

THE House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION 1961 - 66

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 1st June, 1965.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 2.15 p.m. o'clock today.

PRESENT

His Honour J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C., (Speaker) Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.; Hon. C. E. TALMA, (Minister of Communications and Works); Hon. J. C. TUDOR, M.A , (Minister of Education); Mr. J. W. CORBIN; Hon. G. G. FERGUSON, (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries); Mr. R. St.C. WEEKES, J.P., Mr. W. R, LOWE; Mr. J.B. YEARWOOD and Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS; (Minister of Health, Housing, local Government and Community Development),

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER:

I regret to have to inform the House again that there are no Minutes ready to be confirmed at this Meeting.

PAPERS LAID

Hon.A. DaC. EDWARDS:

Mr. Speaker, I am commanded to lay the following Statement of Accounts and the Auditor General's Report on the Audit of the Accounts of the Housing Authority for year ended 31st March, 1964,

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolution to place the sum of \$25,355 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1965-66 Part I Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1988-66, No. 2 which forms the Schedule to the Reso-

Also resolution to approve the Regulations entitled \"The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) (No.4) Regulations, 1965.\"

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, before Private Members Notices be taken, I just warn your counsel on this subject matter. I propose to give notice and ask leave to deal with a Resolution of the 700th Anniversary which is being celebrated this year of the United Kingdom Government, I just want to know whether I am in

order to give notice of it now.

Mr. SPEAKER:

Yes and the House will be entirely in order to ask that copies be made and distributed to honourable members.

Han. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I beg to give notice of a Resolution of Congratulation to the House of Commons on the 700th Anniversary of its establishment.

ORDER No, 2, WITHDRAWN FROM ORDER PAPER

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave at this stage to withdraw from the Order Paper the Act to amend the Highways Act, 1900. You will remember that this matter passed its second reading and was referred to a Select Committee of the House which has not yet reported. The Bill to which I refer is Item 2 on the Order Paper for today of Government Business,

The Cabinet has decided not to proceed any more with this Bill, and I am asking for leave to withdraw it at the appropriate time, if I may not do so now.

Mr. SPEAKER:

The Hon. Senior member for Christ Church is asking for leave to withdraw from the Order Paper, Item No, 2 of Government Business; If there is no objection, leave will be granted the Hon. member (A Pause)

There being no objection, leave is granted the hon. member.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Highways Act, 1900, be now withdrawn.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON:

I beg to second that.

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

Mr. SPEAKER:

I now inform the House that consequential to that the Select Committee which was appointed to consider and report on the Bill to amend the Highways Act, 1900 I now discharge, with my thanks for their services rendered.

While I am doing this I will also discharge members of the following Select Committees:-

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on a Bill to authorise Esso Standard Oil S. A. Limited to erect a jetty at Half Moon Fort. St. Lucy;

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to authorise the Lord Bishop to sell land at St. Stephens, St. Michael;

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Letter received from the Librarian and Secretary of the House of Assembly asking for six months leave of absence from 1st January, 1965;

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to authorise St. Lawrence Hotel Co. Ltd, to erect a groyne and seawall at St. Lawrence Christ Church.

I am now discharging the personnel of these Committees with my thanks for their services, 2.40 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, before those Select committees are discharged with Your Honour's thanks, I would like to draw to Your Honour's attention that as to one of those Select Committees which are being discharged, I am a member of that Select Committee, I should like to say that the Committee is actually meeting and functioning and its Report will soon be presented to the House. I am wondering if it is within Your Honour's discretion to make some sort of concession on the grounds which I have just mentioned; It is not that the Select Committee in connection with the erection of the groyne is not meeting. We have actually visited the site in order to make a true estimate of the situation. In any case, as far as I know, this Committee has only been recently appointed,

Mr. SPEAKER:

I was only refer ring to the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to authorise the St. Lawrence Hotel Company Limited to erect a groyne and seawall at St. Lawrence, Christ Church, I was not referring either to the Select Committee appointed to consider and Report on the Bill to authorise Grace Taylor to erect a groyne and seawall at \"Four Aces\", Dover, Christ Church, or to the Select Committee appointed to consider and Report on the Bill to authorise George Sugarman to extend and enlarge a parcel of land between Sand Street and the sea in the parish of St. Peter, In other words, as to the Select Committee which I have discharged, I am advised that they have already reported,

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Standing Orders 5, 14, 16, 18, 40 and 45 be suspended for the remainder of today's sitting,

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that,

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

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Government Business be now taken,

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that,

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

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1965-68

Mr. SPEAKER:

It is now Government Business and the first Order of the Day is to resume debate on the following Resolution - Resolution to approve the programme of development expenditure contained in the Development Plan 1965-68, On the last occasion, the hon. senior member for St. Peter moved, seconded by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, that further consideration of the Resolution be postponed. That motion was carried. I observe that the hon. senior member for St. Peter is not instantly in his place. The hon. senior member for St. Joseph is now at liberty to begin his address, if he thinks fit.

Mr. SMITH:

Mr. Speaker, it would appear that this Plan is a very nice Plan on paper. You cannot blame anybody for planning even if he does not get through with his plans. We

have to plan, and plan far ahead so as to make something of a start, In this Plan I have noticed on page 10 paragraph 9 under the heading \"Size\" the following:-

\"9, Barbados is a small island, and its very smallness raises certain economic problems. In the first place, a small domestic market places limits on the extent of distribution of which is geared to supply

that market. What is important here is the purchasing power of the community, and the strength of this will depend on the level and distribution of income as well as the size of the population. In the case of Barbados, however, not only is the population small, but the average per capita income is low, which results in low purchasing power in the economy generally,"

And paragraph 10 states:

"10. If large scale industrialization geared for the domestic market is not feasible, the only alternative is to develop industries which cater for export markets. Such industries, however, can only develop if ready access to the markets of other countries is available. But this is not yet the case, the 1964 U.N. Trade and Development Conference made little headway in securing agreement on proposals to lower the tariff barriers of the industrialized countries in favour of the products of the developing nations. Nevertheless, the creation of a wider customs area as a result of a federation of the "Seven" should stimulate the development of export markets in the Eastern Caribbean. 2.50 p.m.

This paragraph, Mr. Speaker, speaks for itself. It tells us that the country is very small and our markets are very small, and the only way we will be able to do business to make a profit is if we federate. If we do not form ourselves into a federation, you can clearly see that we are practically doing nothing, because Barbados cannot carry any industry without export. The question now, Sir, is, what is Barbados doing to help herself by way of encouraging more industries into the country, by encouraging people to invest their money and to set up industries here so that we will be able get our economic ball rolling?

From what I have been hearing and reading, Mr. Speaker, I can clearly see that the Barbados Government is putting up barriers against herself but is telling us in this document that nothing can be done unless we have a federation of The Seven, Now it appears to me that this Government can write better than it talks or talk better than it can write; in other words, it has no meaning at all when it is talking or writing, because this document tells us that unless we federate we cannot do business. We must come together as a unit. The blindest man on a trotting horse or the biggest idiot can see and know that; yet we have a leader of the Government, who by his actions is telling us that he does not want to federate.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I need hardly say and give the assurance that there will be no attempt on this side to stop the hon. member from making his speech, but I think I ought to protest against what he has just said, because it does not arise out of the debate which is before the House. To say that the Head of the Government is showing plainly that he does not wish this island to federate is not true, and certainly does not arise out of the terms of reference of this debate, This debate is on the

Development Plan of this island. It is therefore out of order for the hon. member, not only to go outside the terms of the debate, but to make insinuations which are not supported by fact,

Mr. SPEAKER:

There is not in my file at the moment a copy of the Plan, I have just senior a copy, but I will ask the hon. junior member for St. Joseph to confine himself to the Plan, The other matter will probably arise, under something else which is on the Order Paper iij the name of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. SMITH:

Mr. Speaker, I think the Hon. Minister of Education should send for a copy too, because you say you do not have one. He may not have one either, but the following words appear in this document

"Nevertheless the creation of a wider customs area as a result of a federation of The Seven should stimulate the development of export markets in the Eastern Caribbean,\"

Now, Sir, hearing this, I would ask you now to rule who is in order, whether the Minister is or I am,

Mr. SPEAKER:

That part is in order, but there was a remark apropos of what appears in the context to which exception was also taken which does not appear in the Development Plan and is not true and accurate,

Mr. SMITH; If the Minister wants one to pin himself down to just sticking to the letters here, that can be very difficult, but not in this case, I have said that, from what I have been hearing and reading in the newspapers, and as a result of what happened at Sherbourne and the behaviour of the Premier relative to Federation.....

Mr. SPEAKER:

I will ask the hon. junior member for St. Joseph to leave that out until we come to the debate on Federation, and to deal generally with the Development Plan and its application in respect of other territories whereby this island's industries may develop, I will ask the hon. member not to attempt a full-scale or even a half-scale argument on Federation or Sherbourne at this stage,

Mr. SMITH- Yes, Sir, but I did not print this document; and if Federation is mentioned in it, and I make mention of Federation, I can tell you that the Hon. Premier talked about Federation and so on in his speech on this Development Plan last Tuesday. I do not think you were in the Chair at the time, but he mentioned Federation, and went so far as to talk about the Transport Board, and he even went further and used threats to hon. members accusing a certain hon. member of breaking the law, and I do not think that the Hon. Minister who is present now got up on a point of order and asked for a ruling. He sat in his seat and listened very carefully and attentively.

Mr. SPEAKER:

I unfortunately have been unable to get hold of a copy of the Plan so far as my file is concerned My personal copy is at home, but I will ask the hon. junior member for St. Joseph to avoid any references in this particular discussion to things which were said last Tuesday, whether they were out of order or otherwise, unless they appertain directly to this debate,

Mr. SMITH:

Yes, Sir, I can understand your position, As I have said, you were not in the Chair, but the Hon, Premier last Tuesday rambled all over and talked on everything. He spoke about the Bill that is coming before us now relative to the air travel rates at Seawell, and the hon, senior member for St. Peter was allowed to speak on that at length. 3.00 p.m.

Well then, Sir, you cannot be responsible for that if it is pointed out to you. In other words, if what I am saying is true, surely I should be treated with the same latitude, as the hon. junior member for St. Andrew would say,

Mr. SPEAKER:

If the hon. junior member for St. Joseph is implying that at a previous meeting certain things took place which were not in order, I would exhort the hon. junior member for St. Joseph not to follow, if it were, a bad example. If something went wrong last Tuesday, do not let it go wrong now,

I would remind the hon. junior member for St. Joseph of Standing Order No, 33, \"Anticipation\", It says:-

\\"It shall be out of order to anticipate an Order of the Day by a discussion on a motion or amendment dealing with the subject matter of a Bin or other Order of the Day prior to the consideration of that Order.\\"

There is another Order which appertains to speaking on other matters, I agree that at the last meeting certain discussion did take place on a Bill to impose a tax on travel tickets in respect of journeys commencing at the Seawall

Airport which was another Order of the Day, but it was skilfully brought in. I would ask the hon. member to keep to the discussion today on the subject matter and not to follow the bad example,

Mr.. SMITH:

I will try, and I will try to bring in very skilfully something too. As I was saying, it is true that at this present moment we are planning to spend very large sums of money in this Development Plan, and what we are going to do, I really cannot say. What you have said is that you must encourage more industry, but there again, as regards the industries which we have when they manufacture their products, we are not in a position to buy them in large quantities so as to help them to make a profit; therefore, no intelligent business man is going to spend his money in little Barbados to set up an industry when he is not sure what is going to happen.

