Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings and

Usage of Parliament, it is recorded, at Page 255, that the Clerk (*inter alia*) "assists the Speaker and advises Members, in regard to questions of order and the proceedings of the House".

7. I have obtained assurances from the Clerk and the Deputy Clerk that they have frequently assisted members from all sides of the House in the drafting of their parliamentary documents. These functions, I am informed, the Clerk (by reason of express mention) and the Deputy Clerk (by implication) regard — and invariably treat — as an integral part of their duties — and this I personally can confirm from observation of the holders of these offices during my Membership extending over a period of a score and seven years.

I have also been assured by both Clerks at the Table that their services have always been, and still are, readily available and have been — and are — rendered to each and every Member of this Honourable House; and that neither of them has ever, when requested for his co-operation, counsel or guidance in drafting, failed to render such assistance as may have at any time been sought by any Member of this Chamber.

It is, needless to say, within the competence of the House at any appropriate time to reconsider any stipulations that may attach to the servants of the House with respect to their emoluments, conditions of service, or other their terms of employment.

STATEMENT BY MR. SPEAKER DEFERRED

Mr. SPEAKER: In respect of the other matter which I referred for further consideration — in the light of certain comments made — and research, I have been unable to complete my research in respect of that matter which requires at least one text which is not presently available in the Island but which should be here before the end of the instant week.

I shall accordingly promise this House that that Statement will be available before, but certainly not later than at the latest this day fortnight.

BUS STOP AT CORNER OF BECKLES ROAD

Mr. SPEAKER: This is now Question Time and I have been informed that the reply to Question No. 146, standing in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Michael is now ready.
3.05 p.m.

Mr. SEALEY: Mr. Speaker, to enquire of the appropriate Minister:-

Is the Minister aware that the bus stop at the corner of Beckles Road and Culloden Road, St. Michael, has been removed?

2. Is the Minister aware that the removal of the said bus stop is causing great inconvenience to the general public?

3. Will the Minister authorise its immediate replacement?

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

Yes, Sir.

2. The bus stop was removed as it posed a threat to the safety of the public and to motorists turning from Culloden Road on to Beckles Road when one or more buses were parked at the stop pole.

3. An outward bus stop is situated on Beckles Road approximately eight houses below its junction with Culloden Road and in order to minimize any inconvenience to the general public the Department of Highways and Transport has placed an additional bus stop on Dalkeith Road in front

of the Seventh Day Adventist School to compensate for the one removed.

Mr. SEALEY: Mr. Speaker, is the Hon. Minister aware that there is plenty of space there where he can erect an additional bus stop without causing any interruption at the corner where the bus stop used to be before? Is he also aware that the removal of this bus stop is causing a lot of inconvenience to passengers because very often the people who are residing at the top of Beckles Road right now have to go to the top of Dalkeith Hill near to the Garrison?

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: Mr. Speaker, for the information of the hon. member, I should like to say that I have visited this site myself on two or three occasions because I like to check and to see things for myself. On all occasions when matters arise and various questions are asked in this House, I take the opportunity of visiting the site personally on two or three and sometimes four occasions with the Director of whatever Department it may be, and give my views. The spot whence this bus stop was removed would be where motorists would be reported for stopping their cars so close around a corner. At this corner, Sir, I do not see where it would be fair for buses to be violating the very regulations for a breach of which the police would report private drivers. This bus stop was removed so as to protect those who travel by vehicles as well as pedestrians.

Mr. Speaker, I would not like to hear that an accident had taken place because of two or three people having to walk a few feet further now than they had to walk before. The first bus stop is at a point eight houses down; there were three bus stops within a space of eight houses. One bus stop was removed and placed near to the Dalkeith side in order to clear a 30 ft. mark from the corner of Dalkeith Road. Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly satisfied that that bus stop was removed in the best interests of the people of this island.

Mr. SEALEY: Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the Hon. Minister that that bus stop was there for long over ten years and there has never been any accident there. However, Sir, there is a lot of space there where a bus stop can be erected.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member will remember that one can state definitely that the amount of traffic in St. Michael has been increased over the last four years. In fact, the increase of traffic in the island is something like 100%. You cannot compare the traffic on the road ten years ago with what it is today. Having regard to the amount of traffic on the road, Sir, I am satisfied that the removal of this bus stop was done in the best interests of the people of Barbados, both of the travelling public and of pedestrians.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

ORDER POSTPONED

Mr. SPEAKER: There are no other Replies to Questions ready and we will now proceed to the consideration of Private Members' Business.

The First Order of the Day under this Head is to resume debate on the passing of a Resolution re the provision of a bus service for the Lodge Hill District. This Order stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Michael. When the discussion on this Resolution was previously adjourned, it was so done on the motion of the Hon. Minister of Communications seconded by the Hon. Minister of Education. Subsequently, the discussion on this Resolution was adjourned on the motion of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture seconded by the hon. junior member for St. John. Does the Hon. Minister of Agriculture propose to continue his address now?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, on the last occasion the Hon. Minister of Communications drew to the attention of this Honourable Chamber that the report in connection with this matter had only been received within the last few days and that it has been submitted to the various Heads of

Departments for their comments. The Minister is not yet in a position, indeed, he is not properly prepared to reply to the hon. mover of this Resolution. On those grounds, Sir, it would be entirely out of place for me to attempt to reply or to attempt to make any valuable contribution to the debate in the circumstances of the particular case. With those few remarks, Sir, I beg to move that further consideration of this Resolution be postponed.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSSON: I beg to second that.

The question that further consideration of this Resolution be now postponed was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

RESOLUTION *re* DIVISION OF CHILDREN INTO CATEGORIES AT ELEVEN YEARS

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day under Private Members' Business stands in the name of the hon. junior member for the City of Bridgetown:-

To resume debate on the passing of a Resolution relative to the system of dividing children into categories at the early age of 11 years.

When the discussion on this Resolution was adjourned on the last occasion, it was the hon. junior member for the City of Bridgetown who was addressing the Chair. The hon. member may now continue to address the Chair, if he thinks fit to do so.
3.15 p.m.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, I very much regret the necessary absence of the Minister of Education; he is not in his place today to hear the arguments which he had adduced at such great length refuted. However, I will take the opportunity nevertheless of continuing.

Time was, Mr. Speaker, when the social structure of Great Britain was reflected by the educational structure as seen in their schools. It was very much like that also in the Island of Barbados some years ago when only 5% of the primary school children reached the grammar school. The reasons for this were both economic and sociological, but we find today that there is now a favoured 10%, as it is sometimes called, of children who pass on from the primary school stage to the grammar school. It is felt in some quarters that in as much as we are now experiencing a population explosion, it is the duty of the Government, so far as it is possible, to provide continued educational opportunities for a greater percentage of the children who leave our primary schools every year. The Government has in its wisdom — I use the term advisedly — decided that the method of selection should be by means of a competitive test imposed when the child is at the tender age of 10 plus to 12. It is popularly called the 11+ examination, but in actuality it is imposed upon children varying between the ages of 10 years six months and 12 years of age.

