

THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SESSIONS 1968-69

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1968

PURSUANT to Notice of Adjournment the Honourable House of Representatives resumed its sitting at Gordon House, Kingston, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, October 17, 1968.

PRESENT THE SPEAKER

The Honourable Eugene Con-
dell Leonard Parkinson, Q.C.
(J.L.P.), St. Andrew, South-
ern.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET The Honourables:

Roy Ambrose McNeill (J.L.P.),
St. Catherine, Eastern, Minis-
ter of Home Affairs and
Leader of the House

Wilton Orvil Hill (J.L.P.), St.
Andrew, South Western, Min-
ister of Housing

Hugh Lawson Shearer (J.L.P.),
Clarendon, Southern, Prime
Minister, Minister of Defence
and Minister of External Af-
fairs

Edward Phillip George Seaga
(J.L.P.), Kingston, Western,
Minister of Finance and Plan-
ning

Edwin Leopold Allen (J.L.P.),
Clarendon, North Western,
Minister of Education

Alva Edison Ross (J.L.P.), St.
Mary, South Eastern, Acting
Minister of Trade and Indus-
try

Dr. Herbert Wellesley Eldemire
(J.L.P.), St. James, Central,
Minister of Health

Lynden Gladstone Newland
(J.L.P.), St. Thomas Eastern
Minister of Labour and Na-
tional Insurance

John Percival Gyles (J.L.P.),
St. Catherine, Northern, Min-
ister of Agriculture and Lands

Neville Cleveland Lewis
(J.L.P.), St. Elizabeth, North
Western, Minister of Commu-
nications and Works

Victor Bert Grant, Q.C. (J.L.P.),
St. Catherine, Southern, Min-
ister of Legal Affairs and
Attorney General

Leopold Augustus Lynch
(J.L.P.), Portland, Western,
Minister of Local Government

Allan Mozzolin Westley Doug-
las (J.L.P.), Trelawny, North-
ern, Minister of Youth and
Community Development

OTHER MEMBERS

Cleveland Augustus Stanhope
(J.L.P.), Hanover, Western,
Deputy Speaker

Wycliffe Tennyson Martin
(J.L.P.), St. Mary, Northern,

Parliamentary Secretary in
the Ministry of Communi-
cations and Works

William George McLaren
(J.L.P.), Manchester, North
Eastern, Parliamentary Secre-
tary in the Ministry of Agri-
culture and Lands

Norman Washington Manley,
Q.C. (P.N.P.), St. Andrew,
East Central, Leader of the
Opposition