Business men have already read in the newspapers what took place at Sherbourne, and they have read what the other leaders in the other territories are saying, and saying about Barbados too. Until we can make a clean sweep and go back to the people and let the people know what is happening, teach them and tell them what to expect, we will be getting nowhere.

What I believe is lacking in this Government is that they fail to take some of the leading business men in this country into their confidence and ask them some questions. You should ask them some questions and feel them out, and I am sure they will be able to give some advice to you. They would have been able to help the Government and the country as a whole. But when you get one calling himself \\"The Almighty\" and not wanting to listen to his colleagues, what can you expect to happen? This Country with over 240,000 people, with over 240,000 lives and with over 240,000 souls into the hands of one man is not good enough. That is not good enough for any country. We must learn to be tolerant. we must learn to counsel each other and ask questions and try to get experience from each and every one so that we will be able to carry on the good work of any Government,

Now, Sir, as regards the document which I am holding in my hand, it tells us plainly: nothing can be done without the "Seven", and the question which I hope the Hon. Minister who is in charge will be able to answer is this. Tell us what is going to be done relative to the Plan? What is going to happen as far as the development of export markets in the Eastern Caribbean? How do we expect to do it? As I have said in my opening remarks, it looks very nice on paper, The manifesto of the D.L.P. looks very nice too, but is the D.L.P. able to carry out everything? I hope they will be able to carry out everything in these three years, I do not know if the next elections are going to come before these three years end, I can only say that they have one more year in office and it would be really heart-breaking to see such a nice document, compiled by the Hon. Premier of this country - (A VOICE Not by the Premier) - well, by the Government of this country, thrown into the waste paper basket, and I dare suppose within another year that same Government will only have the opportunity to bear what is happening with the Plan, It would be very heart-breaking to this Government? but every Government must remember that they belong to the electorate, and every time an election comes around they should make sure that they did every thing possible to encourage the electorate to think about them so that the electorate would put them back again in power.

This Plan for three years from now sounds very nice, but I hope that the wherewithal will be there to carry out the things which are in this Plan because the Government is, what I would say, a Government which has all the brains; therefore, it may be able to carry out all these projects within the next year which they have in power or until election times comes around. They have all the brains, like the Hon. Minister of Education, and I dare suppose he would be able to pull along and carry out the things in this Plan,

Sir, I will not dwell on this particular Plan too long because I can clearly see what it sets out to do, I am not cri-

ticising this Plan because, I have said in my opening remarks, you must plan, 3.10 p.m.

There are lots of people who start to build houses with nice plans, with nice layouts, but they do not last long enough to finish them, Some other people come along and acquire the houses, and probably when a person spends \$10.00 on anything, somebody else comes along and buys it for \$4.00.

In part 2 and paragraph 2 dealing with "Broad Objectives", this is what is stated:

\\"A necessary precondition of success is to increase output in the economy. The agricultural and manufacturing sectors must produce and export more, Net earnings from tourism must rise, But the net increase in output must be proportionally greater than the increase in population; otherwise the population as a whole will be no better off. Indeed population control measures must be implemented if living conditions are to be improved and per capita real income is to rise.\"

Now, Sir, you are thinking in terms of tourism to share a part and be responsible for a good slice of this cake, Tourism may be all right, but then we cannot pin our faith completely down on tourism, We are told here that we must do something, With the teeming population which we have, and it is increasing yearly, what plans does the Government have to control this population? I feel that something should be done to control it: or else, regardless of what this Government or any other Government tries to do, you will not be able to cope with the situation. Mention has been made further on in this book about the deaths per year being negligible, comparatively speaking, to the births. We are not coming down, but we are going up, I feel that it is high time that we should do something to control that. Suppose we could stop the births; we have many children now in the schools, and when they come out of the schools there is another problem on our hands, Your Three-Year Plan, your Five-Year Plan or your Hundred-Year Plan cannot stop that, A few industries cannot help it. We will be recognized all over the world and by big industrialists if we can come together as a unit in these territories. If we do that, the applications which the Government would receive from the industrialists abroad who want to come here and do some business, would be quite a lot. If it is merely to come here and get some of our sunshine, flying fish and Mount Gay stuff, these people would like to come here. You can see that when they have made their money outside, they come here and prepare to settle down. They will come here and live after they have resigned from their jobs. As I have said, we will have to get something more than a broom or more than brooms to do the sweeping. It is not a question of Barbados alone, but other territories too. The people will have to get up and open their eyes widely and listen to intelligent people talking to them. They must not listen to the talk alone, but they should try to find out for themselves whether what the particular person is saying is right or wrong. Until we leave this selfishness behind, until we bury it and forget it and be as a unit long and wide, take everybody into our confidence, expect everyone to be a human being and listen to what everyone has to say if he is saying anything - that is the only way in which we will be able to do something. Merely talking and printing books and filling up the newspapers with big headlines is not doing the country much good. You have to get down to brass tacks and try and find the wherewithal to set up the industries about which we are talking, try and get some money in the place, and spend it on the people so that we can make Barbados a happy place in which to live. Do not let us fool ourselves; the time has come when we must not think about fooling people any more. You must think of doing something.

Wherever you turn, however you end up in this Plan, it is a question of a lot of money to be spent. Where is this money coming from? What provision is being made and what is being done to offset this money? This is only something on paper; you have not yet started to spend any money, I think that this country is in debt to the tune of \$68 million, if

not \$78 million, already; and the interest on that money alone is a tidy sum. With all of these thirds to be done, I suppose that you have the money in hand. If I have money to pay out, then I do not owe it. If I owed away \$5,000 and had \$10,000 in the Bank, then I do not owe away anything. If, on the other hand, I owed away \$10,000 and only had \$5,000 in the Bank, then we are all uneasy. When we go through this Plan, whenever you analyse it, it is a lot of money to be spent. With all these projects which you have before you, what are you doing? We have people living in dark and remote areas without any electricity. Barbados is a very small place, as has been stated in this Plan, and I believe that up to now only about 60% of the island has been electrified. As I have said, Sir, you still have people living in back areas and in places where, if the rain falls, it is very difficult for a doctor to get to people during the night, 3.20 p.m.

Do you not think, Sir, that we should think in terms of those people and take them where they can get electricity and water if these things cannot be taken to them? People still have to walk very long distances to fetch water, but that should never be happening anymore. We should speed up the installation of more pipes and let people see that we have their interest at heart, rather than talk about these big projects and about spending big lots of money. Let us do first things first, People should have water. Water is mentioned in this Plan; so I do not think the Minister will be able to rise on a point of order. They want to develop the water resources, and they have to sink more wells in order to allow a greater consumption. There are some areas in St. Joseph and St. James where standposts were built since last year by the Northern District Council, but up to now no water has been installed. You cannot say that water does not run through the areas, and it is therefore a disgrace that the service has not been installed. It is worse than if there were no standposts at all, because if you cannot possibly manage to run a four-inch or six-inch main, you should run a half-inch pipe and instal the service in the districts to save people having to travel these long distances for water.

These things, Mr. Speaker, appear, I believe, in the manifesto of the Present Government, and they had time enough to instal the water in those stands which have already been built. It is true that they may be busy running pipe lines elsewhere, and they cannot run them everywhere at the same time, but certainly those stands that are already set up should be serviced,

Mr. Speaker, there should be no problem with regard to electricity. I do not know how the company runs its business, but I believe that they do not give you the service if they will not be getting as much business to offset the capital cost within a certain time. If you have a particular village which is a little far away and there are not many people in that village, and if it would take the company \$100 to carry the service to these people, but they do not want to or cannot owing to their financial ability, I do not see why the Government should not put their house in order and pay part of it -- in other words, subsidised - so as to let them enjoy the same light and power as anybody else. If you cannot do that, you should take the people from the back and put them in an area where poles have already been set up for light.

That is the Government's duty, and when you do that, you are finding work for people and relieving many hardships.

Now, Sir, I notice that under Housing there are a few problems. It is said here that the housing programme has been handicapped by three main problems: first, the high percentage of rent and loan repayments in arrear; second the high cost of construction; and third, the high cost of land. It is due largely to the first problem that the programme has failed to be self-sustaining. Arrears on loans, rents, leases and payment for aided self-help houses amount to \$3,113,841. If you are meeting this big problem of non-payments, I think that the Government will have to blame itself for that, because I was present at one of their meetings during their campaign, and I heard one of the speakers tell the people in the particular area that the

houses should be theirs and not to pay for them. He said that if they were elected, they would make sure that they did not pay for them that way,

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, again I must say, Sir, that we on this side of the House enjoy the speech of the hon. member very much indeed, but not at the expense of what we know to be true. The hon. member has said that he listened to a meeting of the D.L.P. at some time or other, outside of this House of course, and that he heard us from our platform advising people not to pay for houses, I rise on a point of order for two reasons. Not only has he not heard that, but it would have been silly of us, because at the time of which he speaks, there was no question of any houses being offered for sale, 3.30 p.m.

They did not offer them to the people for sale; therefore, they did not give the people the opportunity to own

Mr. SMITH:

That statement was made at a meeting of the D.L.P., and I heard certain speakers tell the people not to pay for the houses. They told them that when they are elected they will make them pay, but every cent which they pay would be toward the ownership of it. Instead of their paying rent, they will be paying on account of the purchase of the house, After that, the people were awaiting until the D.L.P. came to them to tell them when they were ready to take the money from them under those conditions,

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The Hon. Member in the statement which he quoted just now said that the arrears on loans were \$3 million. The hon. member does not know that this was the sum of money in arrears which we found when we came into power. This sum of \$3 million is the amount which the last Government did not collect,

Mr. SMITH:

Mr. Speaker, I think, that you should tell the Hon. Minister of Education or you should teach him what is a point of order. He is in charge of this item, and he should know that, instead of rising on points of order, he should take notes and, when he is ready to reply, speak on them. He should not be getting up every moment and trying to take me off my stride. It will make anyone feel that he does not want me to come out with my blows; he does not want me to administer my blows. Let me successfully administer my blows and then let him throw his when the time comes. Do not let the hon. member get up to foul his partner. When I have finished, the Hon. Minister will be able to set up and reply to me.

I am not lying; I will not get up on the floor of the House when the Hon. Minister is there and other members of the Government and lie on them,

Mr. SPEAKER:

I take it that the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was not imputing any improper motives to the hon. Leader of the House when he said "Do not let the hon. member foul his partner,"

Mr. SMITH:

No noddling so,

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the word, "foul" is spelt in different ways.

Mr. SMITH Mr. Speaker, as you know, sometime you do not take chicken when you want fowl. You do not say children, when you mean fowl. However, Sir, I will appeal to the Hon. Minister to let me talk my talk and he can administer Ms. Hows as soon as he is ready, I know what he is going to say. He is going to say that the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was in this House for the last sixteen years and all of this thing, He will be only wasting the time of the House to repeat that

The people who are in the houses are still waiting until the collectors come and tell them when the present Government has changed the system. You are paying no more rent; what you are paying is to the account of the house and

this Government will have to be prepared to write off the old debt because I am sure that one person came to me and showed me a letter which came from the Housing Authority,

Hon. A. DaC. EDWARDS; Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph is giving the House the impression that what the people who rent houses from the Housing Authority are paying is not rent, but what they are paying is towards the purchasing of the house.

It was brought to the attention of the Legislature that in the case, of anyone of the tenants of the housing areas who is paying rent for a house now, that rent is not adequate enough for the value which they get. What they are paying is part of the purchase money for the house after maintenance for the house is taken out. We remit them 40% of what they contribute in rent towards the purchase cost, and the remainder is what will be deducted for maintenance. That is to say, whatever people in the housing areas had contributed during the last ten years for rent, 40% is taken out as part payment.

