

THE House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION 1961 - 66

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(OFFICIAL REPORT) SECOND SESSION OF 1961-66 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 26 th January, 1965.

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

PRESENT

His Honour J.E. T. BRANOKER, Q.G, (Speaker);

Hon. W.A. CRAWFORD, (Minister of Development, Trade,

labour and Social, Security); Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P. Mr. F.C. GODDARD); Hon. C.E. TALMA, (Minister of Communications and Works); Mr. J.W. CORBIN; Hon. G. G. FERGUSON,. (Minister of, Agriculture and Fisher-

ies); Mr. W.R. COWARD; Mr. R. St. C. WEEKES, J.P.;

Mr. W. R. LOWE; His Honour E. L. CARMICHAEL, J.P.; (Deputy Speaker); Mr. G. V. BATSON, (Chairman of (Committees); Mr. J. B. YEARWOOD and Hon. A. DaC.

EDWARDS (Minister of Health, Housing, Local Govern

-ment and Community Development).

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER:

The Minutes of the meeting of this Chamber of Tuesday, 12th January, 1965, have been circulated, and if there is no objection, they will be confirmed.

There being no objection, I declare those Minutes duly confirmed.

I have the honour to inform the House that I am in receipt of a letter dated 25th of this month from the Rev.

Samuel A.E. Coleman, Chaplain of this House wherein is

stated that as he is still under the medical care of Dr. S.

A.E. Kinch, he is unable to resume work here in the House

of Assembly. "I am therefore kindly asking you and other

hon. members for two months additional sick leave. Trusting that you will grant it and thanking you in advance, I beg to remain, your obedient servant, Samuel A.E. Coleman."

ADDITIONAL LEAVE GRANTED REV. A. E. COLEMAN

Hon. W. A. CRAW FORD:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the Rev. S. A. E. Coleman be granted two months more sick leave with effect from 21st January..

Hon. C.E. TALMA:

I bag to second that.

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

Mr. SPEAKER:

It has been Intimated to me that the Rev. Cayless, Rector of St. George, who has been acting

for Rev. Coleman, is willing to continue to act in that capacity.

ACTING APPOINTMENT OF REV. S.A.E. CAYLESS EXTENDED

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the Rev. F. A. CAYLESS be appointed to act for two months more in place of the Rev. Colman.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I bag to second that.

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

PAPERS LAID

Hon. W.A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I was commanded to lay the following-

Barbados Satisfaction Service Selected Monthly Indicators September - October, 1994.

Barbados Savings Bank Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the half-year ended 31st December, 1963.

The Customs Duties (Trailers for Transporting Crawler Tractors) \Order. 1965.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I beg to give notice of the following-

Resolution to place the sum of \$25,398 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1964-65 Part I Current as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1964-65, No. 52 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next meeting in order to deal with the money Resolution of which notice has just been given.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

Hon.W.A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. \Speaker, I am going to

move the suspension of the Standing Orders for the re-mainder of today\'s sitting. As hon.members will expect, the Government will move a tribute to the late air Winston Churchill, and hon. members on cither side of the Table

will, I am sure, reply, and then, Sir, the hon. Junior mem-ber for Christ Church has proposed that more or less in conformity with the action taken by other Parliaments of theCommenrwealth, at the conclusion of the tribute to Sir Winston,the House should adjourn and no further business be done on this day. In order to facilitate this, I am going to move the suspension of Standing Orders Nos. 5, 14, 16,

18, 40 and 45 for the remainder of today's sitting, and at the conclusion, I have asked the hon. junior member for St. Lucy, the Minister of Education, who has a flare for these matters and who can be expected to do appropriate honour to the occasion, to move the tribute to Sir Winston. After that, we will take the adjournment and transact no more business today. As a matter of fact, it is a very slim Order Paper, and I do not think the Government Business will unduly suffer, nor the business of the country, if we adopt the suggestion made by the hon. Junior member for Christ Church.

I therefore beg to move that Standing Orders Nos. 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.

Mr. SPEAKER It has been intimated that on behalf of the Government, a Resolution will be moved by the Hon. Minister of Education.

RESOLUTION re DEATH OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Hon. J. C. TUDOR:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the passing of the following Resolution; -

BE IT RESOLVED that this House place on record its profound sympathy at the irreparable loss sustained by the Commonwealth and the World through the passing of the late Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H. - Soldier, Statesman, Historian, Orator and Artist - who by his Christian fortitude, his indomitable courage, and his tenacity of purpose held aloft the flame of freedom during the dark days of the Second World War, and, with exemplary conduct, guided the Allied Forces to victory over the threat of dictatorship and Nazi domination.