Florizel Augustus Glasspole
(P.N.P.), Kingston, Eastern,
and Port Royal

Wills Oglivy Isaacs (P.N.P.), St.
Ann, North Eastern

Tacius Nathaniel Golding
(J.L.P.), St. Catherine, West-
ern

Winston Vassel Jones (P.N.P.),
Manchester, Central

Maxwell Sylvester Carey
(P.N.P.), Westmoreland, South
Eastern

Matthew Uriah Henry (P.N.P.),
Westmoreland, Central

Keble Aubrey Munn (P.N.P.),
St. Andrew, South Eastern

Sydney Ralph Pagon (P.N.P.),
St. Elizabeth, North Eastern

Allen St. Aubyn Isaacs (P.N.P.),
St. Andrew, Northern

Charles DeCordova Wright
(J.L.P.), St. Elizabeth, South
Western

Robert Charles McFarlane
(J.L.P.), St. James, South
Eastern

Elon Burnham Wilson (P.N.P.),
St. Ann, North Western

Kenneth George Wright
(P.N.P.), Portland, Eastern

David Hilton Coore (P.N.P.),
St. Andrew, West Central

Michael Norman Manley
(P.N.P.), Kingston, Central

Noel Percival Silvera (P.N.P.),
St. Mary, Central

Dr. Adrian Archibald Bonner
(J.L.P.), St. Thomas, Central

Dr. Neville Eden Gallimore
(J.L.P.), St. Ann, South West-
ern

Howard Felix Hanlan Cooke
(P.N.P.), St. James, North
Western

Vivian Osmond Scott Blake,
Q.C. (P.N.P.), St. Elizabeth,
South Eastern

Arthur Henry Winnington Wil-
liams (J.L.P.), Manchester,
Southern

David Alexander Lindo (J.L.P.),
St. Andrew, East Rural

Albert Uriah Belinfante

(P.N.P.), Trelawny, Southern

George Harrindel Atkinson
(J.L.P.), Clarendon, Northern

Emile Elroy Elias Joseph
(J.L.P.), St. Andrew, West
Rural

Talbert Monsell Forrest (J.L.P.),
St. Mary, Western

Dr. Frederick Rodriques Duha-
ney (J.L.P.), Clarendon, North
Central

PRAYERS

Prayers were offered by Mr.
Williams.

The Speaker: Since last we
met, one of our former Mem-
bers has passed on. I refer to
the late Mr. William Seivright.

As you know, Mr. Seivright
was a distinguished Member of
this House. And I am sure that
you all mourn his passing; and
I am sure you would wish me
to convey the feeling of this
House to his widow and family.

I ask that you rise as a mark
of respect.

Members then observed a
moment's silence (standing with
bowed heads).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Mr. Shearer: Honourable
Members are aware of. . .

At this point of the sitting,
Mr. Maxwell Carey moved for-
ward from his seat and re-
moved the Mace from the Table
of the House.

As he did so, he said: I am
protesting because I think this
is intellectual murder.

He then walked away, bear-
ing the Mace to the Opposition
Bench.

The Speaker: Would you mind
explaining the reason for your
conduct, Sir?

Mr. Carey: I wish to record
my protest against this matter
of the barring of Dr. Rodney,
especially because the Prime
Minister did not even give an
opportunity to the gentleman to
reach his yard and to see his
wife and child.

(The Speaker rose to his
feet, as Mr. Carey rested his
hand on the Mace).

The Speaker: May I ask
what is the reason for this
action, Mr. Carey?

Mr. Carey left the Chamber
without replying.

The Speaker: I deplore the
conduct of this Member, in ris-
ing in this most unparliamen-
tary way and removing the
Mace. It is unprecedented and
I hope there will be no recur-

rence of acts like this.

If it happens again, I will
deal with it.

Mr. Lewis: Why not now?

Mr. Shearer: The conduct of
the Member of the Opposition is
within your responsibility, Sir.

He then proceeded to read
his statement as follows:

Honourable Members are
aware of the situation which
has arisen since yesterday. I
wish to make a full state-
ment to the House and to the
Nation on the events leading
up to these occurrences and
some of the information avail-
able to Government which led
to the decision which was
taken to make an Exclusion
Order against Dr. Walter Rod-
ney, a Lecturer at the Uni-
versity of the West Indies.

At a Cabinet Meeting on
Monday Sir Philip Sherlock,
Vice Chancellor of the Uni-
versity of the West Indies was
invited to discuss with us the
Government's concern about
the activities in which Dr.
Rodney had been engaged
since assuming the position of
Lecturer of African History at
the University in January of
this year.

The Vice Chancellor has
committed an unpardonable
breach of conduct and con-
vention in revealing details of
the discussion which took
place in Cabinet. Since he has
done so it is now important
that I should give the full
and revealing story of these
discussions.

The Vice Chancellor was
told by me that the Govern-
ment had very reliable in-
formation of Dr. Rodney's ac-
tivities, as a result of which
he had been classified a grave
security risk and that he was
carrying on activities which
constituted a danger to the
security of the Nation. The
Vice Chancellor was also told
that the Government had de-
cided that the situation could
not be allowed to continue
and that action would have
to be taken against Dr. Rod-
ney. The question was posed
to the Vice Chancellor as to
whether he could terminate
Dr. Rodney's contract of em-
ployment at the University.
The Vice Chancellor in reply
stated that he did not question
the reliability of the informa-
tion given to him by me on
Dr. Rodney's subversive ac-
tivities and recalled that he had
been a good student at the
University, and that he felt
that the change that had come
about in Dr. Rodney followed
on his further programme of
work recently in London and
Tanzania. He went on to say
that the terms of Dr. Rodney's

contract of appointment were related only to his academic performance and the Appointments Committee of the University Council would not be able to go beyond those terms in finding reasons for his dismissal.

