THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

FIRST SESSION 1994 - 99

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, July 25, 7995.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 11.20 a.m. o'clock on Tuesday, July 25, 1995.

PRESENT

His Honour I. A. ROETT, B.A. Dip. Ed. (Speaker)
His Honour R. D. MARSHALL, (Deputy Speaker)
Mr. B. M. TAITT, B.A. (Hons.), M.P.A., LL.B. (Hons.)
Mr. L. A. WEEKES, G.C.M., J.P.
Hon. O. S. ARTHUR, M.Sc. (Econ.), (Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs and Minister for the Civil Service)
Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON, LL.B. (Hons.), (Leader of the Opposition)
Hon. Sir HAROLD St. JOHN, Q.C., LL.B.
Mr. L. R. TOLL, Q.C., M.A.
Dr. R. L. CHELTENHAM, Q.C., M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.)
Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tourism and International Transport) (Leader of the House)
Mr. J. O. TUDOR, J.P.
Hon. G. W. PAYNE (Minister of Public Works, Transport and Housing)
Dr. R. C. HAYNES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.)
Mr. D. CARTER
Hon. R. N. GREENIDGE, B.A., LL.B., (Minister of Labour, Community Development and Sports)
Mr. G. A. CLARKE, B.Sc., Dip. Ed. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing)
Mr. J. M. EDGHILL
Mr. F. J. STUART, B.A., LL.M.
Mr. W. C. C. CALLENDER, J.P., B.A., Dip. Ed., B.Sc. (Chairman of Committees)
Mr. H. F. LASHLEY
Mr. R. St. C. TOPPIN, LL.B.
Mr. D. St. E. KELLMAN
Hon. Miss H. E. THOMPSON, LL.B. (Minister of Health and the Environment)
Hon. Miss M. A. MOTTLEY, LL.B. (Minister of Education, Youth Affairs and Culture).

Prayers were led by Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House is now in session.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minutes of Tuesday, July 18, 1995.

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Minutes of the Honourable the House of Assembly for Tuesday, the 18th day of July, 1995, which Minutes have been circulated, be taken as read.

Hon. O. S. ARTHUR: I beg to second that, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: If there are no corrections or observations, let those Minutes stand confirmed.

PAPERS

Hon. O. S. ARTHUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am commanded to lay the Exchange Control (Wimpey Asphalt Limited) (Exemption) Order, 1995.

I am further commanded to lay the Training Report for the year 1st April, 1992 to 31st March, 1993.

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am commanded to lay the Report of the Barbados Water Authority for the period 1986-87 to 1994.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the National Council on Substance Abuse Bill, 1995.

Further, to give notice of a Resolution to approve the sale to Manning, Wilkinson and Challenor Limited of parcels of land at Six Men's, St. Peter.

Also, a Resolution to approve the compulsory acquisition of land for the purpose of improvement of Highway 2A.

FIRST READINGS OF BILLS

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the National Council on Substance Abuse Bill, 1995 be read a first time.

Hon. O. S. ARTHUR: I beg to second that, Sir.

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

OBITUARY SPEECHES

Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sir James Cameron Tudor, CMC, KCMG, JP, has had one of the most distinguished political careers in this century of Barbadian politics, a career which spanned nearly six decades.

He was born into a proud, hard working and respected black Barbadian family with business, land owning and political traditions. He attended prominent Barbadian and British schools and universities and rose to the heights of political service as Deputy Prime Minister in the very successful Democratic Labour Party administration of the 1960s.

Mr. Speaker, those who participated in those administrations would have been aware of the important and critical role that Sir James Tudor played in forming and fashioning policy on behalf of the Democratic Labour Party. That administration was the administration which brought into force in this country many major political and social reforms, reforms that in essence those who were part of their introduction still rule Barbados from their graves, because those reforms were lasting, relevant, pertinent to the development of the masses of this country, liberated thousands of people from deprivation and lack of opportunity and brought Barbados from a village into a nation, displaced the yoke of colonialism and generally created the modern society, which we now know, and laid the framework and the groundwork for this country becoming the No. 1 developing country in the world.

There were many persons in that sacrifice and though Sir James Tudor's political contributions spanned two political parties - and one assumes had some influence on others, whether at a personal or other level, advice behind the scenes or armchair advice - he certainly was a major political figure in this country. He was a figure from whom many politicians sought advice and information on a wide range of matters, most of all on the strategies and stratagems that they should employ in difficult times.

Above all else, however, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sir James Tudor will perhaps be most remembered, as is the Democratic Labour Party, for his tremendous visionary contribution to the conceptualisation, development and implementation of what is now popularly known as free secondary education in Barbados. Indeed, Sir, when consideration is given to the fact that this progressive piece of socio-economic engineering was expedited within only six years of the formation of the Democratic Labour Party, and within a few months of the party's accession to public office in this country, the true measure and the spirit of Sir James Tudor, the founding members of the Democratic Labour Party and the leadership of the Democratic Labour Party comes fully into focus.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sir James was a proud man and cherished all of his associations, most among which was his relationship with the people of St. Lucy, for none can forget that it was they who gave him his first opportunity, his first ticket to perform on the local, regional and international political stage, and they found favour in returning him consecutively from 1956 to 1971 when he eventually retired, and this only serves to highlight the close and deep bond which had-developed between them. That bond was enduring even after he retired from active political service.

In my view, Mr. Speaker, and in the view of one of my Headmasters when I was at school, who pointed to Sir James in this way, he was the finest public speaker of his time. In terms of the western world, there are some who believe that he was one of the finest orators in the western world of that era. When we were in the Literary and Debating Society at school, outside of political involvement, we were always urged to listen to the public speeches of Sir James Cameron Tudor, to his use of language, to his diction, to his turn of phrase and to all of the many other qualities which he possessed as a public speaker. He was not fiery or demagogic, he was eloquent and stylish as a writer on a wide variety of subjects, with an unpredictable and witty turn of phrase and a devastating ability when writing on political matters, particularly nearest an election, to create just enough political

excitement from his commentary to destabilise an opponent.
11.30 a.m.

Mr. Speaker, he was feared in this regard. In terms of his contribution to the Democratic Labour Party, he also served at all levels. He served in the Party Executive. He was a founder member. He served on several occasions as a chairman of a branch when the Party needed such service. He served in election campaigns at the highest level. He served in assisting to raise funds for the Party. He served as a member of the General Council and the Executive Council and in all of those positions he gave selflessly.

There were occasions when there were very bitter disputes in the Democratic Labour Party in relation to candidate selection and a number of other matters and Sir James Cameron Tudor always stood his ground in relation to those issues. He was viewed by many as a major power behind the throne in the Democratic Labour Party which led some to describe him as a kingmaker. Mr. Speaker, that would trouble most politicians, but I think it troubled him little and justifiably earned him his share of enemies from time to time both internal and external.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can attest myself having worked for the late Errol Barrow as leader of the Opposition how valuable Sir James Cameron Tudor's advice was to him, particularly during times of stress leading up to the 1986 General Election; for whenever there was a crisis whether it was a leadership challenge, whether it was the selection of candidates whether it was the events which would have taken place at the annual conference, whether it was the designing of policies for the Democratic Labour Party leading into the election, he sent for Sir James Cameron Tudor to think through the options.

That apart, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not just symbolic that the Tudor home was the site of the Democratic Labour Party's founding. And I say that because many of us as young politicians many senior members of the Party travelled very often to another Tudor home at "Massada" at Stanmore Terrace, Black Rock where we received advice and joined Sir James Tudor in debate on a variety of political issues. The Tudor home was always open and accessible and all views contended in that home.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, even during the St. John by-election I recall very vividly that the Tudor home was divided in their support, even for me. In the early stages, Sir James did not support me and he made it quite clear that was his position but during the course of the campaign the kind of politician that he was he came to me and said: "Look, the Branch has made a decision. I stand by the decisions of the Democratic Labour Party." And he offered and spoke on the political platform in the St. John by-election.That is what politics is about — accepting that there will be conflicting positions from time to time and that from time to time one has to swallow one's views and get involved in the process of ensuring that your political party has ascendancy and that your political party's views are given prominence.

Perhaps his most enduring quality was that he was willing to sit in the shadow of Errol Barrow throughout his political career, although of course he possessed his own fine leadership skills and ambition. Sir James Cameron Tudor undoubtedly was a more eloquent public speaker and he was also a bright politician; but he firmly decided at an early stage that he would adopt what he called the "two for the price of one" or the Buy One Get One Free policy in which it was clear that in choosing Errol Barrow the electorate got Cammie Tudor as well.

He extolled that as his view that he would give that kind of service to the Democratic Labour Party. This was his own theory of loyalty and his was a strong shoulder to lean on though he probably like all other politicians would have preferred the limelight.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he did not achieve the position he coveted most and assuming that he has put pen to paper as promised he would speak to those events and the impressions that he had of those events will be revealed in time. Young politicians in the Democratic Labour Party were always fascinated by Sir James* memory and facility for apt and accurate analysis of national events. He was a devastating strategist who watched, listened and learned and he was also a multi-faceted politician who was gracious, dedicated, respected, eloquent, witty and distinguished. His legacy to the Democratic Labour Party is priceless.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as with all of our fallen comrades in the Democratic Labour Party I am often reminded of the poem by Martin Carter which was written at the time of the death of Dr. Walter Rodney in Guyana. The poem is entitled Death of a Comrade and it goes as follows:

> "Death must not find us thinking that we die Too soon, too soon, our banner draped for you. I would prefer the banner in the wind, Not bound so tightly in a scarlet pole, Not sodden, sodden with your people's tears But flashing on the pole we bear aloft Down and beyond this dark, dark lane of life. Dear Comrade, if it must be you speak no more with me, Nor smile no more with me nor march no more with
> me,
> Then let me take a patience and a calm For even now the greener leaf explodes Sun brightens stone and all the river burns. Now from the morning vanguard moving on Dear Comrade, I salute you and say: Death will not find us thinking that we die."

With those words Sir, on behalf of the family of the Democratic Labour Party, on behalf of myself and my own family, on behalf of the parliamentary group of the Democratic Labour Party and to all of the members of the Tudor family, to all of his friends and supporters, to all of those who have respected, served and/or in some way touched his life or been touched by him, I extend on their behalf our sympathy and, in particular, to his sister, Mrs. Elsie Burrowes, who is also a founding member of the Democratic Labour Party. To her, and many others, we extend our sincere condolences on behalf of the Democratic Labour Party.

I wish only to say, Sir, that very regrettably my own personal circumstances did not permit me to attend the official funeral. I wish to thank the Government of Barbados for according such a distinction to the late Sir James Cameron Tudor, I think it was a very worthy and fitting gesture and on behalf of the Democratic Labour Party I wish to thank the Prime Minister and the Government for that gesture, to apologise for my own absence which is quite explainable by the fact that I originally thought the funeral was on Saturday and I had made other arrangements and then it was changed to Wednesday. Nevertheless, I wish to thank the Government and to rest by saying again we extend our condolences to his family, friends and supporters.

Dr. R. L. CHELTENHAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the passing of the late Honourable Member for St. Lucy, Sir James Tudor, there has appeared in the Press and on the radio a large number of generous tributes. They have, and rightly so, spoken to the many aspects of his personality, about him as a cook, a host, a diplomat, a teacher, a politician and a public speaker.

I do not, Mr. Speaker, wish to repeat what has been said here earlier or what has already been said elsewhere and so you will forgive me if I touch on other aspects of his personality and career.

One of the very first and enduring impressions which I had of Sir James was of his interest in young people. I first met him way back in 1960 when I then taught a class three evenings a week at the Modern High School preparing people for "A" Level British Constitution. At that time, he was, I think, Secretary of the Democratic Labour Party which was then only about 5 years old. 11.40a.m.

He also supplemented his income then by teaching at the Modern under Mr. Louis Lynch who was the Principal and who had been an elementary school teacher for many years, having served in Si. Patricks, Christ Church. Mr. Lynch knew my own family well and was to introduce me to Mr. Tudor.

Just about 1961, at the beginning or so, he was to stop teaching at the Modem and devote all of his energies to the forthcoming election of 1961, in December I think it was, where he was to play a critical and decisive role.

He became Minister of Education thereafter in the 1961-66 DLP Administration. I was to go off to Mona in 1962. Whenever he came to Mona he would call on me and several others of my generation, Glen Piggott, now Professor at McGill, and many others. He was always concerned to discover what we were thinking, to hear our views on the issues of the day, and to learn what were our ambitions. And he was always to encourage us to set large sights and to pursue them assiduously.