Mr. Speaker, when an old man dies, there is always a feeling of fulfilment. The human span is at best very short; and when a man is fortunate enough to have made that span and to have lived for a decade more, and even another decade after that, there is a fading that in his own personality there was time enough for him to fulfil all his childhood dreams and aspirations.

2.55 p.m.

This is true. Sir, almost of any man, although there have been occasions when people live for a shorter span and have achieved something of what they set out to do. But the old man of whom we are speaking today, was a man who in any century would have been acclaimed distinguished, illustrious, great, and whom providence had cast among the English people to be a guiding light for many generations to come.

Winston Churchill was born, Mr. Speaker, in those spacious, aristocratic, Victorian days when, as Disraeli said, the world existed for the few. He was a son of a great family, and his family had long distinguished itself in English life and society through the meritorious exploits of his great ancestor, John Churchill; and even if it were only for his ancestor's exploits, it was sufficient to say that there was enough to set the family in the forefront of English history for all time.

Winston Churchill was born in the age when the British Empire was at its zenith. He inherited all the traditions of English life, and his outlook had been one of great privilege and great responsibility. There were many fortunate influences in his early career. He had the fortune of knowing

Tennyson, of meeting people of the highest authority even before his early days as a member of Parliament, and of talking with the most distinguished and enlightened people of his age. This, I think, more than compensates for what he, himself, reminds us of his early life with respect to his days at school.

Mr. Speaker, you will recall that he spoke of his school days as the one sombre patch of grey in an otherwise bright existence, and he explained his late development by saying that he did not learn Latin, and that had he studied Latin he would have become a barrister, and in consequence of that, many people would have been hanged through his defence of them, \"who now nurse their guilty secret in complacency.\"

He became a man of many parts, and throughout his long and distinguished life, he showed what it was to be a genius. Almost all of his adult life was spent in the House of Commons. Close on 60 years he played an important part on the most outstanding occasions.

Sir, I have had the rare privilege of seeing Winston Churchill at his best in that Assembly, and I think I can say of him that he knew and loved the life of the House of Commons because he partook of all its glories and pastimes. As I stand here, I reflect that in this year, 1965, there will be celebrated the 700th year of the British Parliament, and it is pleasant to reflect that Winston Churchill lived long enough to have died in this most important centenary.

The many aspects of his character have been mentioned by people who had more to do with him than any of us in this Assembly. It is borne out that he was a statesman, an orator and a great historian. He used the English language fearlessly, and one of his secrets was quite simply that he was one of the rare personalities who believed what he said. The second equally important secret was his mastery of words when he rallied the people of England to their ancient heritage, which they nearly forgot, by the beauty of his Saxon tongue by telling them that they must make themselves ready for hardships.

There was another aspect of his character which had added to his rareness, and it is that he understood the common Englishmen better than any of his own generation, and when he spoke, by the pattern of his speech, he knew that he was speaking to the average Englishman. Your Honour would recall the mingled feelings which existed in Great Britain and in the Commonwealth of Nations at the time when the Second World War took a most interesting turn by the invasion of Russia. This was the time when it was more than a man's job to persuade public opinion of England that the Russians needed support. It took a great degree of influence to make the people understand that helping Russia meant helping themselves; so he appealed to what he knew was their purest motives. In doing so, he did not appeal to their sense of politics; he merely showed them that they had something in common with the Russian people. He said to them: \"I see the ten thousand villages of Russia, where the means of existence was wrung so hardly from the soil, but where there are still primordial human joys, where maidens laugh and children play. I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine, with its clanking, heelclicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert agents fresh from the cowering and

tying-down of a dozen countries. I see also the dull, drilled, docile, brutish masses of Hun soldiery plodding on like a swarm of crawling locusts. I set the German bombers and fighters in the sky, still smarting from many a British whipping, delighted to find what they believe is an easier and safer prey."

Mr. Speaker. I give you this for what it is worth. I, myself, think that there are two Englishmen of outstanding merit, although there have been many Englishmen of great size and suture. The only other Englishman whom I can compare with Winston Churchill was Sir Walter Raleigh. 3.05 p.m.