It is important that I should state that at this point the Vice Chancellor himself volunteered the information that the Government had the authority to declare anyone *persona non grata* and if this was done the University would accept the right and power of the Government in this matter.

The Vice Chancellor left Cabinet with the understanding that he was to consult with the University Authorities and report back to me shortly on the matter. In view, however, of his positive statement that from a University point of view Dr. Rodney's appointment could not be terminated the Cabinet decided to accept the Vice Chancellor's suggestion that Dr. Rodney should be declared *persona non grata*. At this point neither the Government nor the Vice Chancellor knew that Dr. Rodney was away.

Honourable Members should know that the course of action which has to follow when an individual has been declared an undesirable inhabitant or visitor under the Law which has the same effect as being classified as *persona non grata* permits only two lines of action —

- (1) if the individual is presently in the country he is required to leave;
- (2) if he is away he is precluded from entering.

As I stated earlier it was not known that Dr. Rodney was away. The Exclusion Order was made out, and in the circumstances of serving it it was discovered that he was away and therefore it followed automatically that the Immigration Authorities had no option but to exclude him from entering, unless the Order was then changed. But Mr. Speaker and Members there is a second and even more important point to bear in mind as to why the Government acted so swiftly.

Honourable Members are very well aware of the damage and destruction that has taken place in the past day. These activities have followed precisely as Members will hear shortly, the pronouncements, plans and plots advocated publicly by Dr. Rodney on the Mona Campus of the University of the West Indies and elsewhere throughout Jamaica over the past several weeks.

The fact is that even with the element of surprise involved in Government's sudden action, well organized groups

which have been indoctrinated by Dr. Rodney have been able to spring into action immediately to carry out a campaign of terror and destruction. It needs no imagination, therefore, to determine what would have happened by way of additional organization, greater terror and maximum destruction if Dr. Rodney had been allowed to land and given time to more effectively organize all that he a foreigner, has been plotting against Jamaica before being required to leave. It was essential to the security of the Nation, and the events which followed should convince the Nation that Government acted to save the Nation. I do regret whatever little inconvenience might have been caused to Dr. Rodney's family, but the Government intends to offer to reunite at Government's expense himself and his family on foreign shores.

I now turn to the subject of Dr. Walter Rodney himself. This man, a Guyanese, took up his appointment with the University of the West Indies in January of this year.

I wish to quote some portions which I can safely reveal from a report made to me by our Security Authorities which is the same machinery used by any Government in office. According to the Security Authorities of Government and here I quote—

"Rodney first came to Security notice while he was a student at the University of the West Indies, Mona, in the summer of 1961. At that time he was chosen as a delegate to an International Union of Students Congress in Moscow, Russia. He did not attend on this occasion, but in August, 1962, he in fact attended a subsequent meeting of this organization in Leningrad, Russia. (This organization, the International Union of Students Congress, is a well known notorious Communist front organization). Between then and October, 1963, when he left Jamaica after graduating from the University he made no secret of his extreme Communist view. I continue to quote from the Report, Mr. Speaker. On two occasions in 1962 he visited Cuba. In January, 1968, he returned to Jamaica to take up an appointment at the University of the West Indies as Lecturer in the Department of History.

He lost little time in engaging in subversive activities on his return. He quickly announced his intention of organizing revolutionary groups for what he termed "the struggle ahead", and then closely associated himself with groups of people who claimed to be part of

the Rastafarian Movement and also with Claudius Henry who was convicted in 1960 of Treason Felony as a result of activities which required the use of Armed Forces.

He openly declared his belief that as Jamaica was predominantly a black country all brown-skinned, mulatto people and their assets should be destroyed. He consistently told the groups with whom he associated that this could be only achieved by revolution and that no revolution had ever taken place without armed struggle and bloodshed. This resort to violence was the recurrent theme of all his discussions with these groups as was his condemnation of the democratic system of Government in Jamaica.