I was to learn later that that was not something he did only to my generation, but throughout his life he was to keep in contact with young people. To that extent, there was never a generation gap as far as he was concerned. In those days at Mona he was to introduce me to Frank Worrell and Velda Worrell. Frank Worrell was then the warden of Irvine Hall. Frank was his good friend and he used to spend many hours while in Jamaica at Frank Worrell and Velda Worrell, later to become Sir Frank and Lady Worrell.

He was also to introduce me to Nita Barrow who was later to become our Governor General. She was then a well-known nurse and administrator in Jamaica living near the Mona Campus and she used to hold, not infrequently, warm and delightful parties.

The second thing I wish to comment upon is the skill of Sir James as a writer. It is not widely known that he contributed to the local Press for nearly 60 years. If you go back to the mid and late 1940s you would see him writing with frequency both in the "Advocate" and also in the "Beacon" which was then the mouthpiece of the Barbados Labour Party.

I remember in particular the piece that he wrote when Grantley Adams returned from the United Nations having been a part of the British Delegation. He appeared before the Trusteeship Committee and was to defend the British Government's policy with respect to the colonies. It was a very controversial position he took. But he was to be welcomed as a hero here in Barbados when he came back in late 1948 and Sir James was to write a celebratory piece of note at that time. A few other pieces stand out in my mind. When President Kennedy died he wrote a great piece in the "Advocate". He was then Minister of Education in 1963. Perhaps the last piece he wrote was one he wrote on me dealing with the circumstances of my resignation. I wish to say no more than that I found it generous, elegant and insightful.

One could not refuse to read him, whether he was just attempting to be mischievous, or entertaining or being instructive. It was impossible not to read him. Whether

he was using the technique of exaggeration or he was even resorting to twisted logic - and there were times when he himself would admit to that - it was just impossible not to read him. It was that same ease of language in writing which he brought to his public speaking differently, that same memorable and intelligent prose which characterised his public speaking characterised his writing. So we will remember him as an intelligent, social and political commentator.

Sir James had a large interest in theology and I was surprised in the end that somehow he did not go to the sacred ministry. For years, going back to the early 1960s he was to tell me that as far as he was concerned theology was the queen of the disciplines. He had more than a passing knowledge of theological issues. From time to time he would write in the popular Press on the meaning and significance of the Crucifixion, the meaning of Easter, the meaning of Christmas and the Trinity - a very difficult subject going back to the days of St. Augustine of old. He would attempt to make those subjects meaningful to the ordinary man. In that respect he was a distinguished columnist and commentator in the Press for nearly 60 years.

Much has been said about his contribution, and rightly so, in the political arena. But in many respects, he was the cement that held the Democratic Labour Party as a structure together. He very early decided that he would be an ally of Errol Barrow rather than a rival. To that extent whatever Barrow might have said of a critical nature from time to time about him, there was no doubt that whenever he felt a difficult moment was approaching he reached out and palled for none other than Sir James.

He was, and I think we all admit to this, a strategist extraordinaire. More than that, he often had to repair the fractured relationships which were brought about because of the direct and sometimes hard-hitting way in which Errol Barrow spoke and treated others. I have many stories from DLP councilors in the early 1960s. Errol Barrow gave persons like Percy Blackman, now departed, and Milton Greenidge who has reached the venerable age of 85, and still alive in Woodbourne a hard time. They have given stories of Barrow misidentifying people at party meetings, because there were many councilors from all over Barbados who served on the DLP side in those days, when they were sometimes severely criticised and actually abused some of them,. quite wrongly as it turned out, through misidentification. It was left to Sir James after to repair these fractured relations.

That reached a high point in the constitutional crisis in 1966 in London when, as a result of very hard-hitting and very direct speaking, Barrow was to injure the relationship with the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lee, and the talks had pretty well collapsed. It was left to Sir James and Sir Lionel Luckoo to repair those relations.

It happened too in the Democratic Labour Party over the Little Eight issue when Messrs. Ward and Crawford were to resign and at that point threatened to take along with them others like Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Weekes and so on. The Democratic Labour Party could have been faced with a major fracture but it was left to his skill, his urbanity, diplomacy, tact and charm to repair those relationships and keep the Democratic Labour Party together.

It is not widely know, Mr. Speaker, that the Tudor name has been almost unbroken in Barbadian politics since the 1930s until today. Sir James* father served in the constituency of St. Lucy and was defeated in the General Election of 1937 when Mr. Brancker, then referred to, not as J. E. T. Brancker but by the newspapers of the day simply as Mr. E. T. Brancker defeated him.

His father was also active in the Vestry politics of the City in the early 1930s. In 1944, still the youngest man to enter Parliament, was his son Martin Tudor who won the constituency of St. Peter and was to serve from 1944 to 1946. 11.50a.m.

He did not run thereafter. By then Sir James was a columnist on the local scene and was active in politics from the late forties. By the early 1950s he was running and in 1954 he won a by-election and was thereafter to play a critical and significant role in the politics of Barbados.

I just want to say, Mr. Speaker, that it has been, for me, a privilege to have known him sometimes at close range and sometimes not so close for the last 35 years. I am happy to join with other Honourable Members in expressing sympathy to his loved ones and to the members of his family. I think that they can take consolation in the fact that his has been a large, positive contribution to the public life of this country and that it can truly be said that he contributed to our well-being as a nation and as a people. I think, in truth and in fact, he was as the Prime Minister was, to say in his tribute very early after his passing, one our of nation's builders.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. Michael South Central.

Dr. R. C. HAYNES: Mr. Speaker, after those two very thorough tributes, I do not think that I need to be very long in my presentation. I believe, as I look around the present House, that it is correct to say that I have known Sir James longer and, indeed, been associated with him, politically, longer than any other Member in this Honourable House. In fact, I knew him personally when I was a boy of about 14 or 15 years old. My political association started before the Democratic Labour Party was founded when many of us, in those early days, had an

interest in the wider issues. At that time, those issues were largely being articulated by the Barbados Labour Party of which both himself and the late Errol Barrow and others who subsequently left that Party and formed the Democratic Labour Party were members.

Indeed, there can be no doubt that the contribution which he has made to the political life and the democratic process in this country has been monumental over the years. He certainly was a very unique person. There was no one quite like Sir James Tudor. Members have already spoken of his knowledge, as a Historian. Many people do not realize that he was a teacher and indeed, I remember the first time I recognized the impact which he had on the lives of people as a teacher, was when I was in Edinburgh and several teachers from Guyana came over to do the Diploma of Education and several of the students whom he had taught, I think it is at QRC, came over to Edinburgh during those days singing the praises of Cammie Tudor.

As a Royalist - this is something that I could never quite understand or appreciate - it was like a religion with him. I could never comprehend what he meant by the word "anointed." But it is something that he believed in passionately and it is very difficult for anyone who has ever had any kind of association with Royalty even to think of Barbados as a monarchy, but it was a deep felt conviction. I never understood it but it is something that he genuinely believed in, in the same way as someone believes'in a deity or something like that

There can be no question about his scholarship.There is no question about his diplomatic skills, no question about his pre-eminence as a columnist. I think one of his most successful columns, was I think it was called "A Mixed Bag", created a considerable amount of problems for the Government of the day. That column, Mr. Speaker, was written late on a Sunday night. If you look back at them very carefully, they never had more than 3 ideas. The success of his column was determined by the reaction of the Government of the day the following Tuesday. It is amazing how those columns managed to irritate and dominate debate in the House of Assembly every Tuesday following their publication. It was a deliberate thing that was done. I think that many members who were in the House at the time would remember the impact that they had on debates in the House of Assembly.

I served with him as a Cabinet Minister and there is no question that, in Cabinet, he has made a significant contribution. We have already heard of his contribution in terms of free secondary education. But, Sir, it is in the area of creating a particular type of political culture in Barbados following the election of Governments by Adult Suffrage, when a vacuum was created as the old gave way to the new and there was a need for a new political culture, that he played a major role in determining the boundaries and the limits of that new political culture which emerged in that period.

I also mentioned recently that he helped to create the political cuisine of the time. There is no question he was a good cook. He enjoyed cooking. He enjoyed eating. That was part of his inheritance as well. Cooking and sharing in food and drink became a very important part of the political cuisine of the day. I recall once travelling from Barbados to New York to address a DLP gathering with the late Sir James and I was surprised at the Airport when we left here that he* had 2 huge suitcases.We were going there for a weekend. I could not understand what was going on. About one hour after arrival at the hotel, he called me and when I went over, he had a buffet spread out with pudding and souse, cou cou and the whole lot. During the afternoon, there was a constant stream of Barbadians in New York coming to participate in that repast which he had provided. One also recalls the identification of things like gin and kola tonic with the DLP at one stage. All these things were part and parcel of that social culture that surrounded a political party. He was part of that, in a very big way. I am quite sure he would long be remembered by many for that aspect of his involvement with people.

He genuinely loved politics. I think that by and large there is nothing that anyone could have said about Sir James that would really upset him. He never bothered about anything that anybody said, in a political context He just considered that, as part of the course and part of the entire process of politics. As a matter of fact, I know that for many years he was the person that bridged the gap between the Barbados Labour Party and the Democratic Labour Party, at times when there was a considerable amount of bitterness and so on. 12.00 noon.

He was able to retain the kind of relationship that would allow him to be able to speak to anyone in the Opposition.

I think that we have lost, in this country, someone who has made a significant contribution, not only in terms of the skills that he acquired but the kind of political personality, the total political personality that he was. The last time I spoke to him, I think, was probably a week or so before he passed on. As I said, his mind was alert and he was ready to continue with the same kind of politicking which one can recall he was involved in many, many years ago. Perhaps, the time I fully observed his *modus operandi* and the way in which he handled a political party was when he was General Secretary of the Democratic Labour Party when it was located in Roebuck Street. I recall working with him at Party Headquarters in 1963 for about 6 weeks and I saw then, the way in which he really operated at the level of the grass roots of the Party.

So, Sir, I take this opportunity on behalf of all Members of the National Democratic Party, on behalf of my own family and on my own behalf to express my deepest sympathy to the many, many relatives of Sir James at this moment in their sorrow, I thank you very much.

Mr, SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Christ Church South,

Hon, Sir HAROLD St, JOHN; Mr, Speaker, Sir, I served with the late Sir James in this House during the period 1966 to 1971 and in the other place between 1971 and 1976. During that period of time I was exposed to the special political skills that Sir James undoubtedly possessed. But previous to my acquaintance with him as a politician in active politics, I had the privilege of meeting Sir James for the first time in the year 1948 I believe it was, when as a Member of Harrison College we went to Guyana to engage in a series of games with Queens College in Guyana. At that time we met him on the Canadian boat. He came on the boat to meet, as he described to his Guyanese colleagues, his brethren from Barbados and one was immediately impressed by his great facility with the English Language and also with the fact that he was a very sociable person and that he had unquestionably created a lasting impression in the minds of Guyanese about himself and about Barbados.

Like the Honourable Member for St. Michael South Central, whenever one met a Guyanese abroad, as a student, they always recall very fond memories of Sir James Tudor as a teacher in Guyana.

He also organised for us on that occasion a memorable party in which we had the opportunity of hearing such people as Sir Frank Holder, who was then the Attorney General of Barbados, and a number of other Barbadians who had lived in Guyana for many years or whose ancestors had migrated to Guyana.

After that encounter I was to read, when I was a student in England, about a famous election in 1951 in Barbados when we first had adult suffrage. In those days one got a summary of all of the important publications of the *Advocate* in an annual review which I believe was published by a man called Mr. Mayers and in which you were able to follow the events. But in the Election in 1951, Sir, James ran in St. John and he wa? obviously not at that time very popular with the electorate of St. John. The interesting thing was that when one read some of his speeches that he constantly reminded them that this was his first occasion and although he might not make it on that occasion he would be back. So it shows that from a very early stage Sir James was a very committed and dedicated politician.

In 1956 he ran for the Labour Party. By 1954 when I returned to Barbados I met him again on numerous occasions, In particular, I recall when the Democratic Labour Party was formed in 1956 that he made a valiant effort to capture as many young people as possible for die Democratic Labour Party. Now, this was a quality that he maintained throughout his political career,

I am very glad to see the debt of gratitude that the Democratic Labour Party owes to Sir James is being acknowledged by all, for during the course of the time that the political battles were fought in Barbados between 1961 and 1976, there cannot be any doubt about it at all that Sir James on those many occasions, when there was real difficulty within the Democratic Labour Party, that Sir James was the person who was able to bring the Party back together or to find people who would help to keep the Party going.