Mr. SPEAKER:

The point of order has been made. Will the hon. junior member for St. Joseph proceed?

Mr. SMITH:

Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister who has just sat down is young and I would not trouble him. I am more in sympathy with him.

Now, Sir, I was talking with a friend of mine. I will not call his name because, if I do so, I know what would happen tomorrow. He came to me with a letter which he got from the Housing Authority. It sets out the chances for tenants to own a house, and one of the stipulations was that they would have to pay off the old arrears first.

Now, Sir, imagine one who owed \$100, \$150, or \$200, (Mr. MOTTLEY- You mean \$300,) Yes, as much as \$300 for rent,

Mr. SPEAKER:

Is the hon.senior member for the City interrupting? He is very audible from here.

Mr. SMITH:

I do not think he has spoken yet, Mr. SPEAKER I heard him from here,

Mr. SMITH:

Now, Sir, imagine a man owes this money, If you want to help that man to buy a house, all that you would have to do is to call him to the office, feel him out and find out how much money he has at the present moment. Then, tell him that he owes \$300, but you do not want it; therefore, he should take it, and if he has it in cash on him, he should pay that now towards the purchase of the house.

If you want to help a man, you want to help him,

Hon.A. DaC. EDWARDS:

Does the hon. memeer want to encourage people in dishonesty?

Mr. SPEAKER:

I will ask the Hon.Minister not to rise on a point of order and make a point of interrogation,

Mr. SMITH:

I am not worrying the Minister, but he wants to worry me. Now, Sir, he asked if I want this Government to encourage people in dishonesty. It would not be dishonesty if you give the man the same amount of money which he owed you. Would that be dishonesty? Take this as an example. I have a certain person renting from me. He owes me a certain amount of money. I call him and tell him \"Listen to me; from now on, you pay me every week. If you do not pay me every week, you will have to leave.\" I gave up the money which he owed me, and he paid me every week from that time, 3.40 p.m.

I will give him that and he pays me every week. That is the only way in which I can collect the money. Do you want it in both ways? The old debt and the new one too? You will get none at all in that way. Especially now that you have

single member constituencies, the Minister will have to come down here.....

Mr. SPEAKER:

Does the hon.member See anything in this Plan about single member constituencies? If that is so,

will he kindly lead me to the page?

Mr. SMITH:

I will be passing on from there In this Plan you have something nice about education, Well, you cannot do anything Without education, Quite a lot of money is being spent on education, and the Minister will think of trying to rope more of the children into the GovernmentAided Schools, I think that is something on which we Should concentrate now, it is a big headache, If the Minister does not know what is going on at some of these Private Secondary Schools, and he cares to ask me about it, I will tell him I feel that something should be done and done quickly about it. I quite clearly see that the Minister is fighting hard and he would like to give a little hot lunch to everybody's child; but everybody's child is not getting the proper standard of education which he should receive, I think that the Minister should concentrate on building on more wings to the schools, or building more schools; he should also concentrate on training more teachers. You cannot spend too much money on education; that is my opinion. I think that the Minister should try to get the children somewhere where they can get a proper education and do not leave them at the hands of some of these robbers. (Mr MOTTLEY; What robbers?) You know them too, I repeat that the Minister should speed up and add more rooms to the schools; he should train teachers as fast as he possibly can, and take some of these children out of the hands of some of these robbers When you are paying \$1,00 and you are hardly getting one cent in value, what else must one say? I, as a representative of the people, cannot sit here when I see and know these things and do not draw them to the attention of the Minister of Education, although he knows all about it too,

I think that the Minister has referred to some of these people as \"Treasury seekers\" or something like that. Anyhow, the Hon.Minister will be able to tell us what he has said when he rises to reply, I feel, Sir, that he means that these people only wait until the Treasury is opened in order to get their money, I feel that we have a responsibility to the people who placed confidence in us, and when we see that advantage is being taken of the people, we should say something about it. Somewhere in this Plan some money is

provided for the extension of the School Meals Service, I know that people are crying out for these fees of \$25 and \$30 per term, I also know that the parents feel much better in giving their children lunch, but they should be relieved of the burden which is being thrust on them, I still believe that there are more children in the Private Secondary Schools than there are in the Government Aided Schools, (Mr. MOTTLEY; We all know that) What are we going to do about that matter? We are about to spend money. I think we should forget food for a moment and get these children into the schools. Of course, when you send your children to some of these schools, you had better keep them at home Some of the parents of these children do not know anything, and the children try to fool their parents When the Reports go home, the parents will read them in their way and the children will read them in another way. The parents will say that the children are doing well, whereas the opposite is the case.

Mr. Speaker, this may Sound as a joke, but I will appeal to the Minister; I may not be able to knock the Minister overboard in St. Lucy, but I can assure him that if it comes to a question of taking off the amount of money spent on schools meals and apply it to building more school places, I will swear that the Minister will be doing a better job. Perhaps I should not say that. I will tell his supporters that and he may get Votes.....

Mr. SPEAKER:

There is nothing in this Development Plan about votes.

Mr. SMITH:

Well, Sir, it is the votes which caused all of us to be in here You could not have been in that Chair and I could not have been in here without votes. If I should refer to votes, you should not try to pin me down on that. 3.50 p.m.

This Development plan is quite good, Sir, but I am still at a loss to know if it is going to, be carried into operation, and if all these things can be done, because some of these projects will take two or three years to be completed. I am wondering if so much can be done in three years: otherwise it would only mean that it is on paper and given to the public that the particular Government is spending millions of dollars when in truth and in fact the Government cannot spend it in three years. I am hoping that they will be able to get through the Plan for the development of water which is essential, and for schools and housing, because these things are staring us in the face.

I do not know if the Minister of Health is in his seat, but I would be very glad if he would take what I am going to say into consideration. There are lots of old age pensioners existing on the pension they receive, but the houses they occupy are in a very bad state of repair. They cannot qualify for a loan from

the Housing Authority, because there is no money from which to pay back. Something should be done for these people because after all they are human beings, and have contributed already to the wealth of this country. They are living in homes because it is not everyone who likes to go to an institution, and they are trying to eke out a living from the little pittance they receive as old age pension and maybe a little bit from public assistance: so they are not in a position to repair their homes, Cases like these should be gone into and a certain amount of money set aside to help them.

I did not know there were so many bad houses until recently, because in the Vestry System you only got so many complaining. Formerly in St. Joseph when you could not get anywhere to live or the house was bad, we would pay the house rent, because it would be cheaper to pay house rent for the people than to carry them into the institution. The people in the country now do not worry to rent houses because they say it does not pay, If we are on the side of these poor people, we would take this into consideration, and I hope the Ministers of Government will take what I have said into consideration and see if they can possibly manage to set aside a small sum to help such cases, I do not know how some of these people manage to live in those homes, especially during the rainy season. Those are things we should try to do and convince people when the time comes that they have not wasted their time in casting a vote in favour of a particular candidate or for Government, I have not raised these points by way of criticism; I offer them because I would like these things done for the people of this country.

Mr. GODDARD:

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately I was not here last week to hear the Hon. Premier develop his theme on this subject of the Development Plan for three years, but I have studied the Plan, and like all Government Plans we have had in the past, it is forecast of what Government intends to do to raise the standard of living, or to try and maintain our present standard of living from our own resources, A look at our economy will show quite clearly that our income is derived, mainly from four sources, The first is agriculture and fisheries Sugar and its by-products are still responsible for a large percentage of our total income; It varies from year to year according to the size of the crop and the price which we get for the sugar. Two years ago we were in the happy position on having at the same time a large crop and excellent prices for sugar. In that year you could feel it in Bridgetown, and I dreamy that the results of the windfall year is still showing itself even today. Many plantations which had suffered over previous years it is not every year that they make money - were able to pay off much of their arrears, interest and capital and bring themselves up to date. Many small holders in

turn had a good year and were able to put some money in the bank. We must be mindful of the fact that about 25 per cent of our sugar production is in the hands of what we call peasant proprietors, persons owning from ten acres down. We saw at the end of last year that our bank balances had risen considerably over previous years, and the windfall year was mainly responsible for that. We must therefore pay attention to agriculture and fisheries and see what we can do for further expansion and development. 4.00 p.m.

No. 2 is the tourist industry. We are told today that the tourist industry's worth to the economy of the island is in the vicinity of \$20 million, That has risen a great deal within the last 15 years and today it is responsible for the sizeable portion of our economy.

I take this opportunity to repeat again that the Tourist Industry spreads further into the pockets of the small man than he realises. It is too commonly felt that only the hotels benefit from the Tourist Industry. That is a fallacy which has been exploded years ago. The economist will tell you that the hotels get but a small percentage of the spend ings of visitors to this island or to any country. The taxis and the stores get a very fair portion of it, the result of which is the better payment to clerks in stores and it goes all the way down; but the main people are the travel agents They get quite a large portion of the tourist dollar, I believe that it is more generally felt today than ten years ago that the tourist dollar goes into pockets other than those directly concerned, that is to say, the hotels,

No. 3 deals with trade and industry. We have to encourage new industries and particularly existing industries - that is always forgotten - so that they in turn can stimulate the economy of this country.

The fourth, but by no means the least, is the remittance from people overseas. We in Barbados have been sending many of our sons and daughters overseas for many years, Wtthin the last eight years they have been going in increasing numbers to the United Kingdom, America and Canada, and like all true Barbadians they do send back to their families and relatives sums of money which, I believe, are in the vicinity of 10 million Of course, the statistics Say \$7 million, but they are means of accounting for the \$10 million because much comes back in envelopes through the Post Office. That is a source of income with respect to our economy; therefore we have to pay greater interest in assisting young people to go overseas to find work which we cannot provide for them here.

There is still a large unemployment problem here, and with the numbers that are coming out of school annually, that will continue over many years to come. However, if we educate our children to a standard and give them not only a school education but home training, that makes the Barbadians outstanding among those who seek work over* seas; We are told by many English employers that they prefer to employ Barbadians than any other West Indians, There is a stamp on him both in education, training and stability. Because of the training which he receives from his home, when he goes into a new job he makes good. I have had a pleasure of meeting a Barbadian two days ago in Montreal; he was one who had left here and gone into a branch of the hotel industry. He made himself known to me and I put this question to him: \"Do you wish to return home?\" He said, \"Yes, for a holiday, \" but he knew that Barbados could not provide him with the living which he is working for in Montreal; Me has his entire family down there and, as matter of fact, he has got on so well wthh his employer that recently when the

employer was in a spot of trouble at another branch, he sent this Barbadian at that business for six weeks to do a job and then brought him back to his substantive post. The employer told me that they looked at him with great respect. As I have said, not only the education but also the home training which they received is what has caused the Barbadians to stand out among others.

These are four items by which our economy is strengthened, and any Government should pay strict attention-

tion to these fields of development because it is on these fields of our economy that we get our sources of development. Our sources of development can only be embarked upon to the extent that these fields can provide. These are four definite fields of our financial revenue to provide for the many items of social services which we would like to have.

We have been embarking recently on the expansion of sport, but sport does not bring in revenue by itself. It is a part, of education, because if we are promoting our youngsters on the playing fields, it helps to keep them out of the hospital because it is a healthy means for them to spend their spare time. Their participation in sport breeds a team spirit, and when they get back to work they are better able to perform their work. You must allocate some of your funds to sport. Education is first. You must see to it that every child has the opportunity of getting a good education. I go further and say that the time has come when we should make it compulsory so as to make sure that children have that early start in life because in this fast moving world, there is hardly any place for the untrained, unskilled man.