In recent months Rodney stepped up the pace of his activities and was actively engaged in organizing groups of semi-literates and unemployed for avowed revolutionary purposes. He constantly reiterated the necessity for the use of violence in attaining his ends, the procurement of firearms and training in their use was recently a major topic of discussion."

I wish to assure this Honourable House and the Nation at large, that there are even graver and more serious and dangerous aspects to Dr. Rodney's subversive activities in Jamaica where he was a visitor that I am unable to reveal without gravely endangering the Nation. It might be a pointer, however, for me to end these revealing aspects of Dr. Rodney's stay as a visitor in our country by quoting from one of the many statements made by him at the University of the West Indies. At a meeting at the University recently he said among other things, and here I quote him—

"Revolution must come. We must be prepared to see it through. We must stop talking and indulging in academic exercises and act. Who will be the first to come with me downtown and take up a machine gun."

Further, Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members, when asked at a meeting of the Black Power Movement which he organized on the Mona Campus and behind which he has been hiding his subversive activities what was the definition of Black Power, his reply was, and here I quote him—

"Castro revolution."

As a result of the Exclusion Order which declared Dr. Rodney an undesirable inhabitant or visitor, students of the University of the West

Indies at the Mona Campus decided to stage a march in breach of the Law which commenced yesterday morning. What started as a demonstration by the students quickly developed into a campaign of pillage, looting, destruction of cars, filthy abuse, and stoning of decent citizens and arson by the students and their friends.

This was not unexpected as over the past few months the University Campus at Mona has developed into a hot-bed of anti-Jamaican organization. The main agitators led by Dr. Rodney involved at the core many non-Jamaicans, some Jamaican students and many persons from outside the University who identified themselves as Rastafarians as well as known criminals and political hoodlums. Indeed, the non-University participants are reported to outnumber those in the University and were seeking an opportunity to put subversive plans into action. All of this has been organized under the guise of a Black Power Movement which to us and other well-thinking Jamaicans does not mean rebellion, but rather the dignity of the black man.

Using this guise to cement bonds with subversive criminal groups, it was easy for the red gowns of University students in demonstration to be slipped from the shoulders of students to the shoulders of criminals, all of whom are now bonded in the same cause.

The toll of yesterday's rampage of destruction indicates a number of fires resulting in total destruction of some premises and omnibuses; general looting, destruction of private property; abuse and assault of decent private citizens. This Mr. Speaker, and Members, leads us to ask if this is what our sons and daughters at the University are being taught or are teaching themselves in alliance with new-found, but very strange criminals and subversive bedfellows.

The whole pattern of the destructive campaign shows real evidence of careful planning beyond the capacity of hoodlums or the usual subversive groups with which the Government has had to deal in the past. No wonder that a Rastafarian at one of Dr. Rodney's Campus meetings publicly declared, and here I quote: "We have the brawn, you have the brains, all we need are the guns".

It is obvious that premises attacked were not done at random, but on a carefully, predestinated plan. Key points of traffic were selected, that is, Cross Roads, Torrington Bridge, Spanish Town Road to commandeer buses and to

turn them across the streets to cause blockades.

I attach to my statement a printed copy entitled "TACTICS: TACTICS: TACTICS," prepared by the University Students which indicates many things that they should do — and Mr. Speaker, I take the opportunity to read from a copy of a pamphlet in detail:

**PROVOKE THE POLICE
DON'T ARGUE WITH
THEM!!**

**INSULT THEM, RIDICULE
THEM, GOAD THEM,
LET THEM ATTACK YOU!
AND REVEAL THE TRUE
NATURE OF THE SYS-
TEM!**

**STAGE A SIT-DOWN
STRIKE!**

**(1) REGISTRY
(2) COUNCIL ROOM
(3) LIBRARY
(4) LECTURE ROOMS
ORGANIZE SHIFTS TO
COLLECT MEALS, BED-
DING AND WEAPONS!!
SHUT DOWN THE ENTIRE
UNIVERSITY!**