Many others have spoken of specific instances, I recall in particular the tremendous effort he made, all the strategy he used at the time when there was a crisis in the Democratic Labour Party when Mr. Joy Edwards resigned or was dismissed, At that particular period of time it was to Cammie that the Democratic Labour Party hierarchy looked and the object was to capture "Doc" Husbands for the Democratic Labour Party, There can be no doubt about it that he set about with a single mindedness reminiscent of a man pursuing a love one and he pursued "Doc" Husbands day after day until "Doc" said yes. There was nothing as he himself frankly admitted that he did not promise "Doc". But there were others too and people often forget that between 1966 and 1971 and at that particular period of time he also captivated no less a person than the late Lloyd Smith. That was an interesting exercise. Many of the blandishments took place behind that very Speaker's Chair in which he would all of a sudden get up, signal to Lloyd Smith to meet him behind the Chair. Sometimes he also used to ask me in the same fashion to meet him behind there.We always used to say that he was trying to capture me too. But at that time he spoke all the time of the grievances that lawyers should have against the Labour Party. 12.10 p.m.

There is no doubt about it as a politician and political strategist the late Sir James Tudor exploited to the hilt any grievance that the public or any other politician had. His concept of winning support was to captivate people by pointing out to them why they should not support a particular side. This I believe came out in many of his speeches and in his writings.

I also will recall, Sir, because I was physically present when the incident occurred the famous situation that developed in the London Constitutional crisis in which the late Errol Barrow lost his temper and said some very, very hard words to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. As has been said, the late Sir James was the person who was responsible for resurrecting that Conference when for all practical purposes it was wrecked but not before a very

unusual thing happened. His great Mend who was also a member of the delegation of the Democratic Labour Party, Mr. Leroy Brathwaite, when this row occurred grabbed the microphone and started to speak and Sir James instantly grabbed the microphone from him and afterwards he was to tell us the story. He told us that when he asked "Brath" what he was going to say into this microphone, "Brath" told him that he was just going to announce that Barbados had made a treaty with the Chinese Government and that they were leaving Britain and becoming independent and be part of the Russian Empire. That was a great joke that helped to relieved a lot of the tension.

We had the other incident that I remember very clearly in this House when we were having a visit by the late Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Mitchell, and as usual it fell upon the late Sir James to write the speech, Sir James produced a document that when Prime Minister Barrow saw it and he read it, he let go a torrent of not abuse but a torrent of invectiveness against the writer. I remember clearly that day how he said not even a Six Form ignoramus could write it and things of that kind. It really did hurt the late Sir James Tudor and it was really his great friend, Mr. Fergusson, and a couple of us who went to console him but he was deeply hurt. Of course, that incident did not in anyway prevent Sir James from continuing to support the Democratic Labour Party and the late Mr. Errol Barrow.

So it goes to show that for him he was for all intense and puiposes a person who loved politics. I do not believe that he would be what one would call a politician who enjoyed the huskings. He always complained about the responsibility of a politician in a country like Barbados with particular demands that were made of him and of the remuneration that he received. Few people forget that there was no greater advocate of the provision of proper remuneration and proper emoluments for a politician than the late Sir James. Whenever the occasion arose and there was a committee appointed, you can expect that you would be rung up and you would be told in no uncertain terms - "Do not mind what Errol say. We have to decide in our own mind what we are worth." He wrote that. He had a very formidable ally of course in that area from his friend, Mr. Reynold Weekes on the DLP side and on our side Mr. Lionel Craig. He always said that politicians in the context of Barbados had to make a tremendous sacrifice and therefore they should be properly remunerated,

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a number of important debates that he contributed to and the eloquence of his language can be gleanfed therefrom. I remember in particular the stormy Public Order debate, the Constitution debate itself and a number of debates on Education in here. It was never said that as a Minister he pursued his calling and his job with any particular degree of dedication. It was notorious that as a worker in that sphere of activity as a Minister that he himself would admit that he did not love any particular amount of hard work. His real function in politics was to be a strategist. He love the situations to arise where he could use all of his skills and all of his political craft. I agree, Sir, that he made an outstanding contribution towards the elimination of some of the divisiveness which was creeping into politics in Barbados in the late sixties and throughout the seventies.

He himself was the subject of great abuse downstairs, at the bottom of this House of Assembly's steps, not for what he had done but because of the fact that he failed to exercise the influence to prevent certain visitations that obviously used to take place by a Member of this side to a home at which one of his family lived. Throughout all of that he continued to regard Parliament as a club. For him to be a Member of Parliament was not only to be a Member of a Chamber with opposing sides, but to be a Member of a Chamber in which there were a number of people who were essentially part of the club. He loved the camaraderie of the membership of Parliament. He loved the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and matters of that kind. 12.20 p.m.

I join, Sir, with others in extending my sympathy to his relatives and to his numerous friends. I certainly endorse the sentiments that Sir James Cameron Tudor has made an outstanding contribution to political life in Barbados during his time with us.

Mr. J. O. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I have listened to Honourable Members in this House pay respect to the late Sir James Tudor, who in our family records was considered to be a prominent member of our family, even though not immediate family. For many years we considered him to be the senior member of the Tudor family in Barbados.

It is a very sad occasion for me to be in this Honourable Chamber to hear tributes being paid to Sir James Tudor, but it is also a very honourable occasion for me to be present in this Honourable Chamber to be able, to some extent, to represent the Tudor name and family fraternity on this very sad occasion.

I had the distinct honour of spending some three hours in deep conversation with Sir James within the last 24 hours of his life and it is a period that I will probably cherish for a very long time. In fact, I will probably cherish it for the rest of my life. It struck me that during those last three hours I spent with him that I was in the company of a very great man who had a tremendous contribution to the development of people in Barbados, and certainly to the stabilising force of our economy by his contribution to the economic life in this country which, to some extent, stabilised the social chaos that existed coming out of the period after the second world war.

My early recollection of Sir James goes way back to the days when he, along with my late father, would visit the home of the late Sir Grantley Adams and they were all very strong supporters of the Barbados Labour Party. That early recollection, Sir, is one that still stands out in my memory today, because Sir James with his own style became very frustrated at the progress with which the then Barbados Labour Patty was making within the country in terms of the social development of our people, and he joined with the late Errol Barrow and a number of other persons to progress the social reform through the arms of the Democratic Labour Party. Up until his dying day, within the last 24 hours, Sir James still had that passion and frustration with the Barbados Labour Party and he died believing that they should all have conformed totally to the views of the late Errol Barrow and others who formed that early administration. I think he still recognised that there were some flaws within their system and he felt it was sad that they had not converted themselves into the arms of the Democratic Labour Party,

I am not surprised at all, though, to hear that he had hand picked some members of the Barbados Labour Party. They should treat that as an honour, because he had an eye for selecting good people, and I am sorry that the Honourable Member for Christ Church South did not come, because he clearly had recognised that he had some worth. But Sir James, if I could take that position, Sir, was a respecter of all politicians regardless of whether they won or lost, whether they represented the Barbados Labour Party or whether they represented the Democratic Labour Party, or the NDP. I think it is fair to say that he felt that politicians in general had to go beyond the call of duty and was subjected to tremendous personal abyse, even though in the face of it they were making each individually significant contributions to the House of Assembly. He always said that it is not easy to walk up the steps of the House of Assembly, and that to go up those steps you have to respect any person, any Member of this society who had gone before the public and won a seat to enter the House of Assembly. He always respected the Members of both sides of the House and it is on that note that during his 75th birthday celebrations, which were commemorated by the St Michael East Branch of the Democratic Labour Party, some 18 months ago, that a very strange thing happened in Barbados where we were able, within the Democratic Labour Party family, to have invited to that function paying respect to Sir James, we had the distinguished presence of the present Prime Minister, who was then in his capacity of Leader of the Opposition - and I suspect it was his first official duty as the Leader of the Opposition, it was the first time that he had been speaking publicly as the representative of the Barbados Labour Party - and it was a great occasion, Sir, a great historical occasion. We also had the distinguished presence of the Leader of the National Democratic Party, who also came to that function to pay respects to Sir James Tudor. As I watched the video of it some time last week, a strange thing happened in the sense that I had promised Sir James I would have given him that video a year ago and for some reason I always forgot to give him, but on the day before he died I went into my video chest, I went through the files and I picked out that video and I said to myself I had to give it to him before he died. I took the video down and I gave it to him. We reminisced about it, we spoke about current issues for a long time and during that period he became very quiet. He was in the process of reading a book which was tided "He was preparing to spend time with God" and it struck me. I had never seen him reading that kind of literature before, we had always gone through several political journals and so forth, but I had never seen him reading that particular book and it struck me that something special was happening in the life of Sir James Tudor. A calm came over the room, the door slammed in and I had a vision that I was about to see the last day of Sir James Tudor. 12.30 p.m.

A very special feeling came over me; and it did happen the following day. It was a tremendous shock for me in the sense that he had wanted to hear my comrade, Freundel Stuart, who was scheduled to speak in the St. Michael East meeting and I was supposed to collect him on the same afternoon that he died.

His passing was at that point a tremendous shock to me, but I anticipated, it and I do not mourn his passing, because I realise that his passing is an event that has occurred in Barbados that should be a lesson to all of us politicians in that we are human. We may achieve greatness, but we have to pass on and we have to do our life's work while we are here on this earth, and through all of that, we must remain extremely humble in our approach and general attitude to life and the society.

I sat, as I have said, over the years, and watched a great man develop. I admired him tremendously. I admired his honesty. I admired his sincerity and many people might not realise it, but he was the father to me that I did not have since my father died when I was 19 years old. Sir James was the father that I did not have in my adult years and for over 25 or 30 years, I think it is fair to say, I was in contact with him on every single political issue that has arisen in this country. On every occasion, he was able to advise or give the kind of classy command to settle disputes and certainly to keep the focus of developments foremost in the minds of our people.

I would like to thank those Honourable Members who have already spoken and those who will make further contributions. I would like to thank those Members for their contributions. Certainly, on behalf of the family, I would like to thank all of you for making the kind of remarks and contributions that you are making and will make to this

debate, and I ask you not to mourn the death of Sir James Tudor. I ask you to use his life and his living as an example for all of us to follow.

His commitment to people, his love of people, his commitment to the development of the black masses of people in this country are landmarks that should be etched in the minds of all of us as we seek to represent persons in this country.

I will close by indicating one message that he has always left with me and it is a very simple message and I think it would be beneficial for all politicians to bear it in mind. He said simply that, "One must never allow one single person's negative impression of you to become a reality." I think that in that statement speaks the life of Sir James Tudor in that the truth is what mattered in his life and not what impressions anybody felt of him. I think that as we reflect on his life that we must give thanks that Barbados has had the benefit of the work of the late Sir James Tudor. I thank you.

Mr. L. A. WEEKES: Mr. Speaker, yet another shining light in the Democratic Labour Party has fallen. Inasmuch as we regret the passing of Sir James Tudor, I think like footprints on the sand his contribution to this country and to those who come after him will serve as a good example for future development of this country.

Long before I knew Sir James Tudor, my father used to remind me constantly that there was a place called Lemon Grove where Sir James and a number of other people used to meet and try to educate the lower masses of people. I remember distinctly his telling me how that relationship had grown even to the two families so that when he got married Sir James' father gave him - in those days there was no car but carriage and pair - and he gave it to them. That relationship between Sir James' family and mine started long before I knew what it was. He used to remind me of the eloquence and the soundness of Sir James, apart from his ability to speak in terms which, although he was an educated person, he never spoke above the heads of those lower people.

One of the things my father gave to me and told me to read was a book which Sir James gave him. I remember it was the "Progress of the Coloured Race." Many of us had the belief that coloured people were black people alone and it is only then by reading that book that one was able to understand the scope and the wisdom that Sir James had about coloured people, so that his advent into politics in Barbados had sound footing and he already knew the people in Barbados. He associated with some of the working class people and, needless to say, like my father, who was a member of the Barbados Labour Party, because there was no other party but the Conservative Party, he joined the Barbados Labour Party as well.