It is felt, Mr. Speaker, that the time has now come when the varied abilities of the children in our primary schools ought to be assessed in a different manner or at a later age. The community cannot afford to lose the high potential of the borderline cases through the failure of the Government to provide the necessary physical plant and the necessary teachers so that these children might continue to have continued educational opportunities. The dropping of the word "modern" from the secondary modern schools is not enough to convince any right thinking Barbadian not blinded by Party prejudice that these schools have a parity of esteem with the older grammar schools. The dropping of the term "modern" from "secondary modern" cannot make swans of the Hon. Minister of Education's geese. Some other method has to be devised so that the high potential of some of the school leavers from the primary schools might be realised, and that the community will not lose some of its greatest assets.

The Minister was pleased to inform the House that this year all of the children in the age range ten to twelve

years who are in primary schools will be tested, and that on a basis of selectivity through performance, the best of them will be awarded places in the secondary Government-maintained schools of this colony. All that means, Mr. Speaker, is that there is a greater area of frustration exposed, because you test more children and there are more children who are denied entry through no fault perhaps of the Government only because of the local situation; but that is the end result of expanding this test and extending it to people who formerly would not have been included. The only result which I can see, Mr. Speaker, is that there will be more frustration in the hearts of these children. The Government has not got places in its schools to accommodate them. Then again what it means is that there will be those thousands of papers to be corrected to no purpose. It is not as though, Mr. Speaker, it was in Trinidad where machines have been ordered down, and these thousands of papers are fed into them and the results come out at the other end automatically and immediately. That is now what is being done in the independent nation of Trinidad and Tobago. It might well be argued that we here cannot afford it; but to what useful purpose are these children being tested if it is obvious to every member of this Honourable House that there is no room to accommodate them in the grammar schools of this colony?

The Minister has suggested the dropping of the word "modern" from the secondary modern schools, and I think I have already dealt with that point. No change of nomenclature will be enough to satisfy the anxious and discontented parents of children in this colony. Perhaps both the sheep and the goats might be allowed to remain until a later age, a system which is now being tested in Jamaica and a further examination imposed at the age of 13+ when the child is a hardier educational product and when failure will not cause these anxiety neuroses from which many of the younger children suffer. That, Mr. Speaker, is one possibility. However, to open the gates of an educational paradise for a brief moment to these young Peris and then to close them fast again can do nought but make them feel that they are educational rejects and failures.

The social structure of this community is no longer represented as once it was by its school population. It will be found that there are many more children of the primary schools gaining entrance to schools such as Harrison College, Combermere, Queens College, St. Michael's Girls' School and other schools of that type. The Minister was pleased to tell us of the ire which was aroused in the heart of one mother who found that the child of her domestic servant sat in the same row as her own daughter at one of our grammar schools, but that, Mr. Speaker, is just a reflection on the times in which we now live.

The danger of the creation of anxiety neurosis in the mind of a young child must be clear to all. Any person who has children must know the anxiety, the strain which this child undergoes before the competitive test which will decide whether it enters a grammar school or not.
3.25 p.m.

The parent will also be too painfully aware of the nights and days of restlessness while the child will listen for the postman's knock and the decision which will brand it for life either as a grammar school child or as an educational reject. The failure, as it is called, of the child to gain entrance to a Government maintained secondary school is not really a failure of the child; it is a failure of the Government under which the child lives, in not being able to provide sufficient educational facilities that this child might be educated according to its own particular bent and inclination. Perhaps, some thought may be given by the Hon. Minister to this.

Where it will not be possible to raise the age at which a child is tested but the age at which the decision is made — because, mark you, Mr. Speaker, there is many a child whose average performance in the primary school is a good one, but who on examination day goes all to pieces and turns in a performance which surprises his former teachers and causes despair to his parents. It does not mean that

child is not capable or that he has not much ability. It does mean that the particular child is not, one who cannot give of his best performance at the tender age of 10 1/2 or 11 years.

The health of the child is of great importance, and its mental state when it comes to write this competitive test which its fate is to be decided. The abilities of children vary. Indeed, Professor Cyril Burt pointed out that unlike wealth and land and anthropological features which differ greatly, the great preponderance of children attending Primary Schools in London were nearly alike in ability. A small percentage of those who were better than the others was balanced by equally the same percentage of those who had less ability: but, all in all, it was found that most of the children in the London County Schools had approximately the same ability. Now and again, you will find, Mr. Speaker, a child who stands out, in so far as his intellectual ability is concerned, because the wind bloweth where it listeth, and ability is sometimes to be found in the poor man's hut when it may be greatly desired in the rich man's mansion.

The home conditions under which a child lives, the occupational status of the child's future, the education which the parents find themselves exposed to, the environment of the home and of the schools, the quality of the teaching which the child receives, the amount of special coaching and practice tests which are imposed upon the child in certain schools — all of those are factors which will affect the child's performance on the examination day. If the child happens to live in a home where there are books, newspapers and magazines about and where visitors to the home are people of some intelligence, who have some regard for the Queen's English, it will be found that the performance of such a child from such an environment will invariably be better than the child who is not so fortunate. It does not mean that the child from the home with the favourable environment is a more gifted child or one who is likely to make a better citizen. All it means is that the child is exposed to a favourable influence which is denied to the child in the underprivileged home.

The question of vocabulary differences must be a concern because a man is only as intelligent as his vocabulary. Ideas are expressed in words. If you do not understand words, you cannot assimilate ideas. That is obvious. A child, therefore, who is exposed to an environment where his vocabulary is likely to become enlarged both by hearing discussions from its own parents and from visitors to its home and from the Press and radio, is very much more likely to gain entrance to a grammar school than a child who lives in a hovel, whose parents speak with no regard for syntax, and the visitors to whose homes have no deep reverence for the Queen's English.

It is clear, therefore, that to decide at so early an age when the child has no such opportunity of coming out from its home and hearing other people speak, of joining a Juvenile Library and gaining knowledge from borrowing books from that place — to impose a test upon the child at so early an age is not fair.

The failure of ten per cent of those who gain entrance to our grammar schools cannot really be justified. It is true that there is a certain percentage of marks which are awarded as age allowance, that is to say, the performance of a child ten years, six months, is not expected to be as good as that of a child of eleven years nine months. But that, again, is not enough. The effect of illness has to be given due consideration. Illness is brought on very often because of the anxiety factor because there are many parents in this community who regard their offspring gaining entrance to one of the older grammar schools as a matter of the highest importance. It gives them a certain amount of social status in the village or hamlet in which they live. It makes them feel that the child, if it continues to show the promise which its early performance has prophesied, will in time become a white collared worker; and in any community where there is a background of slavery, it has always been found that people try to get away whenever possible from using their hands. They prefer to work for less in a white collared job, and they do not have a reasonable confidence in what is called blue collared work. 3.35 p.m.