**SIT THE WHOLE TERM
OUT, THE WHOLE YEAR
IF NECESSARY UNTIL
YOUR DEMANDS ARE
MET.**

**CO-ORDINATE GUILD DE-
MANDS: AND BRING
THEM INTO THE STRUG-
GLE.**

**(1) FOR MORE STU-
DENT POWER IN
STUDENT AFFAIRS
(2) MORE REPRESENTA-
TION ON ALL AND
EVERY SINGLE COM-
MITTEE (EVEN THE
SWIMMING POOL
COMMITTEE...)
(3) MORE SOCIAL JUS-
TICE...**

**YOU KNOW HOW TO
MAKE A KEROSENE
BOMB 'A MOLOTOV'**

**(1) PAPERWICK
(2) BOTTLE (MIX)
(3) OIL**

**DON'T READ THIS....
MAKE ONE!**

**UNITE WITH WATER COM-
MISSION WORKERS
FIREMEN**

**JAMAICA TELEPHONE
COMPANY WORKERS...
STREET CLEANERS!**

**DEMONSTRATE .. FIGHT!
FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE!!!!
BURN UWI... BURN UWI
... BURN UWI... BURN
UWI... BURN UWI...**

A University education in a developing country is still a privilege. No free developing society has been able to provide total free education to University level. When young men and women are selected to share in this privilege in order to increase the skills available for the development of the country, it is not expected that under the guise

of Civil Liberties, Intellectual Freedom, Human Rights, Black Power, Student Power, or any other guise an educated student would be produced with a taste for violence and destruction.

As I in effect stated yesterday, we do expect of those who have the benefit of academic learning and who have been trained to examine issues logically and with impartiality that they should be the last persons to allow themselves to be inflamed by fanatics and their actions influenced by corrupt agitators.

I must, Mr. Speaker, tell the people of Jamaica that a substantial proportion of the student agitators are not Jamaicans. The representative organization for the students is the Guild of Under-graduates in which the President is from St. Vincent, the First Vice President is from Trinidad and the Second Vice President from England, the Secretary from Trinidad, leaving only the Treasurer of a non-financial institution as a Jamaican (Laughter by Government Members). We have to ask ourselves where are the energies to organize the many Jamaican students and where is the desire to mobilise themselves for the good of their country and to seek office in the Organization which has the voice of control of the many Jamaican students in their own country, that they have allowed foreigners to completely control their thoughts and to lead them into acts of violence to the detriment of their country.

They seem to fail to realise that these foreigners have no responsibility to Jamaica, they do not intend to live here after their attempts to destroy Jamaica. It must be borne in the mind of every Jamaican that he has a loyalty to protect his own country first, above everything else against the outside forces that seek to destroy his country. I cry shame on them, shame on every last one of them who have participated in this nasty affair. I hope that they have the courage to return to their homes where real Jamaicans are undoubtedly awaiting them.

Sir, in an active two-party system such as we have in Jamaica a large body of opinion is usually influenced by the statements and policies of the Opposition. Bearing this in mind it is all the more important that in issues of great importance those statements and opinions should be carefully and accurately framed in the interest of Jamaica which should always be foremost in our thoughts. In the wake of an obviously anti-Jamaican posture by students and subversives in the country, it is even more important

that the Opposition should exercise their responsibility to their country first above their party.

I regret that on this occasion the Leader of the Opposition went ahead to make statements before checking the facts and in so doing has sold Jamaica short.

I wish Members of this Honourable House and the Nation at large to note that the Government does not intend to change its decision on the exclusion of Dr. Walter Rodney from Jamaica and it is heartening to pass on to you the information that large numbers of Jamaicans from all walks of life, decent and humble people have expressed support of the Government's action. The decision of the Government in this matter is irrevocable and absolutely final. (Applause by Government Members).

I wish to inform the House that the Police and the Military Forces have been given definite instructions to take all effective and necessary action at their discretion for the effective maintenance of Law and Order throughout the country (loud applause by Government Members). It is the Government's determination and pledge to give maximum protection to all people of all races and creeds and beliefs in our society, and we will not allow the good people of Jamaica to be bullied by a few educated dissidents with a taste for destruction and violence.