Sir, one of the things that I will always remember is this. Sir James structured and pioneered the Democratic Labour Party to a point where it has become one of the greatest parties in this country and one would appreciate the fact that he laboured hard and worked in association with all people, not only in the interests of the party alone, but the country as a whole.

When I first went to Combermere School - it is something that I regret today that I cannot say about our educational system - Sir James taught me in the lower forms and he taught me history but I believe my interest in politics grew because he made history a very interesting subject, and as an extension he developed then what was a civic class where he taught civics in school. Many of my schoolmates at the time were so impressed about the things that were being told that we did not know about life in Barbados as it pertained to political life. It was through those lectures that Sir James Tudor was able to impart to the young Barbadian and young men that went to school at that time his ability to show them, to encourage them and tell them that they had a civic responsibility to their country.

In that context, Sir, I admired him and in another forum. As a teacher I think he came to Combermere School at a time when we were still school fees paying persons and people in Barbados were very much incensed about what education can do and they regretted very much their not being able to enjoy secondary education at that time. They were willing to get their children into a school and it was at that time that there was an influx of all sections of the community, the labouring class artisans and others that Sir James had to teach. The boys were no less unruly, but he taught them manners and about school dignity. That, in itself, inspired many of the school children to be able to come into life with a different perception of such.

An amazing thing also turned up. In those days when you were given a book list many of the children could not afford the $8 fee to buy books and I remember myself, as a youngster from a family of 8, that I could not afford all the books either. There were a number of them there as well, so what I used to do was to try to play games well and get the ones who had the books to play so that while they played I would be able to use their books. 12.40 p.m.

It was remarkable that Sir James recognised that a number of children were not able to buy the textbooks. He taught from memory. His subjects were not based on reading from any books. He taught his lesson as a subject from memory and so we all learned quite well. Then he would say "When you get a chance, read the textbook". That is how we used to learn. He always had an interest in development and particularly education.

Subsequently, Sir, during those years when free secondary education came into being, my father who believed that education was a way of keeping people from darkness, ignorance and, most of all, not to be manipulated by the authorities of that day, Sir James was the architect of our educational system, both at the feeding level and at the learning level. I would never forget when it was said that children in hot countries do not need hot meals. Sir James did well, as a matter of policy, to introduce that. Many of us who went to school before this time must be able to recall why we supported such a strong move in our educational system.

As an elementary boy, I saw many children at lunch time leaving the school grounds and suddenly reappearing at lunch time but you never saw them with lunch. I particularly one day decided to monitor a colleague, a friend of mine. What he used to do was, instead of going home for lunch he used to hide behind a tree and then when the bell rang he came back up. I would ask him "what did you eat?" He said, "Well, my grandmother did not give me anything today". It was that hot meal and those kinds of things that motivated us to go into the concepts that Sir James had about feeding children because one of his colleagues, another late colleague Mr. Barrow used to say,"A hungry child cannot learn. If you send school children hungry no matter whatever you teach them they cannot learn." It is that School Meals system, Sir, that Sir James must be seen as a person who was in the forefront of developing children at that time. Then we came on from the Schools Meals system which, up to this day, is still very much evident, and a system which I hope will always continue because Sir James himself had seen it as a means to a particular end.

Sir James must be seen again as one of the forerunners for the change which has brought a social revolution in Barbados. To those new Members who sit in Parliament, they themselves can tell you what the system has done for them. It was never a perfect system but surely it has produced results. That system has been able to bring artisans, labourers, people of every description to be Ministers and Prime Ministers and so on.

We must see the life and times of Sir James Tudor as one which not only was political in its outlook, but underlying it had a social context which had to deal with the development of people. It is therefore fitting that we in the Democratic Labour Party, even though we have regretted his passing, we cannot forget the firm foundation he has laid for the Party, the great contribution he has made to the nation, which has been mentioned by other Members, and certainly, we must see him as a motivator for doing good for our own people.

I had the privilege of being Sir James' representative. It is amazing that in my sojourn in Parliament not once has Sir James ever called me and asked to give me any lessons in terms of the political manoeuvering. All he said to me was, "You are on the right course, stay there". But I realised that he needed not to have said anything to me then because his early grounding in the matter of Civics learnt me how to develop a sense of responsibility and a sense of serving people.Therefore, whatever I did in political life has its bearing on that early foundation.

I am calling, as a result of that, on teachers in school today, or the Minister of Education to consider the need to have Civics as a subject or some form of recreational period, if you want to call it like that because we used to do it in a kind of recreational period, but it was serious. I think the country would gain by that concept of teaching children how to know about their country, what they should do and what they axe expected to do as they grow older. For after all, now that Sir James has gone, it is probably recognised that someone would have to fill that breach. I think the young people should be very willing to take up that mantle in light of how Sir James would have seen it that you, as an individual, need to do more than for yourself but see yourself as a person contributing to the wider nation as a whole.

It is in that context then, Sir, that Sir James will live on in the memory of all of us in the Democratic Labour Party. We have not always seen eye to eye on everything, but who does? We will always have our differences. Politics is not anything that today you can shout to the top of your voice and believe that it will always be so because he himself has recognised defeat and has also triumphed. So he has been a master in that field. As someone has said, and I know it is true, he always remained that calm person even though the waters may be rough, and things look very unstable, you can get that solace of hope of staying on to carry on the baton.

I think all of us who have had some association with Sir James will in some way allow some of his experiences and his contribution to guide and steer us in the future. As he would wish that this Democratic Labour Party will live on forever, and all of us on this side with good health and strength will make sure that that desire and effort made in placing the Democratic Labour Party on a very high, sound political footing in the Caribbean, that we will carry that mantle with the greatest of dignity and courage and will not be sidetracked by the misfortunes or unfortunate circumstances that may come to us from time to time. We have learned to build that fortitude in times of difficulty and Sir James has laid that foundation for us.

I therefore, Sir, on behalf of my own constituents who I want to say when we thought that Sir James was all over,

we were having our annual General Meeting and Sir James turned up. 1 thought all was over. I thought he had been satisfied he had done his part but even wanting to help the Democratic Labour Party continue he turned up at the meeting and said, "I would serve as Chairman if the Branch wants me. So said, the Branch nominated him as Chairman. But, unfortunately, we were not able to get the benefit of that experience which has gone. So he has served the party even up to the last, even though he said, and I want to use his words - when someone said, "Sir, are you able to carry on?" He said, "I can guarantee from here up, but I am not so sure from here down." Well, we recognised where the problem was.

Sir, once again on behalf of the St. Michael North West constituents and my own family, I want to extend our condolences to his family. I join with all Honourable Members in paying tribute to such a great Barbadian who I know will live on in the minds of many of us for a very long, long time.

Mr. D. St E. KELLMAN: Mr. Speaker, the late Sir James was one politician that one could say was able to mix with all classes of people. When speaking to Sir James, sometimes you would forget that he was once a Deputy Prime Minister of this country. 12.50 p.m.

You get the impression that he spent all of time with the people of St. Lucy and the only thing that he has done in the country was to look after the interest of the people of St. Lucy. I remember once saying to him, how is it that wherever I travel in St. Lucy, I am hearing about Sir James and Sir Theodore. He said to me, youngster if you do the things that Sir James and Sir Theodore did in their time, you would never have a problem with the people of St. Lucy. He said, when I introduced free secondary education in this country I did it because I had a commitment to the people of St Lucy. He said that St. Lucy being an agricultural district, the people had one choice and that was to work in the fields of the plantation owners. He said to me, you know if we are to develop our people, we must educate our people and the only way I could help the people of St. Lucy is by giving them free secondary education and, by extension, the only way that I can help the poor people of Barbados is by introducing free, secondary education.

I asked him, how come you are talking so mifch about free secondary education but you never mention anything about School Meals? He laughed and he said, I have never seen a naked child at school but I have seen many hungry kids. He said, you know if you introduce free School Meals the people that have money would still be able to give their children something to take to school, but the ones who did not have money would be sure that their kids would be able to go to school and at the end of the day, they would be able to take part in whatever activities were given by the teacher and they would know that they would be able to take part without having to worry about an empty belly. I said to him you said it as if you could do these things just like that He said, you know you have to have a strong will and once you have a strong will and you have the right people with you, you can achieve anything.

I remember in the 1990s my telephone used to ring every night because he was sure that any time after 10.00 o'clock or after 11.00 o'clock, once my phone rang that I would pick up the phone and he would ask me: "What is going on in politics?" We would have a discussion and we would discuss many things relating to politics. Sometimes he would say, you know, I cannot understand what is going on in politics today because with the behaviour of politicians now, you get the impression that they cannot give and take. He said, you know in my day, a lot of things were said about me and we had many quarrels but yet still, I was able to give and take. Sometimes he would call and ask: "What is it that the Government wants?" I would say to him, "What do you mean by what the Government wants?" He said, any time the Government wants something you must be prepared to trade off. Give them something but make sure that whenever you give them something, you get back something in return and that at the end of the day, your party is better off.

I was listening to some commentaries on things that he did and it was said he attended all funerals, all christenings and all weddings. I am yet. to find out how he did it because it seems to me that he either went to weddings that he was not invited to or, he was invited to all. I ask myself if he went to all the weddings, did he take presents? Because if he went to all of those weddings and he had to take a gift, I wonder the cost it was to him.

The late Sir James Tudor was a strong believer in poor people and he always felt that if you did anything and the poor people were happy, you did not have to worry about the others because, at the end of the day, the others would gain. Because he felt that once you uplift poor people automatically the flow goes on. But he said that if you ever try to do it the other way that there is no guarantee that poor people would be able to achieve anything. It is something that has always come to my mind. He has always said to me, you know you are from St Lucy and the interest that you must serve will be the interest of the poor. That is why I have no problem in coming to this Assembly and enunciating what I think are the genuine concerns of the poor people. The foundation has been laid for me by great men and whenever I think of the ones who

went before me, I can see where they have represented that interest

So you see, Mr. Speaker, I have always said to my constituents, if I have a choice of going to a cocktail party or a rice and stew party, you can guarantee you will find me at the rice and stew party because it is at the rice and stew party where you will meet your friends. But the cocktail parties are the places you will have to try to make friends. Those were the words of the late Sir James Tudor.

With that grounding, if I continue to listen and every time I get up on mornings, I think of the words of the late Sir James Tudor and if more politicians would do it, we will have a better Barbados.

I should like to say, at this point in time, that on behalf of the nice people of St Lucy who loved him very dearly, who you could not say anything wrong about him for them to hear and who would tell you that if you want to be a good politician to try to copy the things that the late Sir James did for his constituents.

Sir, on behalf of my constituents and my family I should like to say that we dearly love him and that he will always be missed by us. I will miss those late calls but I have one good thing that I would always know what advice he would have given me, if he were on the other side of the telephone. But he will always be with me in St. Lucy and in my thoughts because he has given advice that many politicians, if they follow will never be able to go wrong.

I would like, at this time, to express my deepest sympathy to his family. I know that they will continue to do well and that the people of St. Lucy and myself will be behind him.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Hon. Miss M. A. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House be now suspended until 2.00 p.m. today.

Hon. O. S. ARTHUR: I beg to second that, Sir.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative and Mr. SPEAKER suspended the sitting accordingly.
1.00 p.m.

RESUMPTION

Mr. SPEAKER: This sitting is resumed. The Honourable Member for SL George South.

Mr. L. R. TOLL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join with other Members in paying tribute to the late Sir James Tudor. It is important like others to do some recapitulation so that any tribute can be put in its proper context. I had the good fortune in the declining years of the late Sir James as a Member of the Senate, between 1971 and 1976 and more recently in the 1986 to 1991 term, to serve with him when he was Leader of Government Business in the Senate.

Long before that, Sir, I had the fortune to have been exposed to a lot of his thinking when, as a young man, I used to go to Lemon Grove, back in 1949. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in those days I had just gone to Harrison College and the teachers in the school at that time who were enlightened would make sure that the boys sat their in forms in alphabetical order. So I sat next to Paul Tudor who was his brother.

I said enlightened, Sir, because in some other forms you did not sit by alphabetical order, you sat where you felt like. The result was that there was an apartheid system operating in some of the form rooms that I occupied as a student at that school.

I was placed next to Paul Tudor and we developed a very good friendship. At the time the old James Tudor the father of Paul and Sir James was a prominent merchant/businessman in Barbados. He had as his headquarters, the building there at the junction of Crumpton Street and Roebuck Street which is now a big bond. That was the place where the Headquarters of the James A. Tudor Commercial Empire was sited.