Both of them fought and in the same way died for their country, and I think it is a pleasant turn in history that the

shameful death of the one would be more than compensated for by the splendours in the life of the other. Winston Churchill was a rope thrown across the deepest chasm of English history, and across him millions have clambered over their worst misfortunes to seek the shelter of a kinder age thus to keep their ancient tryst with destiny. I have much pleasure in moving the passing of this Resolution. (Cheers 1)

Mr. LYNCH:

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Official Opposition, I would like to second the motion for the passing of this Resolution which has been so eloquently moved by the Hon. Minister of Education. The funeral oration dates from far off antiquity. There has never been a time, there never will be a time, when the closing of a man's life will not be its greatest event. Those who have passed on - we know nothing of their feelings or their experiences, except it be depicted to us by revelation or fancy. Yet we must all one day travel this same path. It would be fulsome to re-peat the many achievements of the man who now lies dead, Sir Winston Churchill, but perhaps his whole life might be summed up if we said that he was one of the choice and master spirits of this age. He knew what it was to go down to defeat politically, and he knew what it was to hear the votes of the nation uplifted in rapturous adulation.

Long after most men have departed from public life, his was the experience to have an awful responsibility descend upon his shoulders, a responsibility so awful indeed that it might well have smothered every exaltation and con-

verted human vanity into prayer. Yet he stood up manfully to the task. Nature endowed Winston Churchill with extra-ordinary talents, and he applied those talents which were bestowed upon him in such a great measure unceasingly throughout the length of his prodigious career. Soldier, Statesman, Orator, Author and Artist, perhaps he might best be remembered in years to come for his stirring words during the trying days of World War II when he made new hope bloom and burgeon in the hearts of many who might

well have been stricken with fear. His experience was a wide one. On more than one occasion, he took over the position of the First Lord of the Admiralty and assumed the role of the active soldier in the brave squares of War. He was held in great respect at the Admiralty where, when he returned for the second time, the message was flashed "Winston is back".

It may be said that he was more than a man; he was an age, During the dark and desperate days of World War II his ministrations to the ordinary people of England might persons be compared to the role

of Henry V when his little army was about to be encircled by the French. He walked among them, encouraged the common soldiery and gave them what Shakespeare described as \"a touch of Harry in the night\". The brave and stirring words used by Winston Churchill did much to encourage and fortify the spirits not only of Englishmen, but of all freemen the whole world over. At last, laden with burdens, laden with honours, laden with the tributes of a grateful nation, he retired. In his retirement he still tried to use some of that abundant energy which was his in the skill of painting. When he fell ill, it must have been apparent to all of the world, if it had not been known before, how greatly he was beloved. He became the centre of a nation's love, his house the shrine of the prayers not of a nation, but of a world.

A great man has been lost and we do not think that we shall look upon his life again in this century. He has been swept on by \"the tide that beats upon the high shore of this world\". On more than one occasion he was Lord of the Admiralty, and perhaps it is fitting that I should close my remarks with the immortal words of Blaine when he spoke of the death of president Garfield. \"Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world, that world in which he entered when he lay in a coma before his death, let us believe that he heard the great waves breaking of a farther shore and felt upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.\"

It gives me great pleasure to second the motion for the passing of this Resolution. (Cheers!)

Mr. MILLER:

Mr. Speaker, I must first express my thanks for this opportunity to pay tribute to one of the World's greatest men, Sir Winston Churchill. He was a man whose courage and fortitude could enlighten the progeny of at least two generations of the British people, to say nothing of the vast Commonwealth of nations, and, may I add, the whole world. I share the feelings of the whole world who will pay tribute to the passing of a great man. I think you will agree with me, Mr. Speaker, that he was a great and outstanding statesman, and down through the years the world will continue to whisper his name. 3.15 p.m.

The name of Sir Winston is one which will live in the hearts of all people. As a soldier, his tenacity and dogged-ness, as a patriot his patriotism continues to live and echo in the hearts of the thinking people interested in freedoms. You will remember his influence stood out like a beacon and will continue through the pages of history. At this moment I am thinking of a number of classic quotations such as \"Never before in the history of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few\". Again, Sir, at Dunkirk, we need to remember him when he said; \"We will never surrender; we will fight on the beaches, in the streets, on the house-tops, and if necessary we will move the Government elsewhere and continue the struggle.\" But where I think of him most in his greatness and courage was when the Second-in-Command of the German Reichstag, Rudolph Hess, landed in England via parachute and was taken captive as a prisoner of War. After a number of interviews with the Governor, Hess had requested through the Governor of the prison to see Churchill, but Churchill ruthlessly rejected it, as Hess was a prisoner of War. Could it be that Hess, was now betraying his country? Although Churchill was capable of making a treaty with the devil, he refused to soil the English prestige by letting it appear that he would have a discussion with a prisoner of War.