Finally, I wish on behalf of the Government and the Nation to publicly record our sincere and profound thanks for the response and loyal services given to the country by members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Jamaica Defence Force and the Jamaica National Reserve who have in all cases given service beyond the normal call of duty. (Loud and sustained applause by Government Members).

Mr. Glasspole: Will copies of the statement be distributed to the House.

Mr. McNeill: Yes.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move suspension of the Standing Orders in order at this time to give Notice of a Resolution of grave importance concerning the matter dealt with by the Prime Minister.

Seconded by Mr. Edwin Allen.

The Motion was put to the House for suspension of the Standing Orders and agreed to.

Mr. McNeill: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give Notice of the following Resolution —

"Resolved that this Honourable

House taking note of the action of the Prime Minister in declaring Walter Anthony Rodney a prohibitive immigrant in Jamaica, he being by the said Minister an undesirable inhabitant of and visitor to the island. I hereby approve this action of the Government in the interest of the security of Jamaica."

Mr. Speaker, at 7.30 this evening I will ask for suspension of the Standing Orders to enable me to move and debate that Resolution. At this stage, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move for the Adjournment of the House until 7.30 p.m.

The Speaker: I put the Motion for Adjournment. You have heard the Notice of the Motion before the House. This Motion will be moved by him later on at 7.30. You have heard the very important contents of the statement by the Prime Minister and I am to ask you tonight or this evening in the debate, the very important debate which will follow, to let us keep this debate on the highest possible level and with the utmost restraint. That is what I ask all Members.

The Motion was put to the House by the Speaker and agreed to.

The House was accordingly adjourned at 3.10 p.m.

RESUMPTION

The House resumed at 7.40 p.m.

The Speaker: Members of this Honourable House, you will recall that earlier today a Member of this House saw fit to indulge in a most irresponsible act by removing the Mace from its place, and persisted in his misbehaviour by not restoring it to its place. Had he done the latter that perhaps would not be as bad, but the Marshal had to replace the Mace in its place.

I take a very dim view of this matter, and I daresay that the Mace is the symbol of authority, not only of the Speaker of the House, but of the House and it is an act, if it is not dealt with in a certain way, might give ideas to other persons in the future and I don't intend to allow the dignity of this House to be flouted in that way. I therefore call upon the Leader of the House to move that the Member of Westmoreland, South-east be suspended from the service of the House.

Mr. McNeill: Mr. Speaker, in face of the behaviour of the Member of Westmoreland, South-east, this afternoon by removal of the Mace during the session of this House I beg to move that the Member of Westmoreland, South-east, be suspended from the sitting of this House on the pleasure of the House.

The Speaker: This is not a subject for debate and I will

put it forthwith. You have heard the Motion, those in favour say Aye.

Agreed.

Mr. Glasspole: Mr. Speaker...

The Speaker: May I read to you the Standing Orders, 43(4): "If a Member shows disregard for the authority of the Chair, or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House or otherwise, the Speaker shall direct the attention of the House to the incident mentioning by name the Member concerned. The Speaker then shall call upon a Minister to move."

That the Member for... be suspended from the service of the House and the Speaker shall forthwith put the Question, no seconder being required and no amendment, adjournment or debate being allowed."

Mr. Glasspole: We are not allowed to debate it but certainly on a...

The Speaker: I have put the Question to the House, and the House has by voice voted and I declare Mr. Carey, the Member for Westmoreland, South-east suspended from this House by the pleasure of this House. Will you please, Mr. Marshal, have him escorted from the House).

(Member escorted from House).

The Speaker: In accordance with what I believe to be the consent of the House, Item 6 on the Order Paper for debate will be deferred and the House will proceed with the Resolution about which the Leader of the House gave Notice earlier today. I therefore propose the Resolution to be mooted by the House after being moved by the Member:

"Resolved that this Honourable House taking note of the action of the Minister in declaring Walter Anthony Rodney a prohibited immigrant in Jamaica, he being deemed by the said Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of/or visitor to the Island, hereby approves this action of the Government in the interest of the security of Jamaica."

Mr. McNeill: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that it be:

"Resolved that this Honourable House taking note of the action of the Minister in declaring Walter Anthony Rodney a prohibited immigrant in Jamaica, he being deemed by the said Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of/or visitor to the Island, hereby approves this action of the Government in the interest of the security of Jamaica."