It was not unusual for those of us who were playing on the small playing field at Harrison College to climb over the wall behind the pavilion of the small field into the precincts of the Tudor Commercial Empire that was there located.

I also, Sir, used to go to Lemon Grove, not to see or to hear the late Sir James speak or discourse with his many friends, but to visit with Paul Tudor who was then my friend and colleague when we used to sit together in the second form at Harrison College. In going there, I would witness from time to time, many persons who were prominent in public life in this country visiting, and I would get snatches of the type of conversation that took place at the time. A lot of the discourse had to do with public affairs. My interest in public affairs was whetted long before that, but certainly sitting almost in awe and seeing the prominent figures of the day discussing in an easy and relaxed manner many of the social concerns of Barbados was an experience that would never leave me.

In later years as I got to know of Sir James as a Member of the Other Place I was in a position to observe at close range the way in which he brought his particular talents to bear on Parliament and indeed on the society in Barbados.

Other Members have spoken of his elegance of language. Certainly he was one of the better orators this country has known. He was also one who could use the English language both as a weapon when necessary and as a shield on other occasions. The subtlety of language that holds so much appeal to me must of necessity make Sir James someone whom I admire in that regard.

He also was an extremely clever and wily parliamentarian. Other speakers have already pointed to his skills in Parliament. He is perhaps better known, apart from his parliamentary cleverness as someone who could organise the kind of scheme that could disturb the equilibrium of the political life of Barbados while he, himself, appeared to be unmoved. Let me put it another way, Sir. I hope it is not seen in a pejorative sense, but Sir James in many ways would have made the Prince of Italy look like a choir boy in the angelic host. I refer to the way he cleverly moved and manipulated public events in the interest of his particular group or party at the time. I do not think this is something that should not be commended. That is why I say I hope it is not seen in a pejorative sense. It was a particular skill that others since him, perhaps with very little luck, have tried to emulate.

Sir James was a man who was generous of spirit and he had a certain humility that makes an appeal to me. He would on occasion telephone to find out how my family was doing and he would also pick up little details of the lives of my children which normally other people would not, so that he could comment on them and discuss them with me when he saw me. It is that interest in the small things related to myself and my family that made him, in a way, to stand out as someone who could move outside himself and be concerned about, the interest of others.

I said he was a modest and humble man. One of his other talents was the way in which he could be approached. He was a man who was imminently approachable and he did not make anyone, from my observation, from any walk of life feel that he was not there to be approached and talked to. Anybody could talk to him and he made that extremely easy.

I would also like, because I am not speaking at length on this occasion, to mention two or three things that stand out and characterise the man. When I was Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir, the late Sir James Tudor would from time to time contact me in my official capacity and would say that any time he travelled out of Barbados he considered himself an ambassador for Barbados and therefore he used every opportunity overseas to speak well of Barbados, to feel out persons both in public and private life overseas with a view to advancing the interest of Barbados. He would always on his return to Barbados get in touch with me when I was Minister of Foreign Affairs and ask for an appointment and come by and give me his impressions from his recent visits. This was something most unusual.

One of the other things which stood out was the way in which he always felt that when any of us went overseas that we were first and foremost Barbadians and all of the political partisanship that obtained in Barbados was left aside as one boarded the aircraft at Grantley Adams Airport. So that there was never any report, like we did hear from time to time about a number of other persons in public life, that he would go overseas and either in public or in private conversations speak in a way that would disrupt the jjood views that others should have of Barbados. I really think that is something that is worthy of credit and all the emulation that we are hearing that he should have, maybe those two aspects of his public personality are the ones that should be copied. 2.15 p.m.

Sir James from the reports I have heard went to Oxford as a student and set about as he got there to make himself the President of the Oxford Union which is the premier debating society in the world. In those days, Mr, Speaker, as indeed as is the case today many of those young men coming out of the public schools in England who wanted to aspire to public life and to have major positions in the City of London thought that success in the Oxford Union was a better way of achieving their goals than a good degree. If you could be the President of the Oxford Union, that provided the entree into political and diplomatic life in the United Kingdom and indeed prominent positions in the City of London.

For the late Sir James Tudor, Cameron Tudor as he then was, to have not only aspired but reached the pinnacle in the Oxford Union was no mean achievement, Sir. It has not been and perhaps never will be a small achievement for anyone to become President of the Oxford Union, but that a so-called Colonial and a black one at that could have aspired and achieved the presidency of the Oxford Union is an achievement that all Barbadians should be proud of. With the passage of time, that achievement has receded in the background but it is timely now and on ah occasion such as this that something as important as that should be brought to the fore.

Cameron Tudor, as he then was, was also something of a mystic. He was always from my readings a deeply religious man although not in the Orthodox sense. It is ironic that just shortly after his death there should be a visit in Barbados by the Patriot of the African Ethiopian Orthodox Church. Because 50 years ago Cameron Tudor was an apostle and a devotee of the very principles that are being spoken of in this period by the visit of the Patriot of the African Ethiopian Church in Barbados. I remember, Sir, the meetings and sessions he used to have sometimes under the leadership of his father and in more recent times in collaboration with Dr. Caddie...

Aside.

Mr. L. R. TULL: I only tell you who the people were, Sir, who were delving into the mysteries of African Christianity. In more recent times, he had seemed to have dropped a lot of the lure of the mysticism that grabbed his interest and attention in earlier years, and he became a very, strong and practicing Anglican.

I mentioned all of this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to give the picture of a man who made his contribution not only in the secular world, in the world of politics, in the world of education and teaching, but a man who felt that beyond all of these secular interests and all the material aspects of human existence there existed a spiritual side and, whatever form one may conceive it, Cammie Tudor saw it as an indispensable adjunct to good living.

Cammie Tudor was also a man, Mr. Speaker, of good social graces with a sense of decorum and a feeling for what was right and wrong. I believe that this country with the loss of Cameron Tudor has been deprived of someone who personified graciousness.

Whatever may have been his partisan instincts, he knew how to show a level of graciousness in the way in which he dealt with everyone that made me, Mr. Speaker, stand up and take note. He was a man who both in his language and his way of life believed that form was as important as substance. That it is not only what one did, but how one did it that made the ultimate impact and that characterized his living whether he was cooking, speaking or negotiating. Whatever he was doing, he brought that deft touch of graciousness which is a hallmark of a civil society, and we will miss that.

On my own behalf and on behalf of my family, I join with other Members of this Honourable Chamber in paying this tribute to the late Sir James Tudor and express my sincere condolences to his family on his passing.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Honourable Prime Minister.

Hon. O. S. ARTHUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is another sad day for Parliament and for the practise of politics in Barbados. On yet another occasion one of the political stalwarts of Barbados' politics[1] for this century, Sir, has left us without leaving memoirs in place nor leaving a perspective to say that this is how I saw it from my vantage point. It is true, Sir, of O'Neal, Adams, Barrow, Winter Crawford and all of the political patriots who have gone before and who have sadly, Sir, carried with them some very large and massive part of our social history. I look forward to the day when we do in fact have a Heritage Foundation in this country which will provide the institution through which this very vital part of the social history of this country will be recorded.

Cameron Tudor, Sir, was above all else a person who delighted in this Parliament. I had the opportunity to serve only once in this Parliament with him and that was on the occasion when this Parliament celebrated its 350th Anniversary of its existence as an institution. The words that he spoke then, Mr. Speaker, represented the delight he had in politics as a practice but a delight he had in service to this Parliament as an institution. Today, Sir, because he did not leave memoirs I have to speak across generations about him from a person whose perception of him was that of a person from a different socialization, from a different generation, a person in fact from a different political institution. I must begin by my conclusion that when the political history of Barbados come properly to be written perhaps .the views expressed by a political columnist on Sunday will be the verdict of history on Sir James Cameron Tudor that at the end of the day the monument he created, Sir, is to be found in his contribution to the building of democracy in this country as expressed in his thorough and untiring resolve to build the Democratic Labour Party as his contribution to multi-party politics in this country. I believe, Sir, that judgment in many respects captures the life and the time and the essence of Cameron Tudor.

Now, Mr. Speaker, mercifully for us Sir James has left some of himself in a series of articles that were published in the *Nation* in May and June, 1990 which I cannot make a document of the House but which ought to be made a document of the House as well as his columns which I have really told the Speaker that he should collect and have preserved as part of his perspectives of the practice of politics in his time. On the basis of those contributions, Mr. Speaker, I would want to say first of all that Cameron Tudor came close to being a political aristocrat as you will find in the 20th century history of Barbados. When one reads the Vanterpool's articles, they will recognize that this was a man in many respects who did not know poverty in the same sense as many persons who grew up in Barbados of his generation.We hear of a man who went to Lodge School in the 1930's chauffeur driven and one reflects upon the significance not only of a black Barbadian who went to Lodge School in 1930 but of that Barbadian chauffeur driven. That captures in many respects the ambiance of the social background out of which Tudor came. Unlike so many black people of his generation also, this was a man whose father was able to send him to spend one year in England to test the waters to see what he wanted to do. There are still many Barbadian families who in 1995 cannot afford to send their children to London for any purpose far less to go to see how London is. When you read the Vanterpool articles, you come away with the sensation that, given Cameron Tudor's socialization in his youth, this was a man who would bring a sense of *noblesse oblige* to bear in Barbadian politics. It characterised his style and it characterised the substance of his contribution to Barbadian politics. I want to say therefore that, in that

respect, he was a man to whom much was given and therefore from whom much had to be expected. 2.25 p.m.

The debate of the House of Assembly of June 26, 1989 in which Sir James Cameron Tudor then spoke on behalf of the Senate was characterised by his acknowledgment of the fact that he was at least referred to as the "kingmaker" and I do feel that it was in his capacity as kingmaker whereupon his political talents were most eloquently displayed. I personally benefited from some of the displays of that talent, which some call a talent in some instances for political mischief.

I remember, Sir, as a young politician canvassing in Boscobelle and meeting with great hostility because the people of Boscobelle in 1984 felt disappointed with the performance of the then retiring member of Parliament for St. Peter and were unanimous virtually in their view that I had to think in the style of the retiring member of Parliament for St. Peter, the late Mr. Burton Hinds. My canvassing plans initially were extremely upset and then the "kingmaker" went to Boscobelle church and he catspraddled the best laid plans of mice and men, and particularly the campaign strategy of the Member for St. Michael West, by going on the platform and saying: "I have come to Boscobelle tonight to tell you that I have spoken to Mr. Burton Hinds and he has confided in me that he is supporting the lady." That was a fact.

The whole tone and temper of my relationship with the people of Boscobelle changed for the better so much so that, as a result, when I needed only 100 votes in Boscobelle to tie, I was sitting very confidently thanks to the work of Sir James Cameron Tudor. I believe, Sir, that as two Librans together he felt that I was the better candidate in the race and that was his backhand way of making sure* that I did not suffer.

Mr. Speaker, my first perception of Mr. Tudor was that of a university student and it, in many respects, determined why I am over here and not over there. I was a student at Cave Hill Campus during the period 1968-1971.1 was a member too, Sir, of the Black Power Movement and I was one of those who were aghast, not only at the Public Order Act but at the view represented by Mr. Tudor at the time that black power in Barbados was no more relevant than white power in New Zealand. It is a view, sadly so, Sir, that offended all of us who felt truthfully that, despite whatever contribution might have been made in the area of social reform, we had not yet reached the stage in Barbados where the struggle of black people was so convincingly won that we could speak in terms of the black struggle in Barbados taking on no more relevance than the white struggle in New Zealand.

Indeed, Sir, if you read the Vanteipool memoirs, because that is what they are - I cannot read them, Sir, because they are a newspaper representation - we hear in 1990 a similar representation of that point of view. If my memory serves me correctly, he was making the point then that: "I have never become a sort of pro-African fanatic. I regard myself always, and still do, as a Barbadian black. I may be African in race and indeed African in colour, but I don't see myself an African in citizenship.The fact that I am black is to me neither here nor there."

In many respects, Mr. Speaker, Cameron Tudor represents part of one of those paradoxes, of contradictions in Barbadian history, that class of Barbadian born to relative comfort of the 1930s who had exposure at an early age internationally, came to imbibe all of the attributes of the upper middle class English gentry and was at ease with itself but never quite understood in the final analysis all of the struggles of persons who came from a different socialisation. As a result, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a type of paternalism that embodied his approach to policy.