Therefore, we find parents laying great strain upon their children gaining entrance to a Grammar School, Government-maintained particularly, especially if there is someone in the same village whose child has already gained such entrance. The hit-or-miss method of selectivity, which is at present employed, cannot in all fairness to the young people in this community, continue for ever. Failure is regarded as damning. The child is painted with complete derision and contempt by its contemporaries who have been fortunate enough to gain entrance to a Government-maintained school. This, Mr. Speaker, cannot but do harm to the mind of a growing immature child.

The failure, therefore, is not the failure of the child, but rather the failure of the Government under whose regime the child happens to live, because it must be clear that if there were a greater number of places, then the line of selectivity would drop lower. In other words, the child would not have to register so high a performance if there were a greater number of schools. That must be clear, Mr. Speaker, to even the meanest mentality. If that is agreed then, as it must be, the failure is not the failure of the child because in any community where there were more schools, the same performance would guarantee the child's entrance to a grammar school. If that is agreed, then surely we must devise some means and work out some plan whereby children would be given a greater opportunity to develop their dawning ability. There are reservoirs of ability among our children which, perforce, must be left untapped for the simple reason that we have neither the physical plant at the moment to house the children, nor has there been any major scheme launched so as to provide teachers to teach such children. There are certain deep-seated social factors which I have pointed out previously, which would cause a differential in performance at the early age of ten and twelve years.

These things will level up later on as the child has access to libraries, newspapers, intelligent conversation and teaching of a better quality as it moves from the junior school to the senior school. Would it not then be possible to have the child tested again at the age of 13 plus in order to see what progress has been made during the intervening years? As you yourself, Mr. Speaker, must be well aware, there are many people in this community who are now ornaments in our society and who developed rather late in life. Some of them never learned anything until they were upwards of sixteen years of age, and yet they are now professional people. But, Sir, to dampen a child at the early age of ten years or 11 years as an educational reject is not a good thing in any society, and steps have been taken in metropolitan countries, notably in England and in certain European countries, to see that this very hard incubus is removed from the young people in their society.

There are many children who, before they reach the age of 12 years, suffer from a lack of confidence. Any of us who have taught children or who have children in our homes must be aware of this. A child who is asked a question will not reply with a bold statement, but with rising reflections in his or in her face, he or she will reflect on the answer, hoping to be assured that that answer is the correct one. One cannot deal with children who are under the age of 12 years as you would deal with adults. Insecurity is a part of a child's make-up. It is only after the child has become older and more mature that this lack of confidence passes slowly and inevitably away. Should we then sponsor a scheme such that a child before it reaches the age of 12 years, has to be pigeon-holed and catalogued as being educable or having no educability? There is a school in Jamaica, namely, the Excelsior School, an independent school which takes in children at the age of 13 years, and it glories in the fact that by the time such children attain the age of 16 years, they are able to write the General Certificate of Education Examination at Ordinary Level and very many passes are recorded. Mr. Speaker, had there been no such school, think of the great wastage of ability which would have ensued in the island of Jamaica.

However, Sir, in this independent school, the Excelsior School, which was afterwards taken over by the Government, these children were given a second chance: and one of them, I am happy to be able to tell you, Sir, has just gained a

Degree in Mathematics at the University of the West Indies with First Class Honours! That is a boy, Mr. Speaker, who went into school at the age of 13 years and took his Ordinary Level subjects at the age of 16 years; he took his Advanced Subjects at the age of 18 years and he is now the holder of a Degree in Mathematics with First Class Honours! No such thing is possible in our community; and I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that he would give some thought to this problem, because the example I cite must be well known to him. As a matter of fact, they are well known to all the people at our local University College here; indeed, it is one of these people who told me of the matter which I have just mentioned. The idea of a child's going to school is not only to gain examination successes, but to give a meaning and purpose to the child's life and to make it clear to the child that it has a role to play in the community in which it will enter upon leaving school.

3.45 p.m.

There are certain primary schools in this colony which do not agree with this tenet. They feel that the popularity of their schools depends upon the number of entries which they can get at the end of the school year into Government-maintained schools, and so there is many a scholar who is given five minutes only for lunch time, and is back inside in special class to devote the other fifty-five minutes of the luncheon hour to doing practice papers — schools not ten miles from the spot on which I stand. Anyone in the community interested in education must know of this vicious practice, and so it is found that these children are admitted into our grammar schools, and when they reach the Third or Fourth Forms, they die on the vine. They have been suffering from a forced growth in their early years, and around about the age of fifteen they have no more work in them, and it is necessary to ask that they be removed from the school which ought never to have granted them entry. That is a problem to which the Hon. Minister must also address his mind. I will not particularise or point out any particular school, but if he wishes me to do so, I shall be only too happy to cite chapter and verse of the schools I have in mind.

Mr. Speaker, I am in the unhappy position of having to examine hundreds of children annually for entrance or scholarship exams, and to find that it is very difficult to get more than 5% of the entrants — who presumably are among the best that their particular primary schools have to offer — to gain 60 or more marks on a reasonable test. These tests are not taken straight from England, although I do consult tests recently given in England every year and try to water them down to suit local requirements. It may surprise you to know, Mr. Speaker, that now we have children from the seventh standard of certain primary schools who cannot change pounds, shillings and pence to dollars and cents. That is a charge which I make and which can be substantiated by any teacher who has to examine entrance papers for entry into any school, either Government maintained or independent in this colony. It is clear, therefore, that this system which places so heavy an emphasis on examination results, that is to say, on the gaining of entry into our grammar schools rather than giving a useful meaning and purpose to the life of the child, is worthy of condemnation and must in time be changed.

The English Education Act of 1944 in essence tried to guarantee continuity of educational opportunity for young people in Great Britain. In time this Act came also to Barbados, not as the English Education Act of 1944, but through the influence of various educators who came to this Island and imposed their thinking upon our educational system. There is a tendency to follow English education far too slavishly in the Island of Barbados, to close one's eyes and to ignore the bad in it and to see only the good. Bearing this in mind, I was considerably intrigued a few moments ago when I received a newspaper from England published on Sunday 16th February which has this to say about the English educational system which we follow so slavishly. It says:

"Only the twenty best public schools in Britain are better than ordinary grammar schools. And many of the others aren't as good."

The question of results of which we locally when we attempt to follow the English closely differs enormously. Winchester gets nine distinctions for every hundred boys, but for some schools it is less than one, though their fees range £370 to £420 a year. That, Mr. Speaker, is roughly \$3 a term.

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it the hon. member is bearing in mind Standing Order No. 26.

Mr. LYNCH: I am aware that this paper becomes the property of the House immediately, and I hope you will regale yourself with this information, Sir.

Expensive schools like Eton, Harrow and Charterhouse obtain 'A' Levels little above average. It is clear, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that we cannot slavishly follow the English system of education which is so highly lauded to us by officials who come down here from England and try to make us believe that everything English is wonderful, and that there is no merit in any other educational system, wherever it might be found.