You will remember one of his friends who was banished from his native land, England, two decades later. He struggled back to his home-land, and when he looked at his country, the brick buildings and the chimneys coughing smoke, he rolled his eyes up to heaven and said, \"May she be always right. Right or

wrong\", touching his chest, he said \"my England.\" That is the feeling that permeated the thoughts of the great Sir Winston when he refused to see Hess. Those are just little symbols, merely catalogues or indices of the guidance of his character. We look at the reflected light of his glory, but what do we as members of Parliament feel it is our duty to set as an example? Sir Winston Churchill will live and continue to live in the hearts of the British people, the vast Commonwealth of Nations, and it is safe to add, the thinking people of the world. As an orator, an author and to say nothing of his histrionic prowess, all these things answer the greatness of his soul, may I remind, in paying tribute and my last respects.

Mr. Speaker, his period reflects an epoch, an era that will continue; and since we cannot re-write or change history, Churchill's example will continue to bring massive glory to the hearts of those who pause to think on him, his life and his contribution. Mr. Speaker, I suppose it is normal for me to feel emotional, and right now I recognize the tightness in my throat. In the order of things we knew he had to pass on, but the shock of death affects us emotionally. Now, Sir, that he has withered and departed, his contributions to the world can be examined as he has left for us footprints on the sands of time.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Barbados Labour Party and its army of supporters, we say \"Goodbye, Sir Winston\", with the assurance that his contribution to this world has earned him an everlasting peace, kindled by the heaven's undying light. Goodbye, Sir Winston!

Mr. COWARD:

Mr. Speaker, I certainly regret the circumstances under which we gather here today, but, Sir, in as much as I regret the circumstances, I consider that the people of St. Joseph are very highly honoured in having their

representative Join in paying tribute to the life-work of one of the greatest sons of humanity. The late Sir Winston Churchill was great in every sense and meaning of the word \"great\". Sir Winston Churchill was from a very great family, and he too became great; but his greatness was not from heritage, but from hard work, co-operation and his sincere desire to reach a high standard.

As a politician, as a writer and a warrior, he has surpassed many of his contemporaries. Sir Winston is dead, which means that he no longer exists: but as John Wycliffe, one of the English reformers, when he was to be burnt at the stake exclaimed, \"I am conscious of the fact that I will be burnt today, but nevertheless I have lit a candle in Europe which can never be put out\". Sir Winston, too, has lit a candle which cannot be put out. Not only in England, but all over the civilised world, tribute is being paid for one who has done more for the retention of civilisation than any other human being in his time, and I may venture to say, since his time has done. Sir Winston had a long life, and contrary to many he certainly worked out and did not rust out. In looking over Sir Winston's past life, we discover that he was not a \"yes\" man, and If elected with a Party and he discovered that that Party was not doing justice he had no hesitation in severing his connections.

It was in 1900 that Sir Winston Churchill was elected to the House of Commons with the Conservative Party, and after disagreement from time to time between them, he broke with them in 1904 on account of their high tariff policy, and took his seat with the Liberals.

3.25 p.m.

There are times, Mr. Speaker, when one's greatness must reach its peak, and this was the case with Sir Winston Churchill in the year 1940, when it was clearly seen that the then Prime Minister was incapable of coping with the situation which crept up in World War II. It was on the 10th May, 1940, that Sir Winston Churchill succeeded the late Mr. Neville Chamberlain and formed a Coalition Government. He was faced almost immediately with the fall of France, but with superb courage he rallied the English people together through this terrible year of bombings, submarine blockages and invasions.

It is said that one of the greatest weapons which Sir Winston used was his oratory, when he said; "I have nothing to offer but blood, tears, toil and sweat". And in the House of Commons, he said: "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets"; Not only did he make his statement, but it was actually done and he gave us the Victory Sign.

Mr. Speaker, Sir Winston Churchill has gone on, but the English people would not be short of a successor. Certainly, we have such testimony, But in truth and in fact, it would take us some time to replace that hero. Sir Winston Churchill, to my mind, was one who was cut out to lead and not to be led.

Mr. Speaker and hon. members of this Chamber, let us emulate the late Sir Winston Churchill.