Mr. Speaker, the Resolution

which has just been moved in effect is a Resolution asking the nation through its accredited representatives, who are the elected representatives in the House, to declare its confidence in the Government of Jamaica for its taking—for the action taken on Tuesday in declaring Walter Anthony Rodney, a lecturer in History of the University of Jamaica—I beg your pardon, the University of the West Indies an undesirable immigrant of/or visitor to Jamaica from the fact that the Government had deemed Rodney an undesirable person. In precise detail what the Resolution in effect seeks to achieve is the approval of this House of the action of the Minister of Home Affairs in declaring Rodney a prohibited immigrant and to support the action of this Government in this declaration.

Earlier today the Honourable Prime Minister read a statement in this House and in this statement he alerted the House to the activities of Rodney during the period of his residence in Jamaica. I, Mr. Speaker, am completely confident that now that this House is aware of these activities, their seriousness and the extent to which they are designed to subvert the security of this country, that this House and all its Members will without hesitation approve this Resolution. The Resolution therefore, Mr. Speaker, has as its base the activities of Rodney in Jamaica.

As the Minister charged with the subject of security, Mr. Speaker, I have been aware from the time of Rodney's entry into Jamaica in January of this year of his subversive activities. I must bring to the attention of the House that I brought these activities to the attention of the University Authorities because I regarded Rodney as a serious threat and I felt that it was incumbent on me to endeavour to seek the support of the University in getting the man out of the country, and indeed, rid the Jamaican society of this threat to its security.

Approximately eight weeks ago I asked the Vice Chancellor of the University, Sir Philip Sherlock, to be good enough to attend on me in my Ministry Office. The Vice Chancellor attended and brought with him the Registrar of the University, and in that interview I brought to the attention of the Vice Chancellor the serious activities that were being conducted in this country by Rodney.

I did so Mr. Speaker, in the hope that having brought these activities to the attention of the University Authorities at the highest level that those Authorities would have found it possible to rise above the speculations of University privileges and academic freedom

and recognise the need to keep their integrity of the country secure.

When therefore, Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Prime Minister earlier today spoke of the Vice Chancellor's visit to the Cabinet on Monday, this was the second occasion on which the Vice Chancellor was alerted by a member of the Government of Rodney's activities in the country.

I think I should make or remind Honourable Members of certain basic principles, by which a responsible Government must be guided. A Government takes office at the will of the people, the majority of the electorate, and is elected on the basis of a manifesto and of its pronouncements prior to Election day. Having been elected to office the Government, in order to keep faith with the majority of the electorate, must implement the policies and the programmes on which it sought and gained the election. One of the most sacred obligations of a Government is to maintain political philosophies by which it gained the election, and I say it would be grossly dishonest if not improper, for the Government of the Jamaica Labour Party which advocates a democratic society and the Rule of Law as we have known it in Jamaica for a great number of years, to stand silent by and supinely allow any man, and particularly a man who is not a native of this country to come in and preach and advocate and practise, a policy that is diametrically opposed to the political philosophy on which the Government gained the election.

Mr. Speaker, I go further and say that it would be an abrogation of the privileges of power enjoyed by this Government to stand by, and this Jamaica Labour Party Government to stand by and to tolerate the political philosophy which we have heard through the statement of the Prime Minister that were being advocated and practised by Rodney in this country; and I say so even in the face of the statements of the Leader of the Opposition and of the Vice Chancellor of the University to the effect that the ban on Rodney from Jamaica, whilst his wife and his child were in Jamaica, without giving to Rodney an opportunity to re-associate himself with his wife and child, in Jamaica, that such a ban is inhuman. I say, Mr. Speaker, that niceties and humanities of that nature are completely subordinate to the major responsibility of the Government to the maintenance of the security of the country that it has pledged to uphold. (Applause by Government Members)

The Prime Minister in his

statement earlier today, has graciously and kindly offered on behalf of the Government to re-unite at Government's expense Mrs. Rodney and her child with Mr. Rodney. We can go no further.