Again, Sir, to refer to the question of the anxiety neurosis which is very often created in the mind of an immature child through its failure to regain admission to a grammar school, I would prefer to err with Professor Peers whose reputation is world-wide than to be correct with the Hon. Minister. On this Professor Peers says, if I might be permitted to quote: "Under present conditions much of the work of the first year in the secondary modern school consists in combating the sense of failure and loss of confidence of many of those who have tried and failed to secure entry to a grammar school."

Now the Minister tells us the opposite. He makes fun of the word "incalculable". He wonders if by incalculable it meant it was too great to be calculated or too small to be assessed, but world famous authorities speak otherwise. They say, and I will repeat, that "much of the work of the first year is spent in combating the sense of failure and the loss of confidence of those who have tried and failed to gain entry to the grammar school".

3.55 p.m.

It is clear, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that there is no one opinion on this important subject. There is not a question of black and white, but several intermediate shades of grey; and all the fulminations of the Minister will not convince parents who are not able to get their children into grammar schools that the sense of failure which comes into their immature minds is of no importance.

Mr. Speaker, there are a few doctors in the community who would tell you that there are children who are brought to them annually because of certain physical reactions which they suffer after having taken the entrance examination and having been informed that failure has been their lot.

Now, as regards the question of testing itself, no test is infallible because it depends on so many different human elements and so many factors. There is a great wastage every year in this country of children who if they had been tested on another day, might have gained entrance. I think that is clear to any of us who have children or who have to do with children. Every year there is a procession of Primary School Teachers to ask Headmasters of secondary schools of the performance of A or B. When given the marks gained by the child, those teachers invariably express surprise because all along the particular child has been one of their star pupils in the particular form which it found itself; yet on the examination day, it has turned in this dismal performance. Some consideration may well be given to this in this Island as it has been given in England.

A recent survey has shown that the infallibility of the eleven plus test is very much suspect. A report of the particular commission is as follows if you will bear with me, Mr. Speaker:-

"There is apparently no lack of agreement among the experts as to the hit-and-miss character of selection by the usual means at eleven-plus. Early in 1960, an enquiry was addressed by Mr. A. B. Clegg, Director of Education in the West Riding, to Professors of Education in various universities, to the National Foundation for Education Research and to the Minister's Inspector. They were asked to say how many children would be wrongly placed if 100 children were examined by the usual means with a view to selecting twenty most likely to profit by a grammar school education. The criterion of ability to profit was success in the "O" Level of the General Certificate of Education five years later. Dr. W. D. Wall, of the National Foundation, expressed the view that, whether a child passed the G.C.E. examination at Ordinary Level depended on a variety of factors impossible to measure or predict at age eleven. Professor Vernon of the London University of Education, whose researches in this field are well known, replied: "What I normally tell my students is that approximately one-third of those selected are likely to prove unsuccessful, six to seven out of twenty, and a corresponding number of those not selected would be likely to succeed given the chance." The general conclusion of those consulted seemed to be that, if 100 children are tested and twenty are admitted to grammar school, between five and seven of those admitted ought not to be there and a corresponding number of those not admitted should be.

Now, Mr. Speaker, such eminent authorities as those which I have mentioned have no faith in the eleven plus test. Am I then to agree with the Hon. Minister and discount those eminent authorities? The Minister will have to argue according to resources at his command, and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the present Government to do anything about the educational situation in Barbados in so far as independent schools are concerned.

I do not want at this time to touch on this subject; I leave that to a later debate.

Now, Sir, what can be done to offset these grave disabilities to which I have made reference? It will be necessary to consider what is being done at the moment in Great Britain to remove the incubus of the eleven plus test from the backs of ten and eleven year old children. This subject is of great importance — and I hope that I am not wearying the House — but it is necessary to reply *in extenso* to what the Hon. Minister had to say.

It was a saying of Juvenal, also adopted by John Paul Richter, French Educational Expert, *maxima reverentia debetur pueris* "the greatest reverence ought to be paid to children".

There can be no subject of higher importance in this House than the future children of this community because upon their education, upon their dedication, upon their entrance to society, will depend the future of this Island.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire, this particular situation exercised the minds of the educational authorities, and they advised a scheme whereby children who attended the Junior Schools were assessed in that school by their teachers, and then those for whom a Grammar School in the particular area had room, passed on to that Grammar School. Figures were kept as to the performance of these children five years later when they came to write the General Certificate Examination at Ordinary Level and those results were sent back to the School so that the validity of their assessment might be passed upon, because all of us in the field of education know only too well that we are sometimes disappointed by our most brilliant pupils and surprised by those whom we expected little or nothing. As Shakespeare has said: "Oft expectation fails, but most oft, where it promises." And so in Yorkshire it was advised that the results at the G.C.E. of those children, who had been selected from the Junior Schools without having any eleven plus test, were sent back to the schools so that the teachers there may see where they erred or where they were successful in their prognostications. This system has been found to work very well and it is one system which might engage the attention of the Hon. Minister of

Education, the solution to which he might well address his mind.
4.05 p.m.

The Leicestershire Education Committee was also greatly worried about this question of early selectivity and the consequent wastage of human abilities, and so they decided that after two years at Leicestershire the Grammar Schools should be joined to the Secondary Modern Schools, and at the age of 11 years a child might leave the last form of the former School, go to the Modern Secondary School for three years, and then if the parents give an undertaking that they would keep the child at school until it reached the age of 16 years, then the child passed on to the higher studies. There are various sociological reasons for children leaving school at an early age. It is ironical that many people do say that they have had great difficulty in getting in their children in the first place, and some of them will leave school before they reach the age of 18 years because they feel that they have some earning power and the world is passing on; but it is up to us as older members of the community to see that these children are well advised and that provision is made for them where they stand, as the poet says, "With reluctant feet, where the brook and river meet."

There are two systems which have been devised and which may well receive the attention of the Minister of Education. There is another system which gives a child a second chance, a child at the age of 13 plus, to enter into a Grammar School. Those who fail at the age of 11 plus are given another chance at the age of 13 plus in order to see if they can gain entrance into the Grammar School at the age of 13 plus. Then there is the scheme of the Comprehensive School which has been finding such great favour in England. In England, there are these Comprehensive types of Schools, but there are others to be found in the Midlands which are the prototypes of the type of school to which we might well turn our attention. These Comprehensive Schools accommodate children who are between the ages of 11 years and 18 years and at all levels — that is to say, children stretching from those who cannot read and write to those are taking Advanced Level subjects. This type of school tries to assist a child to find out what are its different interests, its aptitudes, its skills and what are its means, so that the child can then be channelled into the particular avenue in which it shows the most interest and for which it shows the greatest skill.