Mr. WALCOTT:

Mr. Speaker, it is really difficult to pay tribute to such an outstanding figure. To me, Sir Winston Churchill was more of an institution than he was a politician. He was one of those human beings who was endowed with massive gifts of nature. He was endowed with intellect which covered a wide field, and even if he were not a parliamentarian, he would have been an outstanding man. To have such a combination of gifts in one man makes the individual more of an institution, and Sir Winston Churchill proved to be that.

Sir, as the last hon. member said, he was carved with all of the embellishments of nature and that is a quality which is not easy for everyone to have because there are certain innate qualities which must be there. A leader must be intelligent, courageous and, above all, he must have integrity. Those qualities Sir Winston Churchill possessed. For that reason, history has it that at the early stage of his

life he was indifferent, because the life he lived was one of those orthodox political lives that one would have cherished, Sir Winston Churchill showed leadership early in one phase, and he also showed the character that he was not afraid to pay the penalties of his convictions. The very abdication of King Edward VIII which shook many people of Mr. Churchill's standing and social position could have shaken Sir Winston Churchill too, so that he could have found it easy to side with the late Earl Baldwin; but Sir Winston Churchill was not afraid to disagree even when the nation appeared to be against him. That is why I say Sir Winston Churchill had the courage of his convictions, He felt that he was right; the masses felt that he was wrong; but he said what he felt. That is why I say this quality of leadership which he possessed outstripped many of the ordinary men of this age.

Sir Winston Churchill was endowed with great physical capacity and for anyone to live 90 years, that is in itself a good attainment. What is remarkable about Sir Winston Churchill is that it was the thirty latter years of his life that have reflected his whole life, and to many people who have written history of Sir Winston Churchill, the Churchill whom they know lived from 1940. If Sir Winston had lived the

normal life span, if he had died in 1940, he would have been a man who had made his contribution to life. But 30 years after, his personality not only dominated the British Commonwealth, but dominated the world. There is no man, Mr. Speaker, who has lived in his era that has dominated the world scene like he did. Notwithstanding the fact that the United States is the richest country in the world and it produced President Roosevelt, who can be regarded as a very intellectual man -may be, it was his physical disability that prevented the late President Roosevelt from coming out in the same manner as the late Sir Winston Churchill -nevertheless, President Roosevelt as the leader of the United States did not dominate the world scene to the same extent as Sir Winston Churchill.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who believe in parliamentary democracy; and those of us who sit around this Table, as well as those who live in the free world, would know that had it not been for Sir Winston Churchill, we might not have been in Parliament today paying tribute to him. All parliamentarians of the British Commonwealth of any political persuasion would know that during World War II, Sir Winston Churchill demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt, that he was a leader of no ordinary merit.

3.35 p.m.

He could deal with some of his fiercest opponents. In 1926, Ernest Bevin was one of the opponents in the Miners' Strike, but in 1940 in Mr. Churchill's War Cabinet, not yet elected by the people of Britain, he had Ernest Bevin in his War Cabinet. That only goes to demonstrate the capacity of the man that he could take in his bitterest opponent when his country came to suffer, and so he could put the country above himself. Those are qualities which are not easy to acquire. They are not qualities that one can purchase. There have to be those innate thoughts that imbibe the person who possesses them, and that explains why such persons are the particular recipients of such gifts. I feel that those of us who travel to many parts of the world and see subjugated people, those of us who have had the privilege of seeing totalitarian regimes after the war, can appreciate more and more the valuable contributions that Sir Winston Churchill made to those of us who today live in the free world.

Mr. Speaker, this massive mind of Mr. Churchill had absorbed many of nature's gifts and qualities, and we were fortunate to have him with a long life span so that he could demonstrate to the full a really and truly fully vigorous life. Mr. Churchill was an example you could not emulate. You could not begin or attempt to speak in terms of trying to do what he has done, because he did it with his natural gifts and qualities that you are not endowed with. If you are not endowed with those gifts, there is no point in endeavouring to be like that. There is no point in being a painter and trying to be a politician. Sir Winston Churchill was endowed not only with the gift of the command of English, but he could express it both in the written and in the spoken form, and that is not an easy thing to do. There are many excel-

lent writers in the World but they cannot communicate through the spoken word what they have written; and there are many excellent orators who cannot convey to those who are deaf the same communication as they would convey to one who can read, Sir Winston Churchill had the quality and the gift of doing both of these; he could write the language in commanding style and he could also speak in commanding style. Sir Winston Churchill's articles were written in all sorts of newspapers. As a young man, I remember reading first of all, his articles which were written in the newspaper, and when I went to London I found that people had not been allowed to hold this newspaper too high in a train; but the "News of the World" carried a series of articles which Sir Winston Churchill wrote week after week in connection with some of the violent problems of the World.