Now Sir, to get back to agriculture, we have every acre of land here under cultivation Countries which I have visited have intensive open spaces, and we only wish that we could have some of that land here. We have to make the greatest use of our existing agricultural land. The sugar cane grows easily and well, and we get remunerative prices for a substantial amount of our annual crop. That is a guaranteed price for seven years; therefore sugar will remain as our main industry for a long time. As far as I see it, it would always be our main industry; but there are certain lands on which we could turn in other crops because we find that we are producing sugar, about 20 thousand tons more than we require and selling it below production cost. That hurts our economy. 4.10 p.m.

That hurts the economy both directly to the firm and the Government by way of taxation, That is pulling down the average price of sugar, If we can turn the land which produces 20,000 tons into more profitable crops, it is our primary duty to do so, I think that the Government should put up that matter to the Sugar Producers and ask them to come out with a plan. You are in partnership with them; let them come out with their plan. We will be able to allocate more of our land to animal husbandry. There are

areas; of land, for instance, which could grow bananas. The other islands are finding it most profitable, and the banana crop is known in these islands as \"greengold\", This crop is replacing arrowroot and cotton, and there is still room for expansion, If we get an acreage allocated to the production of bananas, that would also be to our economic advantage. That is something for the Minister of Agriculture to expand; that is dealing with the land,

When it comes to fisheries, we have got to the point that it is only for a very short season of the year that we can provide flying fish. It does appear that the season is becoming shorter and shorter every year, but we are told that the fish can be obtained further afield. We carry out our fishing about 15 to 20 miles off the island and that is as much or as far as these small boats can go. We want ships which can go out much further. The Americans have shown us that they can come into our own area and catch shrimps; the Japanese are getting king fish in the Atlantic and they are moving into these islands and sharing the stations. A more recent development is that they have gone to Guadeloupe as a station, catching fish and sending them to ready markets in the United States of America. We should pay attention to that and go further afield in the effort to bring more money into this island. That will be to our credit and our development. The more we can develop the resources which I have mentioned, the greater will our social services be expanded and improved. But there are limits to our production. You can go into the world market and borrow, money for these things. When you do that, the first thing an investor will tell you is this: \"Show me the means of paying back the interest on my capital\", and you have to

show him your figures. We have to produce figures, the hard facts that you can improve your crop, further your fishing industry and create the type of crop which will bring in more money. When your industries are expanded and you have ready markets for them, with your help from overseas, your remittances are likely to expand if you continue to find available places for the youngsters who are coming out of school and going overseas. You must remember that as long as these persons make their homes overseas, the remittances will drop off, because they have to take care of themselves first. If we can find outlets for our people at profitable wages, that is another source which we should exploit to the full. When you travel abroad, one of the questions which you are always asked - at least, I am asked - is this: \"What are the conditions in Barbados, how are you going economically, how is the stability of the island today, and what is it likely to be ten years to come?\" People like to forecast what is going to happen in the future, and I am always happy to say that the future of Barbados is encouraging. When you see the subversion which takes place in other Caribbean countries, the outside world does not always stop to think that Barbados is an island by itself. They classify the West Indian Islands as a group. If you have trouble in San Domingo today and in Venezuela tomorrow, things like that will have their effect on the travelling public and they will not come to Barbados.

There is nothing which hurt us more than in the past three years when Cuba had so much trouble with the United States of America, In the United States of America, people felt that these quarters were dangerous charters in which to come. Happily they have got over that, and in this last tourist season, we

have had more people coming down here than we have ever had before. That is not only due to the publicity which we have been intensifying in North America, but to the fact that Americans and Canadians appreciate the fact that we have facilities to offer. It is to our good to pay constant attention to the matter of keeping our people in full employment, because it is only in that way that we can expect the economy of the country to be stable. Our wages may not be the highest in the Caribbean area, but when measured with the wages in our neighbouring colonies and even with Trinidad, they bear a good relation, But it is to our benefit that we have been able to steer our ship in smooth waters and away from the troublesome times which many other Caribbean territories have had,

Mr. Speaker, this Development Plan has been based much on the other Development Plans we have had, and the forecast of the borrowing is based on what we will do today, tomorrow and next year. The matter of loans is to be left to the size of the crop which we will get next year. We know that this year has been a good one, and I think the crop is in the vicinity of 190,000 tons of sugar to be produced. We trust that the weather will be sublime to us in the coming months, and that next year we will not only find that the crop is a good one, but that the Sugar Market will right itself so as to be able to give us a greater return on our sugar, 4.20 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, those are the broad principles to which we have to pay attention in this small island, and the sources of revenue on which everything is based; and if Government can give encouragement in these fields of endeavour, they can be assured of continued stability, and funds will be made available for the social services that we all wish to see developed in this island,

Mr. HUSBANDS:

Mr. Speaker, following in the trend of the last speaker, as an average Barbadian, I would like to think that the economy of this island remains stable, but today I think we are considering a plan of development which might be said to be a plan of developing, and that is going to be based on stability. For some long time now the economy of Barbados has been famous for being a very stable one; One thing it is also famous for, and that is the developing of the population. Our economy has got to remain stable in the light of the population of 240,000 people. When the population of this island was 160,000 people, and I was a boy then, the economy of this island was still stable, It

has got to be just more than mere stability now to accommodate 240,000 people, and to be able to give the population a chance of more than survival here.

It has become the custom for Government to bring down Development Plans, sometimes Three-year Plans, sometimes Five-Year plans, and of course, as the hon. member who has just spoken has said, the

salient point in a development programme for an agricultural community like Barbados must be agriculture and fisheries. Of course at sometime tourism has got to be considered and given its rightful place, because it is a source of earning revenue that is very vital to the developing population of Barbados. When it comes to agriculture, I think what is mentioned in this Development Plan must be read as-a-as the recent report of Dr. Farley on our sugar cane industry, and although I have not read the Farley Report for a long time, and I am not now very much mindful of its contents, yet I think what was written in that report could generally be said not to be a very rosy picture of the future of the sugar industry, unless you do a lot of hard thinking and hard working. Now we know that what we get from sugar as income depends on the size of our crops and the amount of money which we get for the guaranteed quantity of sugar - sugar sold to the British Ministry of Food-and that will be so, I suppose, for a long time from now.

As far as fish is concerned, we appreciate the energy of the Minister of Fisheries and the thoughtfulness of the Fisheries Department, and we are glad to see that our fishermen are gradually accepting the modern methods of fishing. We believe there will be a great potential when there is more deep sea fishing around the coast of Barbados. Fishing is a very old occupation because we are an island; we believe there is a great source of fishing around this island, and fish is a staple product in our diet.

I do not think, Sir, that I can say much in criticism of the Government's proposed policy with regard to agriculture, I would, however, say this: in Barbados I regret to be able to say that arable land can be allowed to remain fallow and uncultivated without any urging from the Department of Agriculture or the powers that be dealing with agriculture in this country that something be done. Some time ago, Mr. Speaker, there was a proposal before this Chamber dealing with a certain plantation in St. Peter which was about to be taken out of agricultural use to be used by Government for the very worthy project of housing and recreation. That same acreage of land today lies unkempt and serves no useful purpose. There is no recreation for the community, at least lawfully so, and no housing in that area. When you consider that land in Barbados is an expensive product and, is becoming more expensive every day, I do not think that an individual in this country should be able to own a sizeable portion of land and do absolutely nothing with it. I do not think we are so well off in this community for such conditions to obtain. Land in this country is dear and hard to get, and Government every now and again reminds, even this very Report, how dear it has to purchase land for public purposes, and yet it can be seen that land in Barbados is untenanted. Land should be used for some purpose of development, whether by Government or by private individuals. On the subject of agriculture, I am glad to see, in the Report that some mention has been made of diversification of crops, 4,30 p.m.

We depend very largely on sugar cane but we do not eat sugar cane. We sell our sugar. As a matter of fact, we in Barbados do not make any particular use of the by- products from sugar. Sugar is refined abroad, and the refined product comes back to this island. But as far as food products are concerned, everyone knows that today as compared with more than thirty years ago, the average householder uses more imported food. Vegetables which could be grown here easily are imported into this island, but you

can very well say quite recently that there is some improvement in the increase of the production of vegetables which form a great part of the diet of the population of this country.

As far as irrigation is concerned, I am glad to say that there is a return to the principle of irrigating land as a further boost to our annual water supply, I have noticed in the parish of St. Lucy that one or two plantations have pipelines installed for the purpose of watering their fields. I have been told that there is no particular advantage by it unless you do it on a big scale because the return which you get from the extra water used by irrigation does not pay for the water used. However, there seems to be a different turn of mind and a different approach. I commend the Government on that.

As far as water is concerned, because of new industries and because of the building trade you will use more and more water. As you know, Sir, I have the honour to represent a parish in the north and there are certain districts in St. Lucy and St. Peter which during crop time suffer severely for water. That happens just after the beginning of the crop, and after the end of the crop the dry time steps in, and it is the time that the building trades are at their heights; therefore, you use more and more water and the people in the hilly districts suffer severely for water. It is said that we need about 29 million gallons of water per day, but we actually get 16 million gallons per day, I do hope that in the outlying districts which suffer severely for water that problem will be solved, and that in crop time when our water supply is severely taxed, not only by the hotels but by the building trade, we will get an increase in the water supply,

Now, as far as community development is concerned, there is much in this Report with which I agree; but I must for the second time express my feelings on a matter as regards community development. Everybody knows that it had been proposed that Forde's Pasture had been bought by a previous Government for community development, for housing and for recreation for school children and for residents in and around Speightstown, Speightstown is the second town in Barbados and I was very happy that Forde's Pasture was acquired for people living in and around that suburban town. In the Report it is stated that one important feature of the recent population growth has been its regional redistribution in the drift from country districts to urban and suburban areas in the parishes of St. Michael, Christ Church and St. James.

That is not a good sign, Every city must have a lung. Speightstown is a very busy city and there is reason for this drift. We have an excellent bus service, and people drive right through Speightstown into the City of Bridgetown, and there are no feeder roads that come from St. James or even parts of St.

Peter. If there are, they are very few Therefore, Sir, because access to Bridgetown is quite easy, the country people of St. Lucy and St. Peter as well as St. James can easily get to Bridgetown and they help to develop Bridgetown,

Sometime ago, it was suggested by some people who were interested in the tourist business that you should go to Speightstown and do some face lifting, I do not believe in just face lifting. As far as the parish of St. Peter is concerned, mere face lifting would not do the job. We have the Natural Gas Corporation in Barbados, and natural gas flows from St. Andrew. Anybody should be able to instal natural gas. If there is no reasonable cheap source of power nobody is going to come in Speightstown and open work, I see that there is some talk of developing and some talk of redistribution of natural gas, but what distribution is going on, I would call centralization of natural gas. We, in the northern parishes, do not have the service of it. The only business concern which I know had it was the Cassava Factory at Lancaster, St. James, but that factory is now defunct. 4.40 p.m.