Cameron Tudor, for example, saw free education as helping the children of poor people, rather than in the mechanical sense which some people now feel education has evolved, because it mattered to him that the policies of the Administration of which he was a part touched the lives of poor black people and that represented part of the paternalism that pervaded, not only his approach to free education, but so much of the people's politics that was part,and parcel of the Democratic Labour Party's approach to administration in the 1960s. For those who were paternalistic - of whom Errol Barrow was another good model - politics presented itself in terms of the one on one benefits to people of a lower class designed to bring those people up, in his view, to a higher quality of life. 2.35 p.m.

Now, Sir, Cameron Tudor also had a sense of history and I do not believe he would want us to speak of him without reference to the fact that there were warts and all. Contributions in this House previously might have spoken very eloquently to some of the warts of Cameron Tudor and it would not be within the proper spirit for me today to refer to some of them. But, for sure, his political opponents did find him to be a most formidable opponent who would stop at no scruple to secure the ascendancy of the political interest he served.

In my own case, Mr. Speaker, I remember, as a young politician, on the Sunday before my first bye-election campaign picking up the newspaper to read that "Owen Arthur is a past master in the practice in the creation of unemployment because, as Chairman of the Agricultural Development Corporation, he is holding letters of dismissal for all of the workers of Fairy Valley, Coverley, Dodds and all of the other estates of the ADC over which he presides". The fact, Mr. Speaker, that it was not true was not the point. The fact was that, as far as Tudor was concerned, it was to cast me in the most

unfortunate political light as his service to the party he was intending to serve.

I would be quite uncharitable, Mr. Speaker, were I not to say like another Libran whose passing he adorned with some fairly harsh words, that his opponents did come in part to say that, when Tom Adams passed, Cameron wrote an appreciation at one and the same time both gracious and biting. It wounded those of us who were close to Adams to remember even now his references and some of the allusions to Adams and what he called his great loneliness as a man and his fear of being great.

I believe again, Sir, that history will have to say of Tudor that, like Adams, he too might have been fearful of being great because he was content, by the acknowledgement of even his closest allies, to walk not so much in Barrow's shadow, but to play second fiddle to Barrow when in many respects a person of his great attributes, if he had wanted to, could have risen to the top.

That, perhaps, brings me to the point I really want to make, Sir, that Cameron Tudor was a loyal, loyal, loyal servant of the Democratic Labour Party. In many respects, as I said earlier, his contribution to Barbados politics will not be rated large in terms of his contribution to education but in his assisting in creating an institution in this country that added to the political base of Barbados and made it into a genuine political democracy.

I believe that, when members of the Democratic Labour Party reflect upon it themselves, they would perhaps come to the conclusion that, whatever may have been the occasional piece of political mischief he might have indulged in, even within the Democratic Labour Party -1 am sure the Honourable Member for St. Michael West will want to speak to that as well - at the end of the day he was doing what he felt was in the best interest of the Democratic Labour Party.

There are those, for example, Sir, who may have wondered why in his real or fancied capacity as "Kingmaker" he felt it necessary to blunt an attack that was once being made by a young challenger on the leadership of the Democratic Labour Party to make sure that Errol Barrow remained as the leader of that institution. He was, in his view, acting in the best interest of the Democratic Labour Party.

I do not want to draw people in the debate today, Sir, but I have to speak of the man as I saw him. I could not speak of him without also saying that, at the personal level, you could hardly want a more urbane or civilised person. I want personally to say to this House that since 1993 I have enjoyed a relationship of great courtesy with Mr. Tudor.

When I became Leader of the Opposition he visited me and we spoke extensively about Barbados politics. We came to exchange notes. The only occasion on which I have ever spoken on a Democratic Labour Party platform was the platform established in St. Michael East to celebrate his 75th birthday. At the personal level I can vouch that you could not want a person who was more assiduous of people's welfare, more courteous in his manner, more graceful in all of the various levels in which he related to you. I could therefore not say other than that I had come to regard him as a fuller human being by reason of that relationship than I would have, had I to judge him only by reference to the adversarial nature of the political contest in which we were all engaged.

I am satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that history will mark him as having been a great politician that, on balance, his contribution to the building of democracy in Barbados will not be subject to spurious challenge, and that he too will form, properly and honourably so, I think, part of that long list of Barbadians of this 20th Century who have been outstanding politicians and have made a substantial contribution to the development of our country.

I therefore, Sir, regard it as a duty on behalf of the Government and the people to express regret at his passing, to convey again my deep sympathies to his family and to say that we will miss his wit, and his political graces, and that with his passing the streams of Barbados' political life will now run a little bit more thinly.

I am much obliged to you, Sir.

Mr. F. J. STUART: Mr. Speaker, I believe it was on the night of April 29 last, that I attended a 40th Anniversary fundraiser of the Democratic Labour Party at the residence of the Honourable Member for St Michael East, Sir James Tudor was present and, as could be expected, he spoke that night. As he reflected on the passing parade of founding fathers of the Democratic Labour Party, he drew on a quotation that came out of the late 19th Century which went something like this. He said "Nearly all our best men are dead, Carlisle, Tennyson, Browning. And I am not feeling very well myself."

On July 9, the words that would draw the attention of his relatives to the discomfort he was experiencing were these words: "I am not feeling very well at all." Within minutes of uttering those words he was dead.Were he here today, Mr. Speaker, and were he here to hear me say what I have just said, he would laugh and say, of course in language characterised as much by the grace of its movement as by the lightness of its touch, "Look, that is just one of those exquisite coincidences which providence sparingly bestows upon human endeavour".

I have known the late Sir James Tudor from the year 1958. I was about 7 years old then and he used to visit

the village in which I grew up to call on an aged uncle he had there who lived no more than about 15 or 20 yards from where I lived. He would always consider those visits incomplete if he did not enquire after the welfare of his uncle* s neighbours amongst whom he included my own mother and late father. So my knowledge of Sir James goes back to the 1950s. 2.45 p.m.

I do not think that when you are talking about a public figure like Sir James that it is enough just to recite anecdotes. It seems to me that it makes for a clearer understanding of the man or of any public figure to put him in some kind of context. I think that, in order to see him and to see his contribution clearly, one should look overall at the role of the individual in history. That theme has taken up the pages of many distinguished and not so distinguished works. There are those who believe that the individual can spin ideas out in his head and can impose them on a social reality and change that reality, as he wishes. And those there are who believe, on the contrary, that the great individual is the man who, to use the language of Bismarck, can hear the distant hoof beat of the horse of history and who knows just when to leap forward and to catch the horseman by his coat-tails. I am aware also that that great German Philosopher Hegel was of the view that the great man of any age is the man who can tell his age what it is thinking, who can put into words the will of his age and who can accomplish it.

When one identifies the late Sir James Tudor with that social current of the 1960s that led to the introduction of free secondary education and free school meals, one is forced to come to the conclusion that he understood the currents of his age, he knew what his age was thinking and he was able to put what his age was thinking into words and to get the loyalty of the people whom his policies would benefit and whom he intended to serve. So by that definition, it is my view that he satisfies the description of being one of Barbados' great men.

Everybody knows that he has been described as a great orator. In fact, I remember one night listening to a BBC programme when he was High Commissioner of Barbados to London and hearing him described as an orator of the calibre such as would gladden the hearts of Roman Senators of old. And yet, he never wasted oratory. Like all good orators, he did not like public speaking and, of course, he always joked that he wished that others would follow his example. But he understood that the most skillful orator whose speech is not illumined with thought is nothing but an idle virtuoso and all his utterances, sounding brass and tinkling symbol. Therefore, he always aimed to inject as much thought as possible into what he had to say because, for him, his role was teacher and what he said was designed to be a lamp on to the people's feet and a light on to their pathway.

I cannot now, Mr. Speaker, tote up the number of hours he and I have spent on the telephone or in person discussing matters political, matters religious, matters of the arts and other social concerns. I was always impressed by the boldness and the spaciousness of his vision. Whether we were talking theology or politics or public policy, Sir, James showed a remarkable adeptness and an effortless ease in grasping these.

In fact, as I have thought about him, since his death, I have reflected on those famous words written or put in the mouth of one of Shakespeare's characters, I believe it was his Archbishop in his play King Henry V. Talking about the young King Henry, Shakespeare wrote words that could easily apply to the Sir James Tudor that I knew. He said:

"Hear him but reason in divinity,
And all admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire that he were made a prelate;"

Hearing debate on Commonwealth affairs, and you would say that it was all in all his study; "List his discourse of war, and you would hear a fearful battle rendered you in music; Turn to him any cause of policy, the Gordian knot of it he would unloose, familiar as his gaiter, So that when he speaks the air a chartered libertine is still, And mute wonder lurketh in men's ears, to steal his sweet and honeyed sentences." That was the Sir James Tudor that I knew and with whom, it was my proud privilege to converse over a long number of years.

His was a large and highly integrated family and that family regarded him, as their leader, a role which he accepted with graciousness and the responsibilities of which role he discharged with humility. All the members of his family had ease of access to him from the lowliest and most unpretentious to the sophisticates amongst them, tie understood that genuine leadership consists in the ability to stoop and to wash your disciples' feet He never gave any member of his family, however lowly, the impression that he or she did not deserve his attention. A fairly large number of the members of that family are strategically dispersed across the constituency of St Philip South and I know of my own knowledge of the frequency with which he spent time with them. In fact, every Christmas, as long as he was in Barbados, he spent it in St. Philip South. They, in their own way, tried to requite the kindnesses and the loving gestures which he so lavishly bestowed on them.

As I understand it, from the record, he was a formidable Parliamentarian. But, strangely enough, he left elective politics at the relatively young age of 52, But that fact in no way diminished his effectiveness as a

politician. As the Honourable Member for St. Peter and as others who have preceded him have observed, his effectiveness was perhaps enlarged as a result of that fact.

The Honourable Member for St. Peter did not mention this but I have a sneaky suspicion that he was quite troubled during that by-election in 1984 when he got up a morning and read in Sir James* column or saw the caption in Sir James* column, "Vote one and get one free". That column, I thought, created all the confusion he wanted to create to ensure that the Democratic Labour Party's fortunes were salvaged.

The man we celebrate today was a man to whom the poor and the wealthy had ease of access. His doors were open to the lowly and to the lofty. His words were a lamp unto their feet and a light to their path. He made himself available to listen to their concerns. And that explains his political strength and effectiveness because he was possessed of an enormous capacity to stop and listen. No one ever got the impression that he was too busy to hear what was troubling them and the rank and file of the Democratic Labour Party loved him all the more for that. 2.55 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, this is the eagle who moved amongst us and who always so moderated his flight as never to deprive us of those cooling draughts invariably produced by the elegant flap of his wings. His life enriched us for as long as it lasted; his death has now left desolate that portion of our landscape which he so proudly, so uniquely and so gracefully occupied. "Oh *far* the touch of a vanished hand, the sound of a voice that is still." The subject of death has baffled man from time immemorial. I believe it was the Patriarch Job who confronted the issue of death by looking beyond it To him are ascribed the words: "For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms shall destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God".

The Roman Poet, Horace, confronted with the unpredictability of death cautions that we should pluck the flowers of today's joys and trust as little as possible to tomorrow. If I am wrong on this I believe the Honourable Member for St. George South will want to correct me. *Carpe diem, quam minimum credida posterol*

Shakespeare confronted the issue of death by looking at the ficklessness of life and put in the mouth of one of his characters to say:

"Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour on the stage, and then is heard no more. It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

And the Renaissance Cleric Dr. John Donne in a peerless apostrophe to death made the statement:

"Death be not proud, though some have called thee
Mighty and dreadful, for thou are not so,
For, those, whom thou think'st thou dost overthrow,
Die not, poor death.
Nor yet can*st thou kill me."

And having unmasked the spurious claims of death in a triumphant conclusion taunted, Why swellest thou then?

"One short sleep past we wake eternally,
And death shall be no more. Death, thou shall die."

All of these observations and more lead one to ask the question, do men really die, and what in fact is death? When I reflect on the many conversations I have had with Sir James Tudor, the many memories I have of his elegance of language, the clarity of his ideas and the single-mindedness of his thought I feel justified in saying that he is not dead. In fact, I ask to be forgiven if I take shelter beneath the umbrella of that poet Shelley who said: "T*is death is Dead, not he".