Now of the large number of these schools which have been erected in England, 62 of them accommodate more than 1,000 children and 108 of them accommodate more than 500 children. It goes without saying, therefore, that the staff for these schools must be a skilled and educated one if the particular abilities of each child are to be noted and assessed and used in directing the child as to what avenue its efforts might be addressed in later life. These schools are divided into houses of not more than 150 children each, and the classes for teaching never go above 25 children. That, of course, may not be possible here with our limited financial resources, but that does not mean that we cannot give consideration to this subject. Games are played in common, and meals are taken in common. There are very little house groups, and the children are placed in each class according to their varying abilities. There is no attempt at the iniquity of age-grouping which was imposed upon us some years ago.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this type of school may be regarded as the microcosm, the little world in which the children are trained before they become of age to enter the macrocosm of the adult world. Now these schools are proving to be very successful indeed because they tend to keep the doors of educational opportunity open. We tend, in this community, to close the doors of educational opportunity to a large number of our children at the age of 11 years. Mr. Speaker, there are very many people in these schools who achieve great success in practical subjects, which creates confidence in them for abstract subjects. If a child shows an interest in boat-building, let us say, and then comes to find out that he cannot be a good boat-builder unless he acquires a certain minimum mathematical knowledge, then that

child is more likely to study mathematics. Ability in any community is a scarce commodity and it should be encouraged. We find ourselves in the unhappy position of having to discredit ability. We hear the Hon. Minister of Education speak of having more children to write the entrance examination this year so that there may be a wide area of frustration in this line over the thousands of children who can never gain admission to the Grammar Schools as at present constructed.

Sir, if even it were possible to double the number of entries to the Grammar Schools, we would find that we would still need to be accommodating even a favoured 20%, because, at the present moment, there are in Primary Schools upwards of 44,000 children and in our Grammar Schools there are some four thousand. We are almost in the middle of a population explosion which means that by the end of the present century we will have to be looking for places for at least 200,000 children, and where are they to be found?

4.15 p.m.

The building of schools could not possibly keep pace with the exploding population. Anyone who attempts to tell us that is endeavouring only to delude us. There must therefore be some forthright thinking on this subject, and it need not be traditional thinking; it need not be thinking which has been followed down through the ages that only the top 10% are to be educated, because it is clear to all of us that the ability which is used to keep a jet plane in the air is quite as important as the ability which is used to translate Homer's Odyssey from the original Greek. Men have come to realise that those who use their hands are as important as those who use their brains. Time was when it was accepted that those who think must govern those who toil; yet nowadays in the great democracies, we see places being made for those people who are fated to use their hands throughout the term of their natural lives. We here are making insufficient and almost pitiable provision for such professions. It will be noticed that Russia has dropped humanities for a time. The study of Latin and Greek and History has been played down, and Mathematics and the Sciences are being concentrated upon. This is so that the Russian image might increase in the world; and indeed when we see or hear of Sputniks circling the earth, we realise that it is because of the Russian genius for Mathematics and Science that the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere is being impressed. For when people in China, in Japan and Malaya see these man-made satellites going around the earth, they must of necessity be impressed, and that is what Russia has been aiming at. The Humanities have been played down and might be resumed later on, when it has been proven conclusively that Russia is ahead of the rest of the world in so far as scientific advancement is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, we ought to draw a lesson and a morale from the Russian approach. It must be seen that in our community there is great wastage of many young people who, because they fail to pass a particular test on a particular day, are placed in discard and regarded as educational rejects. It must be realised, Mr. Speaker, that provision has to be made for these young people to be absorbed into our society and that their considerable talents might not be washed down the drain, and that they themselves might be able to take their rightful place in society. It is not enough to say that no harm is done to children who write entrance examinations and fail to gain admission to our grammar schools. Indeed it is far from enough. Some consideration must be given to the various schemes which I have outlined to this Honourable House, to the scheme adopted in the wisdom of the Yorkshire Educational Committee, the scheme adopted by the Leicestershire Educational Committee, the scheme adopted in the Island of Jamaica, and the comprehensive school system which has been proving so popular in England. One or other of these schemes might not suit us in its entirety, but it might well be that we might be able to take one of these schemes and twist it to suit our aims. There is also the possibility of having subjective assessments made by the teachers of the various schools as to the aptitude and

abilities of the children whom they teach. It might well be argued that that scheme lays itself open to criticism, this being a small community and parents not being willing to accept an assessment of their child with which they themselves do not agree, because although you yourself, Mr. Speaker, have never taught, I am sure you must be well aware of the fact that whenever a child does well, it is because of heredity — the parents were intelligent; but if it does badly, it is always the fault of the school. We cannot dismiss entirely, therefore, the idea of subjective assessments being submitted by the teachers in either the primary or secondary modern schools to the headmasters or headmistresses of the grammar schools to which these pupils seek entrance. That, combined with competitive tests imposed under normal conditions — not an entrance examination — might well give us a better assessment of the child's intellectual ability than a test which is attended with all the panoply and heart-ache of the entrance examination as we know it today in the Island of Barbados.

It is necessary for us to bear in mind that the proper object of the school is not to gain examination success, but rather to teach the pupils to live the best lives of which they are capable and to make a most effective contribution towards the society of which they in time will become members.

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, Standing Order No. 27 (2) gives a Minister of Government the right to reply in a Private Members' Resolution or a Private Members' Bill to any critical statement made of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the Hon. Minister assuring me that he is seeking to conclude the debate in view of something critical of the Government, or reflecting adversely on the Government or calculated to bring discredit upon the Government in respect of this particular policy?

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Exactly so, Sir. I have listened quite attentively to the hon. junior member for Bridgetown. He has made some excellent points, but he has also made two points which were inaccurate and which reflect adversely on the government. One of these points is this: the hon. member stated that there has been no scheme launched to provide teachers to meet the demands of the children now being in need of further education. I should like to inform the hon. member that the Government has a teacher training school at Erdiston College which turns out approximately 100 teachers annually, and Government, since the University of the West Indies spread its branch to Barbados in the Liberal Arts College, has undertaken to train no fewer than 103 Barbadian teachers, 75 of whom have been taken from some of the primary schools in order to make them better equipped for the job.
4.25 p.m.

Government has also undertaken to carry out some vocational training course for would-be teachers, and this course provides the Island with no fewer than 150 teachers every year who have got some sort of training in the technique of teaching. There are also in the vicinity of 30 teachers who are abroad, some at Mona, some on Commonwealth Scholarships in Canada; and all of this is to strengthen the programme which becomes part of Government's policy for the training of teachers to meet the crying needs of children in our community.

The hon. member has also stated, or mis-stated, that the Government is not getting places to accommodate children who need a secondary education, and if I am not mistaken, the hon. member attempted to give the impression that Government is doing little or nothing to provide accommodation for those who are in need of secondary education.