This Natural Gas development or distribution should he called the Natural Gas Centralisation, How can you develop it if you run it only in Bridgetown? I am talking about the development of Barbados, not the development of the City of Bridgetown,

Sir, to go back to what I had in mind most prominently -that was, Forde\'s Plantation - some experts told one Government that Forde\'s Plantation could be developed as a recreational centre and as the site for a housing scheme. The same experts told a succeeding Government that Forde\'s Plantation could not be developed. Sir, I am now in as much a quandary as I was before, and I am not convinced that Forde\'s Plantation could not be developed for the purposes for which it was intended. You go to Forde\'s Plantation now and you will see that automatically it is being used as a playground free, gratis and for nothing - and nothing is being done to develop it. Houses are on the land and people are living there. Let those who are responsible in such matters go and visit this place tomorrow or on any day they like, and they will see the development. Let them be convinced, as convinced as I am, and have always been, of what I have just said. Let them go down there now and see the lack of development We are talking about development, but with our tongue in our cheek. As I see it. Sir, it is a question of development for some places and no development for other places. There is no development for St. Peter.

As far as the question of community development is concerned, as far as Social Services are concerned, I am glad to see the proposed change in relation to the movement of children from the Almshouses and the prospect of the establishment of Children\'s Homes in the country. I think right now of the use of \'Farrs\' Hospital, at Rose Hill in the parish of St. Peter, taking shape as a place in which to house the children from St. Peter\'s Infirmary. Mr. Speaker, I always give praise where praise is due, and I also give condemnation where condemnation is due, I see both sides of the picture, I have nothing to defend; I have nobody to defend, I say that I am very pleased to see the establishment of this Children\'s

Home, and although there will be some lament by some people as to the amalgamation of infirmaries -- we may hear the sentiments expressed by some people in this matter the amalgamation of the Almshouses in the local Government Districts is bound to be effective, if the best practical use is obtained from these Institutions.

As far as education, is concerned, a lot has been done. I have never agreed with the Schools Meals System, not because it is a School Meals Service but because it is not possible to serve the children of all the 126 primary schools in Barbados. Some children will get this service, and others will not get it. On that ground, I do not think that this is a fair system. The funds will never afford it, even if we were to get oil in Barbados. That is my criticism of this service, and it remains my criticism of it. I am not saying that the school children should not be fed, but I do say that you will never be able to feed all the children,

As far as other aspects of education are concerned, a great deal will always be spent on education. But I will say this; I am not speaking in defence of any type of school. The richest countries in the world have their independent private schools, I do not know of any country in the world from the kindergarten group upwards I am not so well acquainted with the organization, but the richest country in the world does not provide free education. It is not done in the United Kingdom, France, Germany or and where I know of, the Dominion of Canada or; Australia. It does not matter how rich we will become as a nation, we will always have our private schools. In the rich countries of the world, people send their children to the private schools because they can afford to do it. On the other hand, in Barbados people have to send their children to the private schools because the children cannot get, or the parents cannot get them into the Government-Aided Schools, 4.50 p.m.

Now we are not rich enough to get school places for the accommodation of all children of school age in this country, but the problem may be approached in stages, I do not take the entire view of some hon. members who regard private schools as places where robbers operate. In other words, I think there are some promising teachers in private schools, as has been said by somebody with much more knowledge than I have about the present day staffs

of secondary schools as far as the professional integrity of teachers of the secondary schools is concerned; but I am not here to repeat that because it has been well aired already in the Press. The Government has its headaches on whether assistance should be given to these private schools, and I do not profess to be so clever as to be able to solve these problems just like that. I know some people who profess to be so clever, but for my part I would say quite candidly that it is a headache which will remain a headache for some time, because the more one goes into it, the more problems present themselves, I do not therefore cast any criticism on the Government for even going too slowly. I think some attempt has been made as far as paying examination fees, but I know that the more you go into it, the more you

see its complications. It is nobody's joke; it needs a lot of thought by people who can think on that subject, and not by those who can just talk, because there are some people who can think and do actually nothing because they are incapable of doing something in a matter of this sort.

As far as trade is concerned, it does appear that somewhere in this Report - it does not seem to be out of context if reference is made to the part that a West Indian federation would naturally play when it comes to finding markets for the exports of the constituent parts of that proposed federation; and apropos of that, I think I can say that those who are responsible for our guidance in the establishment of this proposed federation must go very carefully, knowing how dependent we are as a constituent unit of this proposed federation; knowing how dependent each one of us is on the rest when it comes to having a market for goods which one country can export to one or more of the other countries of this proposed federation. If Barbados becomes the capital of this proposed federation, and if we are more industrialised in some respects than the other islands, naturally if we manufacture more than we need, the obvious market is the other islands of the federation. We cannot think of Jamaica and Trinidad, independent countries who have shut us out by tax; and therefore at this stage business, trade and commerce are linked up, and the prospects of trade in the future, in case we become a federation, will lie to a great extent within the proposed federation. We have got to be very careful that we do not make the others think that we are dependent.

As far as the Deep Water Harbour is concerned, that has been going for a long time. It is not just a Deep Water Harbour? it is a site of development, as every one can see, Not so long ago I said that by now the Deep Water Harbour should begin to cushion our cost of living, and I was taken up by someone who had something to defend. I have nothing to defend, but I know that one is in a peculiar position when one has to defend something, I am in that happy position of not having anything to defend, and therefore if this Government is anxious, as it must be, that our cost of living should be cushioned, then I repeat in this Chamber that by now the Deep Water Harbour with its assets and its potentialities should begin by now to cushion our cost of living,

As far as dairy products are concerned, it is good to see a return to the rearing of cattle. Every one of us knows that the parish of St. Andrew is the ideal place for rearing cattle in Barbados, We are also glad about the experiments with the planting of pangola grass at the Pine Plantation in St. Michael, and now pangola grass is being experimented with in the parish of St. Andrew as the feed for cattle. 5.00 p.m.

I commend the Government for that. I also commend the Government for the extension of the depots of the Marketing Association to other parts of the country. Here again, we do not want to see centralization; we want to see decentralization or distribution coming about. There is one in Speightstown. We welcome it because we have got to see matters practically. The people who do the hawking of green vegetables in Barbados are not always very considerate to their potential customers.

They charge their customers twice as far beyond the schedule, and this extension of the service of the Marketing Development

Board would go a very long way in curbing some very unworthy tricks which we find in some of our folk. As a matter of fact, I have seen a pineapple in a hawker's tray and the price of 10/6 was being asked for it. That is ridiculous. That was a Barbadian woman to a Barbadian customer, I do not know what that price would be to tourists. However, Sir, the work of the Marketing Board will go a long way in restraining some of the evils that are not very well observed in certain trades.

These are things which I commend the Government for doing, and I give my commendation when I think I should, and my condemnation when I think I should.

I commend this Government strongly for embarking on the building of the East Coast Road. That is good; that is development. With our population which is not yet tending to be on the decrease, we have to keep our minds as active as possible so as to solve the problems of today,

My only regret is that my scrutiny of this Development Plan has been so short. I looked up my Report just a few minutes ago and I do not think that I have done as much justice as I should to this debate, I had to look and read as quickly as I could because I did not want this Resolution to pass without my speaking on it and saying what I thought of it,

Mr. MOTTLEY:

Mr. Speaker, the hon. senior member for St. Andrew said across the Table that he thought I had spoken already, but Your Honour knows that I have not yet spoken. My colleague, the hon. junior member for Christ Church, who is the appropriate person in the Shadow Cabinet to speak on a matter like this, has made his contribution, but in view of the importance of this document, I think as Leader of the Opposition I should make a few comments.

Now, Sir, I have had the pleasure of discussing very many Development Plans since I was in this Chamber, and I suppose that age and experience teach one a lot. Your Honour will remember that lots of my colleagues in my early days debated Development Plans from page to page. I may just say that despite the intrigue and cunning sarcastic remarks by those who want to lead me out, they are not going to make me embark on any seven-hour speech today. Let it be understood that if I want to keep this House from passing this document tonight, I can get up and play with this document and speak on it for

hours. Nothing prevents me from so doing. It is my unimpeachable right to read it paragraph by paragraph and put it down and take it up again and do not let it be got through for a very long time. Because I have a very high regard for those persons who run this Government, I will not do it; but I do not want those who were using sarcastic remarks about me to think that I am afraid. I would make my reply to them in glorious time.

However, Sir, this Government has produced its Development Plan for 1965-68, which is a document of 128 pages. The Hon. Premier in moving this Resolution for the approval of it has given a discourse and treatise on it, but as my colleague rightly said, from the beginning of time, anyone with intelligence who sets out to do anything must plan. It does not matter what it is, you must plan; and therefore, whenever a Plan of this nature comes before us, it gives us the opportunity to think and ponder as we read it of what we would be faced with in the next five years.

If you are going in for expenditure in your own personal business, you must plan; if you are going in for expenditure in Government, you must plan. As the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, the junior member for St. Michael has said, members who form the Cabinet are the Directors and the other members are the shareholders. The people who pay me taxes are also the shareholders. Therefore, while we are in the position to capture the Government, we who are outside of the Government are the shareholders; it rests with us to make our comments. 5.10 p.m.

A Development Plan does not necessarily call for criticism, because it is merely a Plan; and if circumstances should change, and if, as my colleague has said, the mainstay, of this island, which is agriculture should change, if we have not been as lucky as we have been a few years ago in the matter of the sugar industry, then a tremendous lot of the Plan which the Government has set out here, will have definitely to be changed. As the hon. junior member for Christ Church has said, you plan to do all of these things and there is necessity for me to take time off to go through the various things which have been planned. The public knows about it and, as a matter of fact, the Hon. Premier has made his speech on it. As my colleague has said, if you are planning to spend money, you must know where this money is coming from. It must come from agriculture which is the main industry of the island, I should say that the money must come either from agriculture or from the development of industries, which have been embarked upon not necessarily by this Government, for which we, of this Party clamoured from year to year. If the last Government had listened to us, then Trinidad would not have been so far ahead of us. Then there is the question of tourism and the remittances of people who go out from Barbados.

When those four heads are added together, they must provide an amount of money which you could collect annually, Another item is that of obtaining loans which you could reckon so as to put this Plan into operation, There are, therefore, five heads under which we would have money to spend and I shall deal briefly with those five heads, I think that hon. members will all agree that these items are absolutely

necessary for Barbados. The only new Item which has not yet been offered in a Plan for Barbados is that of a Social Scheme. That is the best piece of legislation, I submit, which has been put into operation by this island for the last 30 years; this is a piece of legislation by which you will know that when people reach a certain age, contributions by the employer and the employee will make them realise that they are secured from going into the Almshouse in the evening of their days. That is the only new and important item, in my opinion, which has been presented in this Plan, This Plan has been well set out, When its presentation is considered very carefully and underlined, you will find, that it provides well for the island, We have to remember that for over a century agriculture has been the mainstay of Barbados with its sugar cane principally. The idea today is to Have a diversification of crops, the planting of vegetables and crops other than sugar. When I used to sit in the gillery of this House, I used to hear speeches made by eminent planters, distinguished doctors and other people. There are those who are still alive and who can remember that in 1920 we had prosperity going on around and around, We did not have any skyscrapers, but we still had people who possessed large sums of money by means of the investments which they made in this colony. Unfortunately, they did not see the wisdom of investing the money back in Barbados so as to help the labouring community who had worked hard and made the money for them in Barbados, I think that we have done a wonderful job in that we have had some of the best men dealing with agriculture, I refer now to Sir John Saint who made a very excellent contribution to agriculture in this island. We remember that every inch of land was taken up, and the cost of production of sugar was such that the price of that commodity was favourable. The planters of this county made all the profit and did not pass it on to the worker.