I am obliged to you, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member *for* St. Michael West

Mr. B. M. TAITT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is ironic that as we seek to pay tribute to the life of the late Sir James Cameron Tudor that we do so in an environment which sees high eloquent and sincere tribute to a man who even as he died left a situation that perplexed us. It is now well known that among the things he expressly indicated in his Last Will and Testament was that there should be no eulogy spoken on the occasion of the celebration of his life or at his funeral. And yet in a place which he graced so, as we have heard today, carefully and calculatedly, sometimes elegantly, it would be impossible to pay tribute,to him without the element of eulogy.

I am fortunate, Sir, in some respects in that I had the privilege, a rare privilege, of having been his neighbour. For all of my time since my return to this country in 1971, I have lived in Stanmore Crescent and he until his death lived in Stanmore Crescent when he was in Barbados, and we were neighbours. So, Sir, I feel able to speak of him in terms, perhaps different from those who have spoken before.

I have had the privilege of seeing him function in all of the capacities which have been described by Honourable Members and yet knowing a different person, another Tudor who was very unlike in many ways those or that which have been described here and which will continue to be described for many years to come. I saw him and my

family had the privilege of seeing him as a neighbour. I would say, that had we the opportunity to choose again after this well nigh 20-odd years, that we would cheerfully choose him to be our neighbour.

I recall with some sadness that on the occasion when my late wife was buried and I indicated to him that after some consideration that the children and I had decided that he was best suited to do the eulogy for Marjorie. I recall his saying, "Are you sure that that is what you wish?" and I said, "Yes, we have looked at all the possibilities and we are satisfied that you would best be able to capture the life of this late lady. "And he said a very strange thing at that time. He said, "Well, I have to tell you that this is one of the greatest honours that I have ever been paid". It is only after he delivered the eulogy and we talked about it subsequently that I understood what he was saying. I do not propose, Mr. Speaker, to go into great detail about what I understood and what he understood. But suffice it to say that I have seen and we have shared the everyday issues relating to human life in this country. 3.05 p.m.

I have had the opportunity to discuss matters with him that related to many of the things we have heard here today as well as to those things that are not considered above the ordinary in the normal daily lives of people. I think that no untruth has been spoken about the memory of Sir James today from what I have heard; and yet there are some things that have not been mentioned because perhaps those who have spoken would not have been able to observe the simplicity of the man, a man who could display - as was displayed by the television station - all of the honours which he accrued over a lifetime of service, a man who had literally walked with kings and queens and yet I believe enjoyed most the common touch. The numbers of ordinary persons who would have passed' through the portals of his rather modest house in Stanmore Crescent, the numbers of persons who since his death have come to pay tribute by a touch or word with especially his sister, Elsie, all suggest that he did in fact enjoy most the common touch.

It is ironic that a man who had scaled the heights as we heard from the Honourable Member for St. George South, of the Oxford Union, a man who had travelled to school as a boy in a chauffeur-driven car in an era when such was reserved for only the gentry, a man who has by^ virtue of his representation of this country at the highest* possible levels sat with Presidents and Princesses - it is ironic that of him it can best be said that he loved being with ordinary people the most.

Mr. Speaker, in the course of our discussions as we used to say over the paling, we covered many subjects. But the one subject - and I think the Honourable Member for St. Joseph touched on it, as well the Honourable Member for Christ Church South on which we always had much discussion was the fate of politicians and as he called them political servants. We never failed to recognize that at the end of the day, and this may have informed his decision not to have a eulogy, great and wonderful things are said of the politicians as they die, most of them if not all beaten, most of them saddened by the reality of the life they were forced to lead in service of their community and in service of their people. We always spent time on the subject, and it explains what Honourable Members have said, that he was first to come out no matter which Government it was to make the case for politicians. Because he always felt that they were, believe it or not, the least understood breed of professionals anywhere in the world and especially in the Caribbean. That was an enduring theme which informed many of the discussions we had and if the time required it, Sir, I could recite because of the practice we had a list of at least 20 politicians who have gone to the great beyond in the last 15 years, all of whom have died in circumstances not known to the general public and not desired, given the eulogies which have been spoken of them.

But, Mr. Speaker, his greatest contribution to public life in Barbados notwithstanding what has been said is probably his understanding of the sovereignty of the people of Barbados; his very clear acceptance that there was a unique particular people called Barbadians than which there was none better. He always argued sometimes facetiously, sometimes with witty examples, that Barbadians were neither African nor American, although in recent times he was beginning to wonder if the STV would eventually convert them into the 52nd State, nor Englishman nor any other nationality but a unique individual nationality called "Barbadian". I think the *Nation* Newspaper whose Managing Editor, Harold Hoyte, is an old and dear friend of the late Sir James Tudor, articulated only last week an article which had been published in 1978 which I commend to Honourable Members and indeed the wider community if they have not read it to read it, and so understand the essence of Cammie Tudor's contribution, the essence of his thinking in relation to this Rock, this wonderful Isle called Barbados which he loved and to which he devoted practically all of his life.

Mr. Speaker, when he talked about the sovereignty of the people of Barbados, he explained why he chose and he did choose November 30, as the date of Independence. He explained why Saint Andrew, the Saint, would become the Patron of Barbados. He explained that long after all of us are gone our children would be grateful to us that we had taken the trouble to create a separate, special distinct nation called Barbados that had real heroes. I do not know if he has appointed literary executors and no doubt they will in time bring to the rest of the community his writings wherever they can be found. But he has written down somewhere his own prescription for how Barbadians, are to continue to prosper as a people.

He understood the political game better than most people, we have heard it said today, perhaps better than anybody else. But I think that is so because he specialized in words and ideas. He was the kind of person who could wound you on a Friday night and woo you on a Saturday morning as if Friday had not occurred; and he would always indicate that yesterday is not to be remembered except as part of history* 3.15 p.m.

In a lecture on John Wesley, which he gave and which he brought over to me the day before with an autographed copy, on the occasion of the 250th year of the convention of John Wesley, I think he put in writing something which perhaps explains him and his ideas, I am quoting very briefly, Sir. He said:

> "I see history as a series of concentric circles spreading out from my own epoch. As with concentric circles, however, a single diameter bisects all and the centre of the smallest circle is the centre of the largest. This forces on me the blinding truth that each generation is equidistant from eternity, since all historical epochs are touched by the same providence."

Mr. Speaker, that is what drove him whether we were discussing ordinary politics, ordinary issues CM* some high level of issue, and the fact that he created or assisted in creating - and I believe he was the architect myself - the Constitution of Barbados in such a way as to ensure that those who were concerned about whether Barbados could survive would have an umbrella - the entrenched clauses they are now called - that would protect them from the politicians, because he said that the biggest fear of independence, the biggest fear of Barbadians that they could make it in an independent country was that they could not look after themselves because of the politicians. The entrenchment concept, which is unique to constitutions like the one we have, was something accepted very early by those who were putting together the Constitution on the urging of Sir James Tudor.

Mr. Speaker, I am paying tribute to a man who helped to teach my children how to cook, who used to allow my children to eat at his place whenever what was being cooked at my places was not acceptable to them, sometimes knowingly to us and sometimes unknowingly to us. What he provided for my children in that enclave that is Stanmore Crescent was the same kind of neighbourly relationship which those of us who had grown up in board houses had benefited from when we were children. My children, who were growing up in a wall house, had the benefit of the same experiences we had had, because Cameron Tudor made it his business to see that they and his young nieces and nephews would have the same experience.

Mr. Speaker, there is a story which he used to tell, and he told it about two weeks before he died to a gathering of people, about my own son when he was about five or six, who at a time when my late wife and I were out and the Tudors were normally in charge of the house, my young son had cleared the house and the two daughters who were older than he had fled next door because he was on a rampage. When finally I came home he told me the issue. He said they had teased the little boy, they had charged him with a gross and heinous crime. They had accused him of being a member of the Opposition, that he paid homage to the other party. I remember asking Cammie: "But are you sure he was sure which party is the Opposition and which party is the Government?" He said: "Well the two girls told him that he is not a Dem," so if he is not a Dem it would have to be the Barbados Labour Party. The NDP did not then exist. My son apparently had thrown a hammer at the two girls and they had flown next door. Cammie Tudor essayed to solve that problem by discussing with all three children the need for a two-party system, and to this day I believe that was their introduction to the two-party system.

Aside.

Mr. B. M. TAITT: This is his interpretation, and in fact I believe he told the story on the occasion of the eulogy.

Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Member for St. Lucy raised the question as to how Cammie could attend all of those weddings. I could tell him, again from our discussion over the paling, that the answer is very simple. Whereas modern politicians now find it necessary to go to Cave Shepherd or some such other place, and once having arrived there the price is never below a certain level, he used to bake a cake! He would bake a horseshoe cake and he would take the horseshoe cake to the bride and groom and he would tell them it was for luck, and so this was part of the solution to the problem.

One other Honourable Member said he was surprised that he left at the tender age of 52, but he has explained that that was in keeping with his duty to solve problems. If you will recall, Mr. Speaker, this was a time when it had been determined that single member constituencies would replace double member constituencies. Anyone who is familiar with the history of the politics of St Lucy and the politics of the Democratic Labour Party would be aware that there were two great Titans in St. Lucy, and the question as to which one would gracefully give way on the occasion of the change from double member to single member constituencies was something that racked the Democratic Labour Party for many a month. As usual Sir James came up with the elegant answer. "We will both go. Not only will we go, we will bring a new and vibrant candidate." And so the solution was found with the endorsement of the new representative for the

Democratic Labour Party and both of them would retire to the Senate, Mr, Speaker, you will recall that one became the President of the Senate and the other was a distinguished Member of the Senate, Leader of Government Business in the Senate, and they both lived happily ever after,

Mr, Speaker, I shall not leave this discussion without making the point that above everything else Sir James Cameron Tudor was a deeply religious man, He was religious not only in the sense of being an Anglican, but he was religious in the sense of being totally interested in the whole question of life hereafter, the whole question of the resurrection, the whole question of what exactly is man's purpose on earth, We spent many years talking about it, Sir, I do not propose to detain this Honourable House with any conclusions or near conclusions that we may have reached, but, Mr, Speaker, suffice it to say that if there was on earth an individual who had come to terms with his own understanding of his Lord and Saviour, had come to terms with his own understanding of his life hereafter, I think that the late Sir James Cameron Tudor was that individual, He had, up to the end, a very clear picture of where he was going and how he was getting there. I do not believe that that came only from his own insights, I believe that it was the result of a searching that had begun with his ancestors, certainly with his father, and as a result the entire Tudor clan has an approach and an understanding of death which is instructive to those who have the opportunity, and indeed the privilege, of participating in their decisions, They are not *ad idem* necessarily, Sir, except on one thing; they are all certain that there is a life after death and they have not therefore engaged in any of the gnashing of teeth and the wailing and the mourning, rather they have tended to look forward to the reunion which will come and which is the message of the Christian religion, And what is the message of the Christian religion? That we will all get to see each other in the bye and bye. Those who were at the funeral would have noticed that there was a particular hymn which the family had at the end of the burial service in St. Lucy's Church. An old Sankey hymn "Come, come ye saints". There are 4 stanzas and one of them, the second one, asks the question which I believe is symptomatic of the Tudor understanding.

"Why should we mourn or think our lot is hard? Tis not so! All is right! Why should we think to earn a great reward? If we now shun the fight. Gird up your loins, fresh courage take, Our GOD will never us forsake; And soon we'll have the tale to tell • ALL IS WELL! ALL IS WELL! 3.25 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, before I sit down, I would like to offer to the Government the opportunity to retain for all time a memorial to Sir James that he would have appreciated. I do not essay to instruct the Government or even to advise them; but I believe that the people of St. Lucy would be eternally happy if the school which now bears the title the St. Lucy Secondary School could somehow be changed to the Sir James Tudor Secondary School. I believe that whatever of that nature is to be done, whatever memorial is to be made to Sir James that he would wish, given all that I have heard in his lifetime that it be done somewhere in St. Lucy.

I offer that without prejudice for what it is worth. The St, Lucy Secondary School which would offend no one. I think the Honourable Member *(or* St. Lucy would have no quarrel or any other Honourable Member if St. Lucy was changed to Sir James Secondary. The secondary school would continue - we have done it for other Honourable Members who have passed through these portals. It seems to me that if nothing else that a memorial to Sir James Tudor in St, Lucy would be a fitting climax *to* a life that has been well-lived and well-led.