THE BARBADOS TURF CLUB (IMPOSITION OF DUTY) BILL, 1964

Mr. SPEAKER: Well, I am afraid that is the end of Private Members' Time. The House now proceeds to Government Business where in the first Order of the Day

stands in the name of the Hon. and Learned Premier: Second reading of a Bill to amend the Barbados Turf Club (Imposition of Duty) Act, 1941.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, during Notice Time, the Acting Minister of Education gave notice of a Resolution for the sum of \$9,394 which is urgently required in respect of fees to be paid for students at the College of Arts and Sciences. It has been drawn to our attention that this money is urgently required, and copies of the Resolution would be circulated in another minute or two and we are going to ask later for permission to deal with this Resolution today in all its stages.

Speaking on Order No. 1, Mr. Speaker, this Bill seeks to rectify an error—

Mr. SPEAKER: If the Hon. Leader of the House would permit me, I just want to say that I have sent to ascertain whether this Bill has not only been printed and circulated to hon. members, but whether it has appeared in the *Official Gazette*. If it has not appeared in the *Official Gazette*, I will have to ask the Hon. Leader of the House to move the suspension of Standing Order No. 41, in order to proceed with the second reading of this Bill.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, in order to make sure that we are on the right ground, I beg to move the suspension of Standing Order No. 41, in order to proceed with this Bill in the event of it not having appeared in the *Official Gazette*.

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

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Sir, as I was saying just now, this Bill seeks to rectify an error with regard to a Bill which was passed as far back as 1960.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am very grateful to the Hon. Mover for having moved the suspension of Standing Order No. 41 because the Clerk has told me that it has not yet appeared in the *Official Gazette*.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I am no less grateful to Your Honour because it is you who have pointed it out to me.

As I was saying, this Bill seeks to rectify an error with regard to legislation enacted as far back as 1960 which is fully four years ago. Apparently, in 1960, the Barbados Turf Club (Imposition of Duty) Amendment Act was passed to change from 24 cents to 25 cents the maximum price of a ticket in respect of which the rate of duty would be three cents per ticket. This was done because, as hon. members will recall, the Consolation Tickets which used to be sold at 24 cents were sold at 25 cents after the currency was changed — that is to say, when we changed from the 24 cent piece or shilling and replaced it by the 25 cent-piece or quarter dollar, which of course, was on introduction of the dollar basis.

It was purely an oversight that the action to proclaim the operative date of the Bill was never taken. The Bill was passed in 1960 in all its stages by this place and the Other Place, but under the provisions of the Act, it would only come into operation by a proclamation placed in the *Official Gazette*. There seemed to be some error on the part of the administration and no such proclamation was made. Accordingly, the Bill before us merely seeks to rectify the position and make with retrospective effect the same amendments to the Barbados Turf Club (Imposition of Duty) Act, 1941, as were intended to be made by the Act 1960-2.

I may here, point out that when the 1960 Act was passed, Consolation Tickets were sold at 24 cents and the Barbados Turf Club paid a duty of three cents on each of them.
4.35 p.m.

When we changed the coinage to 25-cent pieces, the same three cents duty was collected on the tickets which were sold at 25 cents. Although the Bill was not proclaimed, the lower rate of duty has been collected on the 25-cent ticket. Before the amending Act was passed, you paid 3 cents on a ticket for 24 cents and under, and six cents on a ticket of over 25 cents. Of course, as of right, you should have paid 6 cents duty on the 25 cents ticket. Since the 25-cent ticket now replaces the 24-cent ticket, it was felt to be fair that the three cents duty should be effective against the 25 cents ticket as obtained against the 24 cents ticket. This Bill merely rectifies the position and affords the opportunity to bring the amended Act into operation. With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

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

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on this Bill.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. BATSON in the Chair.

The two Clauses of the Bill were called and passed.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that you do now report the passing of this Bill in Committee.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN reported and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On motions of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

WEST INDIES HOSPITAL FUNDS LIMITED BILL

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the Hon. Premier: To move the third reading of a Bill to provide for the operation in the Island of a Company to be known as the West Indies Hospital Funds Limited and for various matters connected therewith.

This Bill was referred to a Select Committee, as hon. members will recall, and the Committee has reported today.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave to take charge of this Bill in the absence of the Hon. and Learned Premier.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon. Leader of the House is asking leave to take charge of this Bill in the absence of the Hon. and learned Premier. If there is no objection, leave will be granted the Hon. Leader of the House. *(After a pause)*. There being no objection, leave is granted. Let the Hon. Leader of the House proceed.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: As Your Honour has actually recalled, this Bill was referred to a Select Committee at the request of a number of hon. members on the last occasion when we discussed it. The Select Committee met twice and the Committee's Report reads as follows:-

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1. The Committee held two meetings.

2. The Committee recommended that the Bill be passed in its present form.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the unanimous decision of the Committee to endorse the Bill in its present form, all I want to do at this stage is to reply very briefly to one or two of the points which have been raised both inside and outside of this House with regard to this proposal. As a matter of fact, what I actually did was to prepare a Memorandum for the Select Committee, and dealt with all the points which have been raised in this Chamber and outside the Chamber in order to satisfy the House; and the Committee had before it ample information to assist it to arrive at its conclusion. With this information, Sir, I wish now to deal with those points and to quote from the Memorandum which I prepared for the assistance of the Select Committee.

The Committee felt that there was nothing inherently or morally wrong in the effort to provide funds for public purposes from this sort of endeavour. All over the world Governments have resorted to methods of this type in order to finance public projects of one sort or another and to relieve some of the burden of direct taxation. The Committee paid particular attention to the allegation that the establishment of this West Indies Hospital Funds Limited Sweepstake Lottery would be likely to arouse indignation on the part of the United States of America against Barbados with the possible harmful effect on emigration from this country to the United States of America.

4.45 p.m.

It is not easy, Sir, to understand this argument, because the sale of Irish Sweepstake tickets is undertaken widely throughout the entire United States of America, and this has had no effect on the emigration of the Irish to America. The Irish are going to America in very large numbers, and as a matter of fact, Sir, it is well known that one of the largest emigrant groups in the United States of America is the Irish emigrant group. The Republic of Ireland itself enjoys an annual quota for entry into the United States of 17,000 a year, and Northern Ireland shares in the United Kingdom quota of 60,000 a year, and it is said that the Irish take up a very large portion of the United Kingdom quota. When that is considered in the light of the quota given to the West Indies, this argument that the selling of Sweepstake tickets in America is likely to harmour emigration prospects becomes completely invalidated, because West Indian countries only enjoy a quota of 100 a year, and this applies even to the independent colonies of Trinidad and Jamaica. The West Indies, either independent or non-independent, get 100 a year and we sell no sweepstake tickets there yet. The Republic of Ireland gets 17,000 a year and Northern Ireland shares in the 60,000 a year quota, and it is obvious, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that if the sale of Irish sweepstake tickets in the United States of America as widely as they are sold has had no harmful effects on the emigration of Irishmen, there is no reason why a similar sale on the part of West Indies sweepstake tickets should be disadvantageous to West Indian emigration prospects.