Mr. Speaker, I will never sit here in this House and attempt to give praise to any planter, I say that there was a time when the planters could have done better and they could have treated the labourers in their employ better. The main point is that Great Britain took our sugar and we were treated in a way in which it did not matter if the old people in the West Indies got old age pensions as long as the British housewives had sugar at their tables cheaply. We cannot consume all the sugar which we produce; the sugar cane is the only grass plant which could survive the heat of this country and so it was a question of Hobson's choice. It was a question of our shipping our sugar to England and of England shipping their shoes to us, I am quoting the late Sir Winston Churchill who said that Great Britain herself depended upon the West Indies for their produce. We shipped

our sugar to England and got nothing for it. Now a new dispensation came about after the last World War which accelerated people who indulged and dived, (ASIDES)

Mr. SPEAKER:

I am afraid that I am not hearing the Hon. Leader of the Opposition,

Mr. MOTTLEY; I am very sorry about that. 5.20 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER:

I can hardly hear the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. MOTTLEY:

That is strange, but I do not like to stand in front of a microphone, I think Your Honour must be a little heated in the head with that wig.

As I was saying, since the last World War, this change has been brought about in the West Indies, and as I said before, although it has been brought about in England, socialism which is so often referred to in England is not for export to the colonies. When I was a youngster and travelled in the United States, I could always find the English newspapers criticising the United States for their attitude towards coloured people, and I never thought I would live long enough to see that the English people would adopt a similar attitude to people of African descent. There was the Scottsboro case on which the English papers came out and criticised American justice,

On the whole question of agriculture, our people who had to depend for year and years on agriculture discovered that it was a question of Hobson's choice to ship our sugar to the United Kingdom where we got little or nothing for it, and that meant the money could not be well distributed. I say that because there are so many people who feel that money went into the planters' pockets here. You will recall that several plantations were owned by absentee proprietors primarily Englishmen, and whenever things went flat, they were sold in Chancery for little or nothing. In the latter part of the 19th Century, around 1880 and 1890, we had a tremendous slump here in sugar, and that is how a number of local people became owners of plantations in this country. With this change and a new outlook in agriculture, the Government saw fit to bring out Sir John Saint, to whom we must give great praise, who by his experiments reduced the amount of money spent in the production of sugar cane, and at the same time caused a bigger profit to be made for the island as a whole. On the other hand, I would like to say that those who were lucky to win the election and I am sorry the hon. junior member for St. Joseph is not in here at present - won it on something they had nothing to do with; that is to say, you will remember that immediately after the last World War the British Government and it was not a Socialist Government at all agreed that the price of sugar would have to be fixed for Labour Welfare Rehabilitation and so on. It was settled once and for all that from the amount which was paid for sugar some would have to be paid to the labourers. This was fixed in England, and that is why I say that English socialism is not for export, because this was fixed not by English Socialists, but by English Conservatives,

I feel therefore, that on this whole question of agriculture, Government must revamp its entire position

since we see this cycle is coming around. We have had ten or fifteen years of prosperity, and now for the first time we have got to offer sugar in a market below the cost. If this happens again next year and the next, one must wonder what would happen to the 30,000 or 35,000 agricultural labourers and the 25,000 peasant proprietors. Like my colleague, the hon. junior member for Christ Church, I feel that on this question of agriculture, although it is not set out clearly, the Government can no longer say that because there are so many hundreds of acres of arable land in Barbados, every plantation must plant so much potatoes, yams and so on, I consider that areas like Christ Church, St. Philip and St. Lucy are too dry for the planting of cabbage, but in areas like Greens. Sweet Bottom or Hillaby, you might well ask why continue to plant canes when we are importing several thousand dollars of carrots, beets and such items, Even without rain, the moisture is such that the land can produce

these items; so I hope the Government will give very serious study to this question of agriculture. I am not for a moment suggesting that there should be any scare, but let us hope and pray that something will happen and that we will be able to sell our sugar in a market more profitably and not at a loss,

No one can deny, Mr. Speaker, that agriculture is the main source of bringing money into this country. I will tell you something, Sir, If there is one set of people in this country who seem to be worried, it is the 25,000 peasants, and I do not know if the back-benchers of this Government have had the courage and temerity to tell the Premier and the other members of the Cabinet whether it is true or not. The peasant proprietors consist of around 25,000 people, and they must be reckoned with because at least they have 25,000 families to feed. If sugar is being sold at a loss, the 25,000 peasants in this country would not be able to carry on with the wages that are paid, and you will feel the results of it in another year or two,

On the question of industries, we feel, like the Government, that they must be encouraged, and we would like to see everything done to encourage them. I do not think we are following behind anyone on this, because we advocated this long before this Government came into power. We knew what was happening and we made suggestions to the last Government. There were people coming to this island and asking questions and wondering what could be done, but nothing was done, I would say that this is somewhat late, but we wish the Government every success in the matter of industries which will be set up from time to time, I do not propose, like the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, to bring in the question of the Federation of The Seven or the Eight into this matter of industries. 5.30 p.m.

I think, there is a time coming when that debate would come up and it will be the proper and right time for it I think everyone would have the opportunity then of settling down and by then all the heat would be worn off and we would study it from every angle,

Sir, I will assure you that you will have no chance of stopping me. All that I am saying is that the Hon. Premier attempted to touch on the question of Federation, but I will not attempt to do so today.

There is one thing which I saw in part of the Premier's speech which may be misinterpreted. It was when the Hon. Premier was dealing with Israel and Barbados and said that if necessary, he would have to do some controlling of the sending of money out of the island.

This is something which I would like to warn him about. Although I would say that I do not have the academic background of the Hon. and Learned Premier; I would say that this statement is one which can be misinterpreted, and people would say that if you cannot carry out, you cannot carry in I think the Government should go very cautious upon that matter because it can be misinterpreted, and people would say if they cannot take money out of the island, they are not going to bring any in,

We give you 100% thanks for any industries which you, can bring into Barbados, We are conscious of all the work which must be done if industries must be sited here. As the Hon. Premier rightly said, there are not sufficient people here to have Barbadians alone as consumers, I always remember that I was amused on an occasion sometime back when I saw in an advertisement in a Grenada newspaper that a firm had the sole right of making cement in Barbados After I saw it, I went to members of my Party who were very knowledgeable about the manufacture of cement, and, they said to me that this seems to be a rocket. They said that the manufacturers would have to go to Canada, and get shares whereas in Barbados unless you could prove to investors and people who knew what it meant to run a cement factory that unless there were enough buyers for such a commodity, there was little chance of having a factory of the type of manufacturing cement in Barbados, I realise

afterwards what had happened, that has gone the way of all flesh.

Quite recently I was reading a paper from British Guiana and I saw in that Mr. Burnham made certain remarks about Trinidad which were not in keeping with cooperating with other West Indian colonies. He said about Trinidad that \"You have the right to make cement, but you can make your cement and you can eat your cement; we will buy cement from Venezuela. After all, you are a foreign country just as Venezuela. We will buy things from Puerto Rico where we can sell Some of our products.\" Therefore, we in Barbados have a lot of re-thinking to do in matters of this sort.

As I mentioned earlier, there were then five heads which I thought a Development Plan would call for. There is the question of tourism and what it means to hotels. I do not think our greatest detractor in the present Government would deny us the fact that even before they came into politics, we were preaching the value of tourism to the economy of Barbados. The one Minister, the Hon. Minister for Works, will appreciate the fact that this was a hardy annual for us in that every year we boosted tourism. It was said at the time that if we permitted it, it would turn this country into a Bermuda. Now that tourism has come, it has come to stay.

There is the feeling in the country that tourism, as backed up and helped by the Government, is primarily of benefit to the hotels and the like. They say that the amount of \$20 million which was spent here last year by tourists, and so on, is money which does not reach the pockets of the general mass of people. There is a point in saying that it does not reach as far as the money from the sugar industry reaches, but I would say this, Only last Saturday I was discussing this matter of tourism and one man showed me his book for the day. He said to me: "Here it is; I have seven people in my hotel of 100 rooms. I have 40 people working but I cannot dismiss anybody because when the tourist season comes around again I will have to go and look for people to work," Only yesterday I was at another hotel which was accommodating one guest and, I think, they were 26 people working, in that hotel. That is something like the sugar industry. Whereas you make money in the crop season you must then find work for the people, to do in the hard times. So it is with the hotels. You may make money in the tourist season, but you just, cannot chase the, staff away after the season ends. You must find work for them to do until the season comes around again.

Mr. Speaker, you will remember well enough that We were told of the hotel industry that the industry just only put money into the pockets of a few people. We know that this industry is worth us something, and we agree that we would offer it support and, as far as this Development Plan is concerned, the tourist industry is one of the main items on which we depend for our revenue.

Most important of all and. I think that there are certain members on the Other Side who can take pride in this is the question of remittances from overseas. This is a source of our revenue and it plays an important part. The revenue from this is in the vicinity of \$7 million. This comes from the average Barbadians who go abroad to the United States and to the United Kingdom, It came as a surprise when we saw the report from the Post Office about the postal orders which come from these countries. The then leader of the Opposition asked that people should be helped to go to England.

5.40 p.m.

This is very important. I happen to come into contact with this sort of thing every day. Although it might be said that quite a number of persons leave this country and forget their paternal responsibilities to their children, and soon, the small amount of money you spend there as compared with the remittances which come back of that seven million dollars which comes back here the amount you spend is infinitesimal. When I saw that one hundred people had been sent to England to work with the London Transport. Lyons

and so on, I realised that these one hundred people would be supporting about another five hundred people in Barbados, I think that that was a very wonderful thing. It could always be said that the best investment a Government has made was in lending people money to enable them to go to England and work because there are a number of people who cannot find the money to do that.

In passing, I would like to say that there is something which can be done in this respect, I find that a number of people who have passed the examinations find it very difficult to get persons to sign bonds for them. If you see that the majority of people in this island live in chattel houses * people come to me and say \"The old man has a chattel house.\" I have been told that these chattel mortgages can be obtained at little or no cost by prospective emigrants, I know that people come to the representatives of these areas and ask them to sign bonds for them but because of the chattel mortgage, it cannot be done, I sincerely hope that something, will be done about this matter,

Mr. Speaker, when I suggested that some of our skilled people in the United States of America, in the United Kingdom and Canada are required here, you know what was stated in the Press, It was said that I did not know what I was talking about, Since then I have seen that the Hon. Premier made such a suggestion in Canada and I have not seen anybody contradicting the statement I cannot use the exact phrase used by the Premier, but I think he said that they were out to capture the commanding heights. On this particular point, I want to say that naturally I am one of those persons who believe that in order to develop a country, such a country must be in debt; consequently, we must borrow money for the development of the country. There are people in this country who spend every cent they make in seeing about their interest in this colony, but I have no doubt that the Premier would be able to say that there are some people who would invest money in certain places, I would be the first to say that people who make money in Barbados should invest it; I would be very careful in saying that you should not carry any money out of the island. I would rather say that we would like to encourage more people to make money in this country and have money to spare to be invested in certain development schemes in this island. The Barbadian is a hard-headed business man; With my experience of 35 years in the real estate business in Barbados, I would say that the Barbadian wants to see his returns. He wants to see his money either in property or otherwise,

Mr. Speaker, we used to have Barbados Shipping and Company shares and people would buy them but

what man has \$5,000 or \$10,000 would take up \$3,000 or \$4,000 of that money and but these shares unless he knew that he could convert his shares in dollars and cents and send the money to his son who is studying in England, or to his daughter who is in the United States of America? On the other hand, he would rather have it in the bank, I would certainly like to see what has been spoken of, that is, the establishment of a Stock Exchange in Barbados, I do not know if it will be entirely for the West Indies, but I believe that it would be for this group. Speaking generally for the Barbadian, we know that this is absolutely true. People seldom take their money and buy shares. They just cannot afford the Canadian Stock Market, We want to encourage mere people to put their money in development schemes. They have every confidence in the stability of Barbados for this purpose,

My colleague has said that he always took pride in saying that there is that stability in Barbados of which we have always been very proud. We, on this side of the House, are saying that we will support this Development Plan and we sincerely hope that some of the suggestions which we have made will bear fruit with the Minister of Finance, 5.50 p.m.