I think that we who have replaced those titans who have gone before in this House of Assembly even though because we are current - well, most of us are current - we take it for granted, but I think the history of this country and the road we have travelled, Mr. Speaker, requires each of us to reflect carefully on what those who have gone before were able to achieve. The debates, the decisions, the fights, the conclusions, I believe that if we are to engage our country in another SO years of life as a democracy it would be necessary for us who have taken over from the Tudors and his contemporaries to recognise in real terms that theirs was not just a passing through the House of Assembly but they set a standard which we have a duty and a responsibility to maintain.

It is in that context, Sir, that I believe the family of the late Sir James Cameron Tudor would be happy to receive the usual tributes being paid by this Honourable House on such occasions.

Mr. SPEAKER: I would like to associate this Honourable Chair with all of the sentiments expressed. I am sure that those sentiments express the true feelings of all Honourable Members here, especially those who did not get ah opportunity to speak. This House with acclaim accepts the Resolution of sympathy and the appropriate condolences will be sent to the family of the late Honourable Member.

As a mark of respect for the passing of the late Honourable Member, I invite all Members to join with me in observing one minute's silence in memory of his passing.

The House stood in silence for one minute.

ORAL REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, the replies to questions Nos. 9 and 11 are ready.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Standing Orders 6, 16,18, 20,42(5), 43 and 44 be suspended for the rest of this day's sitting.

Hon. Miss M. A. MOTTLEY: I beg to second that.

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

QUESTION TIME

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that question time be taken at this time.

Hon. Miss M. A. MOTTLEY: I beg to second that.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: Question time will now be taken. Honourable Member for St. John, Question No. 9.

Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Question No. 9 reads as follows:

"To ask the Minister of Public Works, Transport and Housing: Will the Minister state when the sites and services programme will be commenced by the National Housing Corporation at Gall Hill, St. John, ••>> . in the area identified for that purpose and how and when the Corporation proposes to dispose of the housing lots in that programme?"

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: Mr. Speaker, the reply to Question No. 9 is:

> "The National Housing Corporation will commence the sites and services programme at Gall Hill, St. John, as well as dispose of the housing lots in that programme as soon as Government's finances and circumstances permit."

Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question:

"Will the Minister state whether contracts had been tended for and awarded in respect of the provision of services including roads, water and lights in that particular development?" 3.35 p.m.

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: Yes. Contracts have been tendered.

Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, a further supplementary question. Will the Minister indicate whether those contracts had been signed and whether those contracts stipulate a start and completion date with respect to those works?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: The contracts have not been executed.

Mr. B. M. TAITT: A supplementary, Sir. Will the Minister indicate how soon we might expect the works that have been undertaken or are in the process of being undertaken in St. John to be extended to areas such as President Kennedy Drive?

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not think I would be able to allow that I do not think it is relevant to the present question, please. Let us proceed.

QUESTION NO. 11-RE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES AT CANE GARDEN, ST. THOMAS

Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON: To ask the Minister of Pubic Works, Transport and Housing:

> "Will the Minister state to which construction companies and on what basic terms including price contracts to construct or complete construction of houses at Cane Garden, St Thomas, have been awarded by the National Housing Corporation?"

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: Mr. Speaker, the reply to Parliamentary Question No. 11 asked by the Honourable Member for St. John is as follows:

> "No contract or contracts have been awarded by the National Housing Corporation to any construction company for the construction or completion of houses at Cane Garden, St. Thomas."

Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, as a supplementary. Will the Minister state whether the National Housing Corporation has identified any contractors either for the purposes of introducing to prospective purchasers or for the construction, or completion of any houses on that site?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: There are contractors involved in the marketing of the housing lots at Cane Garden, St. Thomas.

Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON: Will the Minister state whether in relation to the construction of houses on that site, assuming that such construction is going to take place, whether the National Housing Corporation has identified

any companies for which in the process of marketing those lots are also marketing their services in relation to construction?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: The question of the construction will be a matter for the purchaser. There will be two contracts, one between the National Housing Corporation and the owner of the house lot and there will be a second contract between the contractor and the owner. The National Housing Corporation will have no contract or no contact apart *from* the question of marketing with the builders concerned.

Mr. D. J. H. THOMPSON: Will the Minister state finally whether, in view of what he has said, any building contractor in Barbados will be entitled on request of a purchaser to construct a house on any of those lots or whether it has been restricted to a certain number of contractors?

Mr. G. W. PAYNE: Only those contractors who have been involved in the marketing of those particular houses will be the contractors referred to by the National Housing Corporation.

Hon. O. S. ARTHUR: Mr. Speaker, to ask of the Minister, will the Minister please state whether there is large demand for housing as expressed in terms of applications to the National Housing Corporation and will he agree that it was a great shame that the previous administration did not finish these houses at Cane Garden?

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not think I will allow that question, please. The question is not of relevance to Question 11. Let us move on, please.

Mr. B/M. TAITT: A supplementary, Sir. Could the Minister indicate the distinction that has been made in this instance between marketing companies and construction companies, if any?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: The question of marketing is a question for the National Housing Corporation in this instance. I am not in the business of identifying the construction companies which will market and those which will construct.

Hon. Miss M. A. MOTTLEY: A supplementary, please. Will the Minister please state, Sir, whether this method which is being used by the National Housing Corporation in Cane Garden, St. Thomas, has been a method previously used by the National Housing Corporation and if so, where?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: This is a method which has been used in the past by the National Housing Corporation. As a matter of fact, one of the most successful projects we have had in the history of housing in Barbados was done and completed in West Terrace and there is a precedence for this.

Mr. B. M. TAITT: A supplementary. In light of the success which has occurred with the previous programme, will any of the contractors who participated in the successful programme be allowed to participate in this programme?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: Any of these contractors as long as they are involved in the marketing of the National Housing Corporation's programme in Cane Garden will participate.

Mr. B. M. TAITT: A supplementary. Is the Minister in a position to give us the short list of those who are involved in the marketing?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: Certainly.

Ashford Boyce Barrow
Construction Co. Ltd. G.A.P.
Investments Ltd. H & J
Construction Ltd. Nassar
Construction Ltd.

Hon. O. S. ARTHUR: Will the Minister please state when work at the Cane Garden site was abandoned? Could the Minister enlighten the House as to the reasons which explain the abandonment of that housing project?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: The construction of the houses at Cane Garden was abandoned about two years ago. The project is one which was ill-conceived. There were a number of houses which were badly constructed. In addition to that, there were a number of infelicities which were found with respect to the whole project. As a matter of fact, as of this date the National Housing Corporation is still paying out large sums of money to owners not only in Cane Garden but to owners of houses in Husbands where the first part of this project took place. It was just a matter of time before this particular project was abandoned.

Mr. D. St. E. KELLMAN: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Will the Minister tell the House whether NHC will carry out the legal action the last Board contemplated carrying out on the contractors?

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not think I will allow that question. I do not think it relates at all. It is irrelevant to Question No. 11. Let us proceed, please.

Hon. Miss M. A. MOTTLEY: Will the Minister please state, Sir, that consequential upon the decision to suspend the project at Cane Garden whether the National Housing Corporation embarked upon any other housing programmes to meet the great housing need of Barbados at that time?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: No houses were constructed between 1986 and 1994, The only area of housing that was done was the terraced units at Church Village. At the moment with respect to the project which was abandoned at Cane Garden, Government is presently facing a potential law suit in the sum of $4 million as a result of the bad work which was done on these houses by the previous contractor during the last administration.

Hon. O. S. ARTHUR: A supplementary, Sir. Will the Minister agree that the Cane Garden Housing Project as conceived by the previous administration was an unfortunate example how not to proceed to provide...

Asides.

Mr. SPEAKER: I would not allow that question. It is not relevant to No 11 here, please.

Mr. L. A. WEEKES: Will the Minister state what method was arrived at in selecting those marketing persons?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: Mr. Speaker, the National Housing Corporation's policy with respect to marketing is one which is not normally available to the Ministry. They have their own forms of marketing. I would not be in a position to say exactly what form of marketing they have used. 3.45 p.m.

I would like to say that some of the contractors who are involved in the marketing of the houses for Cane Garden, at this particular point, are persons who also participated in West Terrace.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before we move on, please let me draw to the attention of all Honourable Members the Standing Order which relates to the asking of Supplementary Questions. I believe it is Standing Order 16 (2) (b) which states that the Question must be relevant to the original question. Could you proceed, please.

Mr. D. St E. KELLMAN: Mr. Speaker, would the Honourable Minister tell this House why the NHC has reversed the decision to sell the lots to members of the public so that they can get their friends and family to help construct their homes at a cheaper cost?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member, I am giving you an opportunity to rephrase your question. It is not relevant to what has been said.

Mr. D. St. E. KELLMAN: Okay, Sir. I should like to ask, Will the Honourable Minister tell this House why the NHC has reversed a previous decision where members of the public would have been allowed to buy the lots and construct their own homes?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the decision to which the Member for St. Lucy refers.

Mr. B. M. TAITT: Will the Minister give consideration..,.

Mr. SPEAKER: You are out of order. You have had your 3 supplementaries.

Mr. B. M. TAITT: I beg your pardon, Sir. I thought it was two.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is possible you could have miscounted.

Mr. B. M. TAITT: You know, Sir, with all of this noise going on in here.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. James South.

Hon. Miss H. E. THOMPSON: Will the Minister please state what steps were taken to protect the taxpayers' money by securing construction materials which could have been placed and left on site, and what became of these construction material?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: No protection measures were used before September 6, 1994 to secure property on the compound of the National Housing Corporation's lots both at Cane Garden and at Husbands, as a result of which these materials caused great nuisance to the people living in those particular areas.

Mr. D. St. E. KELLMAN: Will the Minister please tell this House what action the NHC will be taking to make sure that the private contractor does not keep the money that was paid to him by the NHC?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: I do not understand the question, Sir.

Mr. D. St. E. KELLMAN: Further explanation, Sir. The NHC paid out money for a complete contract and the contract..

Mr. SPEAKER: You are supposed to ask a question.

Mr. D. St. E. KELLMAN: Will the Minister please tell this House what action will be taken to recover the sums of money that were not expended by the contractor?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: I do not quite understand the question but I would say that, with respect to what I think the question is aiming at, there is, as I said earlier, outstanding matters relating to the contracts which will shortly be the subject of litigation in the courts and the

attorneys for the contractor have written the National Housing Corporation and they are claiming $4 million as a result of the bad work that was done by the last contractor during the period that the National Housing Corporation had contracted the contractor in the last Administration.

Hon. O. S, ARTHUR: Mr. Speaker, will the Minister please state the amount that has had to be spent since September, 1994 on clearing this Cane Garden site in view of the abominable state of disrepair in which the site was left prior to September, 1994?

Hon. G. W. PAYNE: The National Housing Corporation has had to employ, since September 6, 1994 about 30 persons on a weekly basis for a short 6-weeks* period on about S different occasions to clear the site. It would be difficult to calculate the exact amount But a large sum of money has been used in order to fence it.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been reliably informed by the Clerk of the House that there is a need to turn off the water supply supplying the Honourable House of Assembly on account of emergency works which are being carried out in the precincts. In the circumstances, it would be, I think, quite impossible, quite inconvenient for us to continue this sitting.

In the circumstances therefore, Sir, I am begging to move that this House be adjourned until Tuesday, August 1, 1995 at 11.00 o'clock in the morning.

Hon. Miss M. A. MOTTLEY: I beg to second that, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that this Honourable House be now adjourned until Tuesday, August 1,1995.

Dr. R. C. HAYNES: I wonder if the Honourable Leader of the House could give me an assurance that the resolution would be dealt with next Tuesday.

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I spoke with the Honourable Member for St Michael South Central this morning. I gave him the assurance that we would proceed with Private Members[9] Business this afternoon. It is just really quite unfortunate and coincidental that, at the moment when I was going to call Private Members* Business that this emergency should occur.

I give the assurance that on the next occasion that the House sits that...

Dr. R. C. HAYNES: Next Tuesday.

Hon. Miss B. A. MILLER: On the next occasion which is next Tuesday on which the House will sit I give the Member the assurance that we will proceed with Private Members* Business.

Hon. B. M. TAUT: Will the Honourable Member also give the assurance that they will pay the water bill so that we do not have the water cut off.

The question that this Honourable House do now adjourn until Tuesday, August 1,1995 at 11.00 a.m. was put and resolved in the affirmative, without division and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the sitting accordingly. 3.55 p.m.

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