Apart from that, Sir, Trinidad and Jamaica are now sovereign states in the Western hemisphere, and as of right they should enjoy non quota entry status in the United States of America as is enjoyed by the 21 other independent Republics which comprise the Organisation of American States. As a matter of fact, there were those of us who felt with a considerable amount of justification that the attainment of independence by any of the British Caribbean colonies would automatically entitle it as a right to non-quota entry into the United States, since under the Munroe doctrine all of the existing independent countries in the area are allowed non-quota entry into the United States of America; but apparently, Sir, the United States of America is not prepared, not willingly and not without a struggle, to extend to the West Indian colonies the same emigration facilities as are at present enjoyed by independent republics which comprise the Organisation of American States. The position with regard to Trinidad and

Jamaica is that in May last year Congressman Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the Congressional Committees having jurisdiction over emigration bills, introduced in Congress a Bill to correct the iniquity now suffered by Trinidad and Jamaica. The Bill would have granted non-quota status to emigrants from all the independent countries of the West Indies. In other words, Sir, Trinidad and Jamaica being already independent would immediately, if this Bill became law, enjoy non-quota entry into the United States, and there would have been free emigration from Jamaica or Trinidad to America as in the case of any of the other independent Caribbean republics such as Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Nicaragua or Haiti or any of the other independent Republics in the area. This Bill was introduced by Congressman Celler over eight months ago, and the Emigration Committee of Congress has not even yet held a hearing on it.

Now the Government feels, Sir, and the Committee shares the view that the American Government is fully aware of the impoverished condition of these territories. The considerable financial aid which the American Government has made available to countries in similar economic conditions all over the world has not been made available to us. One possible solution to our impoverished condition would have been to give us greater freedom of movement between these islands and the American mainland where employment prospects are so much greater. Since this has not been done, and we have to look after ourselves, we have to explore every possible avenue for improving our economic position, and the establishment of this Fund with the possible accretion of considerable sums to the public revenue of this Island, is one method in our opinion of improving the colony's economic position, and therefore we feel more than justified in taking this step.

Mr. Speaker, not only the Irish tickets, but the Maltese and Puerto Rican lottery tickets are sold widely in America. As a matter of fact, Sir, the information which I had and which I passed on to the Committee was to the effect that although the sale of lottery tickets in the United States is *prima facie* illegal, yet there are certain states which actually collect taxation on the sale of lottery tickets in these States.

4.55 p.m.

In other words, you have the States within the United States itself which impose legislation to collect taxation on the sale of lottery tickets although on the face of it the actual sale of lottery tickets is said to be a contravention of the law.

There is one other point, and it is this. There was this question that the Barbados Turf Club will be faced with competition on the part of the West Indies Hospital Funds Limited which might be considered in view of the comparatively higher value of the Sweepstake, and so on, as unfair competition. The promoters of this Hospital Fund have taken every possible step to ensure that the interest of the Barbados Turf Club shall be appropriately protected. What they have done is this. They propose to contribute \$25,000 as prize money for one race each year provided that the drawing for the West Indian Sweepstake is based on this race.

The West Indies Hospital Funds Limited has also offered to subsidise the Club with a specific amount, provided that the company establishes that the sale of sweepstake tickets by the Barbados Turf Club has been adversely affected by the sale of sweepstake tickets of the West Indies Hospital Funds Limited. In other words, if the accountant of the Barbados Turf Club can satisfy the accountants of the West Indies Hospital Funds Limited by their Balance Sheet that their revenue has been effected adversely by the sale of sweepstake tickets of the West Indies Hospital Funds Limited, they have promised to subsidise the Barbados Turf Club by a substantive amount so as to offset any loss.

Now, Sir, I do not think that hon. members in addition to those facts have paid appropriate attention to the fairly significant advantages which the establishment of this

West Indies Hospital Funds Limited will have in Barbados itself, and I want to enumerate them. It is expected, first and foremost, that over 100 people will be employed in the Company's headquarters in Barbados in connection with the distribution of tickets, the storage of tickets and the drawing of the sweepstake. All these things will be done here. The Company intends to erect its own headquarters here. In the beginning, it is proposed that it will occupy one of the apartments of the Development Board while appropriate headquarters are erected at a suitable site in the City of Bridgetown. As I have said, in the early stages, over 100 persons will be employed for the first year when the actual printing of the tickets will be done in Canada. It is proposed to remove the equipment for the printing to its headquarters and do the actual printing here, and this of course, will give rise to additional employment.

Then, there is the point of the effect which the construction of facilities at its headquarters and the installation of a National printing machine and computing equipment will have. It will mean additional employment potential and will also train the Barbados personnel in the use of machines to which they are not now accustomed. As a matter of fact, there is no such machine in the Island, and the introduction will not only be an innovation, but as there are no Barbados nationals trained in this field, it will be a means of training people to use this equipment either here or abroad.

Other than that, it was pointed out during the second reading of the Bill that Barbados will also get put on the map because included on each ticket printed would be some little slogan such as: "Vacation in Barbados". The Government and the Tourist Board are actually working out a slogan which they intend to use, and hon. members will understand that the distribution of these tickets on the very widest scale all over the world advertising Barbados constitutes a considerable promotion project which in itself, if undertaken separately, will cost the country a sum of immense proportions. Every time somebody buys one of these tickets, they will be confronted with the promotional slogan pointing out the desirable benefits to tourists on a vacation in Barbados. That in itself must be a tremendous potential to tourist development in the Island.

Since we have rightly turned our backs on the idea of having the introduction of Casinos for gambling which undoubtedly would provide some attraction for certain types of tourists and of which, as hon. members are aware, one is to be erected in Antigua, one in St. Kitts, and the promoters have already been given the authority to proceed with one in St. Lucia, there is the opinion that we should proceed with the establishment of this West Indies Hospital Funds Limited because such an organisation will provide the revenue which normally one would expect from the operation of a casino and simultaneously satisfy the objection of people in the Island who like ourselves regard the establishment of the operation of a gambling casino as completely undesirable at the present time in Barbados.

5.05 p.m.

Finally, Sir, there is one word which I would like to say on the general question of Lotteries and the manner in which they are utilised and help in other parts of the world to contribute to the economy of the country. There is hardly a country in any part of the world in which the Government has not resorted to this type of operation in order to provide additional revenue for public purposes. You have Germany, France, Italy - in all of the Scandinavian countries, gambling is encouraged for the financing of public projects. In Norway, gambling is resorted to for the financing of sport, music and the theatre. In Israel, the Hospital is financed by gambling. In some of the Scandinavian countries, such an important matter as the research of cancer is financed exclusively from the proceeds of lotteries. In Australia and New Zealand for years national projects have been financed by lotteries, and in Queensland itself there is a national lottery known as the Queensland Golden Casket. That has been set up and has contributed immeasurably down the years to the financial assistance of the State and has provided a standard of living which is the envy of other parts of the Federation of Australia.