This Plan is one which shows us clearly what the situation in Barbados is and what has to be done. We do sometimes feel doubtful about some of the schemes; but as I said, one of the most important schemes in this development programme is the Social Security Scheme, which, in my

opinion, is the best piece of legislation in several centuries, because what it does for a man is something that cannot be expressed in words,

The Hon. Premier was not here when I talked about agriculture, and I would like to repeat that it is nonsense to ask people to plant so many acres of agricultural land in ground provisions as was done in the past. I think that you should zone the areas that are best suited for gardening and for other things, because cane is a grass plant that only needs six inches of top soil and can stand up to the heat and come back with a little rain, while the moisture in certain areas like St. George, St. James and parts of St. Thomas would enable people to plant other products, I think it should be known by him too that the 25,000 peasants in Barbados are worried that we have to sell an amount of sugar below the cost They feel that those persons who own and operate factories are not going to manufacture something to sell below the cost, and if this happens another year, they are not going to be able to continue working their small plots,

As I said in my opening remarks, I have read this Plan very carefully, and I would have taken it page by page and criticised it as I have done before, as I would only have to drink a little milk and come in and talk for seven tours, which is my right That would be nonsense if you believe that planning is

necessary. If I am going to do anything at all, I plan. If I were going to St Andrew tonight, I would mate plans if I were going to take a drive tonight, I would mate plans? and I am sure that you do too, Mr. Speaker. If I were going to drive up by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, I would have to plan, because I do not know if they would let me come back from up there,

Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in supporting this Five Year Plan.

Mr. CORBIN:

Mr. Speaker, I deem it a pleasure this afternoon to have an opportunity of speaking on this Development Plan, The Plan which is before us is one which we must consider carefully, because it needs the support of both sides of the House and the country as a whole. The first thing I should like to say is that we should pledge ourselves now to help find the material and equipment to meet this Plan. Turning first to agriculture, I should like to say that this is an important subject today not only in Barbados but all over the world, and if we plan correctly, we will succeed, Agriculture is the main source of our income in Barbados, and we need to have proper equipment such as ploughs, and other machinery for cutting roads so that people can get their canes to the various factories, Our chief crop in Barbados is the sugar cane, but we should not entirely rely on it. We should make some addition by introducing a system of providing stock feed so that people can raise more cows, sheep, goats and pigs. It would be profitable if we could provide such commodities for both man and beast from our own resources, because we would not then have to send money abroad for imports. War is brewing every day and night, and if we can maintain ourselves it would be of great help to the country,

I feel too, Sir, that we should have another brick factory here. There is one at Gregg Farm which has been out of operation for some time, but I am sure that if we had another brick factory, people would not have continually to repair their houses. The lumber that is bought to build houses nowadays does not last for four years before it starts to decay or the termites eat it up, but if people use bricks to build their homes, then they would last for years, I hope the Hon. Premier will be able to introduce that to anyone who is willing to undertake it, I think too, Sir, that a cement factory would be of great importance to the island, but I wonder whether we would be able to consume the amount of cement that the factory would produce at this particular time,

I do not want to go into debate on Federation now, but I should like to say that if Federation comes into existence, then a cement plant would be of considerable help to this island, because we would then be able to export this commodity to the other units of the Federation.

On the question of housing, this Government has done a great lot by providing more houses since it

came into office, and there are several more houses under construction at the present time, That is the only possible means of relieving the poor inhabitants of this country, 6.00 p.m.

Secondly, we have a large population and if we do not provide bouses for the people, what would we do for them? If we Were able to provide the commodities, we would not have to send abroad to buy pork; therefore, I think these things are very important to us.

Thirdly, as regards schools, I heard a lot of hon.members speak about schools today. Now, Sir, when this Government took over from the last Government, let us consider and look back to the stagnated condition which the country was in as regards education. Our education was far down the ladder; but today it is on a higher stand: and I am sure that the free education which our youth are getting now is of the greatest economy to their patents because they would not have to pay fees. This Government has taken it upon itself to introduce free secondary education This must he blessed by both man and God,

I am sure that the time will come when more schools will he built and made available for our children. At the present stage, we cannot abandon all the private schools hecause it will hanger the economy of the country. We have to try by some means to subsidise something so as to relieve the private schools until we are able to take over the great majority of these schools, because without education, what would the children be able to do?

One of the greatest works which this Government has done, and is still doing - and you have to go to St. Andrew and St. Joseph to see it - is the cutting of cane tracks for private people to get their canes put to the factory, and it has given the people a greater urge to work. Formerly, they had to urge people for three or four times until they got the caries to their destination, but today me Government have cut cane tracks to the fields and I am sure that next year we will have a greater crop of sugar if we get the rain, That is one of the most important jobs which I can think about that this Government has done.

I rememher some time ago, during the time of the last Government, I brought a list from somebody. He came and told me that he had reaped 16 tons of canes and after paying all the expenses, only \$12 remained for him. Well, now, this year he reaped the same 16 tons of cane, but this time a tractor came to bis home and carried the canes away. Because of that he said that he would kiss me at the bottom of my feet, I told him; \"Do not kiss me; that belongs to the Government\", He then went on to say that he will now plant canes hecause he can get them out from the more difficult places.

I must compliment the Government for the good work which they are doing, I do not matter who criticises the Government; all I ask the Government is that they speed up with all the work they have to do because it seems as if the people want the heavens in one day. All that we have to do is to introduce the best material We have in this Development Plan so as to help the economy. We must introduce the best material which would help us in the future. Criticism would not help us. We are here to reason together,

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that I cannot speak any longer on this Bill, but I congratulate the Government: and I hope that hon.members pf this Government will do the best they can for the development of this country.

Hon. G. G. FERGUSON:

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the hon.junior member for St. Joseph has just left his seat. After sitting here and listening to him, one would believe that a curse had fallen on this island since Decemher 1961, In truth and fact. Sir, after my spending three and onehalf years continually in this country and going around the people in general, it is my conscientious opinion that the incentives of the people of a certain class in this country have been stagnated through not having any incentive to live. It is a common saying that beggars are not choosers; but

too many people have been cheated for too many years and too many people were made to believe that they were loafers and snatchers; therefore they had no interest in trying to lift themselves to a higher stage.

It has taken this Government exactly three and onehalf years to inject the incentive into them to become members of an outstanding and real community, and I have no doubt whatsoever about it, that they are doing so. There are certain things which I can draw to Your Honour and other hon. members which can confirm that lately there has been a greater incentive to people of the lower class to ascend to greater heights. This is the first thing to go into the Development Plan, You must first inject into the people how essential it is for them to play their part.

The hon.junior member for St. Joseph mentioned about water, housing and education. As far as water is concerned, when I came into office in 1961, after making a careful check, there were over 2,900 odd applications which were outstanding for the installation of water. Those 2,900 odd installations which were outstanding, when checked with those for the poorer class of this community, the majority was for them. I want to be very frank about this, This Government has no intentions of building up standpipe areas. What we would like to see is that every member of this community has his own water supply. We

are providing a high standard of education to the people of this island, and although they may be poor, if families have their own water within their house, there would be no necessity to send their children to a public standpipe. The first symptoms of inferiority complex gets into the minds of small children when they are sent to fetch water from a standpipe, and then go to sit in schools with other people's children who have a pipe in their borne. That is why it is our intention to do our best to bring water to every area.

We of this Government have seen already that it would be Impossible: to carry water and certain other amenities to the people in certain other districts. Therefore, this Government is considering a programme of purchasing tenantries. 6.10 p.m

This Government has been considering the tenantry road programme for some time. The reason why it has not been implemented is that we have carried the Development Plan into certain areas and it would be more economic to bring the people to the amenities. There are isolated areas where the cost of installing electricity, water and the necessities of life would be go expensive that it would he cheaper to remove the people from certain areas and bring them to the areas where they can have light, water, playing fields and the necessary amenities of life.

The hon. junior member for St. Joseph made mention of the schools. I am not an expert on education, neither do I have to mention much about that; the Minister of Education is here and he is quite competent to deal with that subject. I must draw to the attention of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph that if anyone had not been in this country, he would really believe that there was no necessity for these private schools which operate today and which are robbing the people's children. It was the hon. member's Government which gave people the opportunity to rob these children, because that Government did not make any provision for the increasing school population. Within a period of three years' office of this Government we have provided more school places for school children than the last Government bad provided in a period of 17 years. We have had to work on their neglect for the past 17 years, I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that we have done more in this matter of providing school places for the children than the Government, with which the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was associated. bad done in a period of 17 years. The hon. member was associated with the last Government, and anybody who heard me ton, member speaking on the matter of education today, would believe that this Government was responsible for the neglect which was accorded the people by the hon.member's Government.

The hon. junior member for Christ Church has mentioned or made reference to the growing of bananas, I would like to draw to the hon. member's attention that there is only a certain terrain in this country which is suitable for the growing of bananas. Bananas are susceptible to strong breezes or strong winds, and in the open fields where we grow sugarcane, it would be of no use to attempt to grow bananas. These bananas will have to be grown in areas in which there are fallen cliffs; it is in such areas

that we could produce this crop. I do not think it would be advisable to deplete any more cane fields which produce the sugar which has been the mainstay of this island for so many years for the purpose of planting bananas. We would be able to produce sufficient bananas in order to stop the importation of this fruit in this country; we would be able to produce these bananas at our agricultural stations where we are carrying out experiments, I have travelled to South America, Haiti, and San Domingo where there are high areas, and behind the hills the growing of bananas is carried on where the crops are not exposed to high winds.

The hon junior member for Christ Church also made mention about fishery extensions. In this island with an area of 166 square miles and with a population of 240,000 people, I quite agree with the hon. member that we would have to resort to the sea. Unfortunately our boats are rather small in size. Today the Japanese have advanced in their fishing; We will have to build larger ships to engage in this trade, and we will have to train our men for going further afield for their catches. Lots of people who are employed in the fishing industry today would be competent to operate in these larger ships, and we have to adopt the means which would be necessary in dealing with this matter. I can assure the hon. member that we are Just awaiting the development of the United Nations Programme which we expect to receive later on this year. We will be able to select men who love the sea and who have sufficient education to undertake this study.

The hon junior member for St.. Joseph also made mention about housing and about the \$3 million outstanding in this connection, I will not hesitate to say that, during our campaign in certain areas, people were renting houses and possibly the Government did not get any rent for them and they would not allow us to use their electricity. It came home to me that if people could not allow whoever they wanted to use their electricity that that was a situation which should not obtain. I have made them a promise that they would have electricity and they would not be placed at any disadvantage, This Government has built houses on lands which belong to the people on consideration of 40% down payment; there are small portions of land rented from the Government and people are paying reasonable prices for them, I think the amount is 20 cents in some places and 15 cents in other areas. There are small monthly rents charged until the people can own their houses,

I was most surprised when I discovered that even the houses which were built by the last Government for these people did not have any pipes, and it cost us over \$40,000 in the first year to provide the privacy for people which was necessary. You would never have expected that people in the community would be brought up in houses in that way. If anybody heard the remarks of the hon.junior member for St. Joseph today, that person would not have thought that it was due to the negligence and disregard of the last Government for the people of this island that such a state of affairs existed, 6.20 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, to prove the incentive that has been created in some of the working class people in this

country today, if you pass the roads along Highways and Transport, you will see the average worker producing much better than he has ever produced, If you check on the cost of building a house by the Housing Authority, you will find that it costs much less, I do not want to intrude on the portfolio of the Minister of Housing, but I am closely connected with it and I watch these things very carefully because formerly they did not care anything when they were building the houses.