Everybody bought Mr. Churchill's articles. He was as well read in Europe as she was in the British Commonwealth

of Nations. Unfortunately, those who live in these parts never had the opportunity of reading these articles as they might, because the newspapers never carried any of Churchill's articles in a series. Some of us only knew Mr. Churchill as a Wartime leader, but now we are given in the Press articles recalling his activities. Men like Baldwin and Chamberlain were the Prime Ministers we knew in the United Kingdom. Mr. Churchill lived a life that could be laid down as something which should be written in the text

books and taught in the Colleges of literature. He was no follower. Anybody can be a follower, but leadership is made out of a different mould. Sir Winston Churchill was not cast in the mould of the followers. Of course we must have followers so that there can be leaders, and followers have their part to play; but, Sir, Sir Winston Churchill was not a follower. He was carved out to be a leader and he led.

During the War he gave all the height of his power in this way because nature was so kind to him. If it had not been for the War, Sir Winston Churchill to whom we today are paying this tribute, would have been lost and all of his

qualities would have been buried; he would have died like any other Englishman. The War brought out those qualities in Mr. Churchill because here was a glaring example of the fact that during the War and with a man having all the odds against him, the easiest thing for him to do would have been to surrender. People were going on and yet Britain did not have the implements to fight with; but they had Churchill and he meant more to the nation and the world than some of the guns and the implements of War meant to some of the people of the other nations that surrendered. I think it is on that score that we, who are Parliamentarians, owe an important and perpetual debt for the freedom which Sir

Winston Churchill has given us. He was young enough at heart to be able to say that for the future those who were struggling against many privations could not survive unless we were free. If it had not been for Mr. Churchill, there would not have been any independence for some of the countries which today speak of independence. On the contrary, they would have been subjected to serfdom to which some of the countries had been subjected before. Sir Winston Churchill has given us the freedom to stand up here in Parliament and in parliaments all over the world because he has saved us from the rapacious hands of the Nazis who were conquering the World all the time.

Mr. Speaker, we could go on and on speaking of a man who has lived for 90 years in an ordinary manner. We could go on and on speaking of such a man as Winston Churchill. 3.45 p.m.

Like all my colleagues, I say that the tribute which we paid to him today is a tribute not to an ordinary man. There

are millions of ordinary men in the world, but we pay tribute to a man who was an institution within himself. (Cheers!)

Mr. SPEAKER:

If I may add Just a word on the subject of today's debate in this Parliament, the only subject of debate in as much as it has been decided that today, so far as the General Assembly of Barbados is concerned, is and will ever be regarded as Churchill's day, and if to the tributes which have been paid so much has been said and yet not enough, if to those tributes I might just add this - particularly from the position in which I am now placed - that it is indisputable that the late Sir Winston Churchill was the greatest Parliamentarian of his era; that he was the greatest Parliamentarian whom the British Commonwealth has yet produced; and that he set a magnificent example to his fellow parliamentarians when he, as the greatest of them all, and as the one who dominated for so many years the House of Commons, always would refer to himself as the servant of the House. Therein lies Sir Winston's greatness as the parliamentarian par excellence.

It is a source of profound grief to me that on this day, which incidentally happens to be the day on which twenty-eight years ago I entered Parliament, I should find myself having to join with my fellow parliamentarians in mourning the loss of the greatest Parliamentarian of us all.

I shall ask hon. members to indicate their assent to this Resolution by standing with bowed heads in two minutes' silence.

Members stood in their places for two minutes.

I declare this Resolution unanimously to have been passed.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the widow of Sir Winston Churchill.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD:

Mr. Speaker, before moving the Adjournment, I am sure that hon. members on all sides of the Table would like me to extend our warmest felicitations to you on having attained your twenty-eighth birthday as a member of the third oldest parliament in the British Empire. I trust that your constituents will allow you, if you so desire, to reach the same number of years in Parliament as he who was the subject of our tribute this afternoon. He was sixty years in Parliament; you only have thirty-two more years to go.

I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday. 2nd February, 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA:

I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourn ed the House accordingly. 3.50 p.m.