Hon. members will recall that although there are savings bonds which pay no interest, they sell vigorously because of the lottery drawing which is based on a certain type of lottery. Although a lot appears in the public press and a lot has been said on the floor of this House about the illegality of the sale of lottery tickets in the United States of America, that was not always the position. Now that the United States of America have reached the standard of living which they have attained, and now that the economic position of the country is such that they do not need apparently to resort to receiving money from this source, although a lot of people have become squeamish and bureaucratic and what not about the sale of lottery tickets, that was not always the case. As a matter of fact, our information is that some of the States are again considering this question and are actively engaged in considering whether or not the legality of lotteries should be restored.

Mr. Speaker, it would be impossible for some of the States to finance their projects, and countries which are now in their present stages would not have been there were it not for the lotteries which were held by these States in former years. Almost every religious denomination in the States built its Church from the proceeds of lotteries. Apparently, the lottery has got its name in view of the fact that there was no Government control, and in many cases lotteries were conducted by people who were dishonest in their outlook and in their intention; and the whole thing became so corrupt that the United States Government felt that in the interest of the States as a whole, they should outlaw lotteries for some time. It is only in the last year that New Hampshire decided to take steps to introduce a lottery purely for the promotion of education; that would be based on horse-racing just like the Irish Sweepstake, which would be the first instance of a State in America seeking to get funds from a lottery in 70 years.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee had these facts before them and they felt that only the most squeamish people in Barbados and only those who are prepared to suggest that the considerable sums of money which are now required for our social and economic progress should come from direct taxation, would object to this proposal to provide some additional funds in this manner. The Government naturally can provide no guarantee of the permanent success of this venture. We hope that it will be successful; as a matter of fact, the more successful it is, the more this country stands to benefit. I am quite sure that hon. members will themselves without exception, accept the Report of the Select Committee, feeling that it is in the national interest that this venture should be undertaken and that we are not initiating any precedent which would be inimical to the best interest of the country, and that we were imbued by motives of the highest kind in the endeavour to provide for the Public Treasury additional funds which we so sorely need. I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee be now adopted.

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

Mr. GODDARD: Mr. Speaker, we have passed the second reading of this Bill so that the Hon. Minister has said all that has already been said to this House. I was one of those who was instrumental in sending this Bill to a Select Committee and I did that for the very good reason so that the Committee could get the opportunity of examining more closely some of the aspects of this Bill. As to the questions which were put to the Committee, we were satisfied with the replies and we saw no reason why we should not accept the Bill as it is. There is one point which the Hon. Minister has not mentioned and it is that we were concerned about the capital which would be required to run this Corporation and we wanted to be satisfied that funds would not be taken from this island.

5.15 p.m.

In setting up this Corporation, it would be a business, and it inevitably would be having some sort of dealings with businesses or persons in Barbados, and even to the extent of wages, they would be responsible. We wanted to be satisfied that this company when registered would have a share capital of a sufficient size to meet commitments

and to satisfy local requirements. We are told that the money from the sale of tickets will be remitted to Barbados and will be in the banks here as it should properly be. The necessary expenses for overseas operation as well as local will be needed to be deducted from the capital from time to time; but all the questions which we posed have on the face been satisfactorily answered, and we see no reason why Government should not embark on this, with the expectation that the revenue of this Island will be augmented in the first year by a minimum of \$1/2 million, and we do hope with the success of the operation that it will be augmented by more in following years. There is much we can say today without divulging anything more than that the Committee has been satisfied with the answers given to the questions that were posed.

The question that the Report of the Select Committee be now adopted was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of the Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, the Bill to provide for the establishment of a company to be known as the West Indies Hospital Funds Limited was read a third time.

On the motion of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, the Bill was passed.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the Committee of Supply be the next Order of the Day.

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

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

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair, and the House go into Committee of Supply, and that it be an instruction while in Committee to deal with the Resolution for \$9,394 of which notice was given earlier today, copies of which have already been circulated to hon. members.

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 ESTIMATE, 1963-64 NO. 51

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS: Mr. Chairman, it is the feeling of this Government that education should be as accessible to the public of Barbados as water is. In consequence of that policy the Government has undertaken to pay the tuition fees of all Barbadians attending the Liberal Arts College at the University of the West Indies here in Barbados. The number of Barbadian students attending the classes at the University are as follows:-

75 students doing Arts, 62 of whom are reading the degree in three years, and 13 in three or more years;

29 students doing science, 16 of whom are reading the degree in three years, and 13 in three or more years.

Of these students one qualifies as a Barbadian by virtue of a continuous residence for five years, and another by virtue of marriage to a Barbadian and resident for a period of over two years. Persons who are natives of this Island or children of natives of this Island and who have for two years immediately preceding the beginning of the University session been resident in the Island, are eligible for payment of their fees. However, there are two students who have been absent from the Island for a period of three years and who are Barbadian by birth, and they were teaching in Grenada for the past three years. They have resigned

their posts to attend the Arts College on the understanding that their tuition fees would be paid.
5.25 p.m.

It has been decided that their fees should be paid on the understanding that they sign an agreement to give of their services to Barbados if it is required for a period of not less than two years after completion of the course.

Now, it has also been decided that students taking three-subject courses should be charged as day students. Students taking less subject courses, thereby unable to complete the qualifying examination course, in one year, are to be charged as evening students. There is a different fee charged. The day students are charged a fee of \$144 per annum and this is for the Art section, but the evening students in the Art section are charged \$67.20. The day students in the Science section are charged \$187.20 and the evening students \$88.32 per annum. When I say that these students pay a fee it is that this is the fee which they should pay, but which the Government undertakes to pay for them.

Now, Sir, the Resolution therefore seeks the approval of the House for the provision of the sum of \$9,394 for this purpose and it is calculated on this basis:-

"Sixty-two day students in Art at \$14, total \$8,928; 13 evening students in Art at \$67.20, \$873.60; 15 day students in Science at \$187.20, \$2,808; 13 evening students in Science at \$88.32, \$1,148.16; making a total of \$13,757.76.

Now, Sir, you will remember that I referred to two students who were teaching in Grenada and who have resigned their offices to attend the College of Arts and Science. The fee for the one who is taking Art is \$144 per annum and \$187.20 for the other who is taking science, thus making a total of \$331.20. This makes the over all annual expenditure on fees for the Barbadian students attending the Liberal Arts College \$14,088.96.

The supplementary provision which we are asking for is to meet the expenditure for the last two terms of this financial year, that is to say, to meet the expenditure until the 31st March, 1964, and if the total as calculated is divided by three and multiplied by two, you get \$9,394.

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON: I beg to second that.

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

On motion of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of one Resolution in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

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

THE ADJOURNMENT

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Sir, we have reached the end of Government Business and I now beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 3rd March, 1964, at 2.30 p.m.

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

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

5.35 p.m.