Today they are building houses for the Government and the community, and they are part of the community. I have impressed upon them that they belong to the community, and that what we are doing is for them, and therefore they have an incentive to lift the standard of integrity in this community. We do everything to encourage them and they in turn have the incentive to lift themselves. We are only the directors of the company, so to speak, because this is their country as much as it is mine, and what we do is for them; so with this incentive created, we are on our way and I can saybon voyage.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

Mr. Speaker, I hardly think there is any necessity for me to reply at length, since most of the speeches made this afternoon are more or less complimentary, except in the solitary case of the hon.junior member for St. Joseph who in his terroristic manner attempted levelling a certain amount of criticism at the Government, I am not here to bold up the debate, but I regard it as my duty not to allow the statements made by the hon.member to go unchallenged, and I shall attempt to put the record straight.

The Hon.Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has given a certain amount of background, but he did not actually touch on proposals contained in the Plan; so I will complete the matter and round off the position. We had here Dr. Tullstrom, a hydrologist from the United Nations, who said, and it is mentioned in the Report, that the safe potential water yield is about 29 million gallons per day. The present pumping stations produce about 16,6 million gallons a day, and the average consumption is around 15 million gallons per day, and during the dry season it will be a little higher. At present the Waterworks Department is embarking on the following reservoirs and pumping stations in order to make more water available for consumption purposes. We are putting reservoirs and pumping stations at the following places: Applewhaites, where there is an estimated yield of 3 million gallons per day; Ashton Hall, estimated yield of one million gallons per day Alleynedale, one million gallons per day Molyneux, 800,000 gallons per day and Hampton, where now that the second stage of work is being completed, there will be a further estimated yield of one million gallons per day. The Development Plan, therefore, contains all the information in so far as the proposals are concerned for extending the water supply and to see that a better water service is given to the people of this island.

The amount which has been allocated to be spent in the first year of this Plan for the various works at Applewhaites, and the completion of the well and reservoir situated at Lodge Hill is \$100,000, At Ashton Hall a well is being dug which is almost completed, and at Alleynedale land is to be acquired

and a pumping station erected. In the first year of the Plan it is estimated that \$533,700 will be spent on pumping stations and so on, but as far as the entire Government is concerned, it will amount to \$1,075,100; for the second year \$1,503,000, and for the third year \$903,100, You will see, therefore, that a vast amount of money has been allocated for the improvement of the water services so when the hon.member gets up here and says that standposts are far apart in certain districts, that is not the idea of progress we are aiming at. Our standards are of a higher nature, and the policy of this Government is to have water services installed in almost all the homes in this island, at least all the homes that are so desirous of having a water service installed, and we will pursue that programme with great speed. Every month an average of 250 water services are installed which means 3,000 services a year, When the hon.member talked about standpipes being far apart in certain districts, I did not interrupt him because I have been here too long to interrupt people when they are speaking, I would like to know the districts where he said the columns were erected for standpipes and no water has been installed. There was a practice by certain Vestries of putting up columns for standpipes without the knowledge or consent of the Waterworks Department; and if during his tenure of office as a Vestryman he had columns put up and no water has been installed, that is a matter for him. The Waterworks Department is not aware of where these col-

umns are. Instead of speaking in a general way as he usually does without achieving much, he should have said that in such-and-such a district there is a column at which no water has been installed, but he has actually succeeded in saying nothing, because we are no wiser where the standposts are. The hon.member may, however, bring down a Resolution, or, if he is a proper representative, he can call at the Ministry because we are here to serve the people of Barbados, and if he came with a list we would be quite willing to see that standposts are put up and columns are supplied with water, Irrespective of where the applications come from, it is our duty to see that the people of Barbados are served with water and given this essential commodity free, gratis and for nothing, 6.30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, there are other departments under my Ministry, but in the absence of any criticism, I have to come to the conclusion that they are satisfactory, I think the other Ministers have very competently replied to the other points raised,

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

RESOLUTION re 700TH ANNIVERSARY OF U.K. PARLIAMENT

Hon.E. W. BARROW; Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the Resolution to which notice was given

earlier today with respect to the Seven Hundredth Anniversary of the Parliament of Simon De Montfort 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.E. W. BARROW:

Mr. Speaker, in less than two weeks time we understand that Your Honour will be leaving this territory for the United Kingdom in order to take part in the celebrations marking the 700th Anniversary of the United Kingdom Parliament at the invitation of the Joint Presidents of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association of the United Kingdom. This Resolution therefore is to be given to you to convey to the Mother of Parliaments the sentiments of the Legislature of this territory which, as Your Honour is well aware, ranks second after the United Kingdom Parliament in the Commonwealth countries, (Cheers)

Few of us realise that long before the Declaration of Independence of the United States, long before General Wolfe scaled the heights of Montserrat from the little village of Orleans to the Plains of Abraham in Quebec that the burgesses of this little territory sat around and deliberated in a democratic way on matters affecting the Commonwealth and the people of this island,

It is therefore in our opinion only fitting that Your Honour should speak like Mercury when this anniversary of 700 years after Simon De Montfort's Assembly of the knights of the shires and the burgesses of the first Parliament in the sense that we now know it.

The Resolution which Your Honour is asked to take with you reads as follows;-

BARBADOS

WHEREAS the venerable Parliament at Westminster celebrates the Seven Hundredth Anniversary of the Parliament of Simon De Montfort in this year of grace One thousand nine hundred and sixty-five, which also marks the Seven Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the signing of the Great Charter at

Runnymede;

BE IT RESOLVED that this Legislature, ancient among Parliaments of the Commonwealth, greet the Parliament of the United Kingdom and pledge support for the preservation and promotion of the cherished principles of Parliamentary Government so zealously guarded throughout so long a period of history,

Mr. Speaker, what we are going to do is to invite the members of the Other Place to concur in the despatch of this Resolution, and it is the wish of the House that Your Honour on the occasion of your visit should present this Resolution from the joint Houses of the Legislature of Barbados to the Parliament of the United Kingdom,

I therefore beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. GODDARD:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to second this Resolution and I would say that it is a happy time for us to know that in this part of the world there are still Parliaments that have unbroken traditions since the setting up of this first Parliament,

We might be one of the smallest Parliaments, but our tradition of democratic principles has been preserved and we can only pray that it will be so for many centuries to come. Seven hundred years is a long period in the history of Parliament, and it is to our credit that the Barbados Parliament although it has not so long a time of existence, can boast of being one of the longest existing Parliaments today,

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

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE BY OTHER PLACE

Hon.J. C TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to move the passing of the following Address-

THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

TO THE HONOURABLE THE SENATE

The Honourable the House of Assembly have the honour to invite the concurrence of the Honourable the Senate to the following Resolution:-

BARBADOS

WHEREAS the venerable Parliament at Westminster celebrates the Seven Hundredth Anniversary of the Parliament of Simon De Montfort in this year of grace One thousand nine hundred and sixty-five, which also marks the Seven Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the signing of the Great Charter at Runnymede;

BE IT RESOLVED that this Legislature, ancient among Parliaments of the Commonwealth, greet the Parliament of the United Kingdom and pledge support for the preservation and promotion of the cherished principles of Parliamentary Government so zealously guarded throughout so long a period of history,

and, if concurred in, to agree that His Honour the Speaker of the Honourable House be requested to present the same to the Parliament of the United Kingdom through the appropriate channels,

I beg to move that this Address do now pass,

Mr. GODDARD:

I beg to second that, The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. SPEAKER:

I understand that it is the wish of hon. members that I personally present this Address to the appropriate authorities in the United Kingdom Parliament, As the Chief Servant of this Assembly, I am happy to bow to your wishes and to invite this Hon.Chamber to agree to granting me leave from my duties for a short period to accede to your request,

PRIVATE MEMBERS NOTICES

Mr. SPEAKER:

Due to certain circumstances of office administration this evening, two Resolutions were not completely processed so that they could be given notice of at the normal time, 6.40 p.m.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS

Before the adjournment of this House takes place, if there is no objection, I will grant leave to the hon.junior member for St. Joseph to give notice of two Resolutions of which the hon.member was unable to give notice at the appropriate time today, (After a pause). There being apparently no objection, the hon. member may proceed to give notice of those Resolutions,

Mr. SMITH:

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

WHEREAS the residents of Airy Hill, Joes River and Bathsheba districts in the parish of St. Joseph, and the Garden, Jordan\'s Gap, Clarke\'s Gap, Halls Village in the parish of St. James, are suffer ing great inconvenience and general hardship, by having to travel great distances from their homes to the nearest standpipe to fetch water;

AND WHEREAS the Northern District Council has erected stands for the installation of water by the Waterworks Department since February, 1964, in the same villages mentioned above;

BE IT RESOLVED that this House request the appropriate Minister to direct the proper authorities to have water pipes installed immediately in the stands already mentioned without further delay.

Mr. SPEAKER:

The hon.member may also give notice of the other Resolution standing in his name relative to the great need of a playing field and social centre for the parish of St. Joseph.

Mr. SMITH:

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

WHERE AS the people in the parish of St. Joseph are in great need of a playing field and social centre;

AND WHEREAS the Playing Field Committee of the Northern District Council has selected a site and recommended same to Government since 1964;

BE IT RESOLVED that this House request the Government to consider the possibility of purchasing the site so recommended for the above purpose without further delay,

THE ORDER PAPER

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, Government Business was really concluded when we passed that congratulatory Resolution, Perhaps it may be convenient for me to fix the Order Paper for the next meeting before I make the motion for the Adjournment, Committee of Supply will be Order No. 1; Order No, 5 on today\'s Order Paper will be Order No. 2; Order No, 3 will remain as it is and so will Order No. 4, Order

No, 5 will be the Resolution of which notice was given today by the Hon. Minister of Communications

and Works, that is, a Resolution to approve the Regulations entitled \"The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) No, 4) Regulations, 1965\". That will be the last Order on the Order Paper.

Mr. GODDARD:

Mr. Speaker, under the Head \"Private Members Business, I have been requested by my colleague the hon. senior member for the City, to ask that Order No. 5, standing in his name, be made the first Order of the Day, at the next meeting of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER:

The hon. member is requesting on behalf of his colleague, that Order No, 5 under \"Private Members' Business\", be made Order No. 1 at the next meeting of the House. If there is no objection, leave will be granted, (After a pause). There being no objection, leave is granted. Accordingly, Order No, 5 under \"Private Members' Business\" on today's Order Paper will become Order No, 1 at the next meeting of this House.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, in connection with the Resolution standing in the name of the hon. junior member for the City, relative to the sharp deterioration in the island's academic standards, I propose to make my contribution to the debate next Tuesday,

Mr. SPEAKER:

The Hon. Minister of Education has intimated that he will be ready to deal with the Order standing in the name of the hon. junior member for Bridgetown under the Head \"Private Members' Business\" at the next meeting of this House,

Mr. LYNCH:

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted at the Hon. Minister's assurance.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next, 8th June, 1965, at 12 o'clock Noon,

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that

The question that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next, 8th June, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon, was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly,

6.50 p.m.