We only go further to say that in so far as Mr. Rodney's continued presence in Jamaica is concerned, it has already been stated at the highest level that no renunciation of the ban on him will be tolerated by this Government.

Honourable Members have been given copies of the Prime Minister's statement which sets out in detail the activities of this man in his host country, in a country which he has visited only recently for the second time, to live and work in, from January of this year, and I make bold to say that in my term of office and in the reading of the records of problems in this country, I have never come across a man who offers a greater threat to the security of this land than does Walter Rodney.

Both the Prime Minister and the Vice Chancellor in statements to the Press, and the Prime Minister in his statement again today, agree that at the time of their meeting in Cabinet, neither the Prime Minister nor any one of his members, nor the Vice Chancellor himself, was aware of Mr. Rodney's absence from the Island. It became necessary that the Government in the interest of the nation's security, act decisively and without much delay, and I wish it to be known that immediately after my signing of the Order excluding Mr. Rodney that both my Permanent Secretary and I tried to reach the Vice Chancellor to alert him of the Government's action, because I felt that the courtesy should have been extended to him, but I think that all Members are aware that the telephone service over the past few years, (applause by Opposition Members) over the past few days has not been too good. The break down of the services over the past few days made it impossible to reach Sir Philip Sherlock over the telephone, and indeed I personally, Mr. Speaker, was actively engaged in Parliament on Tuesday afternoon.

The Honourable Prime Minister has already in his statement presented the Government's disapproval of the breach of privilege, the totally unprecedented breach of privilege caused by the action of the Vice Chancellor disclosing to the public a discussion which took place at the Cabinet.

I will do no more at this time, Mr. Speaker, than to express the hope that if any person, whether a native of this country or from overseas, is ever given the privilege and the honour of being called in to a Cabinet meeting, to the Cabinet of this country under

whatever Government, that such a person will for the future recognize the sanctity of the discussion that takes place in that place.

The Prime Minister has in his statement detailed some of the activities of the University students, largely non-Jamaican, and what I call the disgraceful behaviour of yesterday.

Let me, however, Mr. Speaker, who was in the thick of it, tell you something more.

Mr. Glasspole: You were well surrounded by Police Officers though!

Mr. McNeill: ... I saw University students, who are privileged and have the benefit of higher education, and whose education, let it be remembered, Mr. Speaker, is largely subsidised by this country, in association with other countries, and in many cases whose education is totally and completely subsidised by this country. ... I saw those students who are subsidised by the pennies of the poor and the three-pennies of the under-privileged and the taxes of Jamaica, I saw them below the gate of Jamaica House making common cause with hooligans, with known criminals, with political has-beens. ...

Mr. Joseph: Say it again.

Mr. McNeill: Those students, Mr. Speaker, who behaved as they did on Wednesday night claim to be educated, but I wish them to know that true education does not only involve development of the mind, but also involves development of principles, development of culture, development of gentility, development of good civic behaviour. I saw University students taunt the Police Force and bait them. I saw University students in close and intimate association with known criminals and scoundrels. I saw University students remove their gowns and hand them to criminals in order to clothe criminals with the privileges of the University.

Government Members: Shame.

Mr. McNeill: I saw them near the gates of the Prime Minister's residence, and I saw them drawn up before my Ministry. The fact that I was shamefully abused before my Ministry is neither here nor there, because as a politician and a Minister I expect that sort of thing, but what disturbs me is the projection from these intelligentsia of the future culture and behaviour of Jamaica.

The Prime Minister referred to the University students as hooligans. What I saw on that day makes that description a mild one. I would rather describe their behaviour as vulgar hooliganism. And I say, Mr. Speaker, that even if the University students who marched and demonstrated on Wednesday did not — and I know as a fact that many did — even if some did not associate themselves with the stone-throwing

and bottle-throwing and the looting and destruction of cars and shops and even arson, yet I say that it is their initial action that directly resulted in the unlawful acts of yesterday. I know that many University students secreted their gowns and joined with the hooligans. I know that some of them who returned to the University again left the University and came into the city and joined with the mob and played a part in the reign of terror on Wednesday. I condemn the actions of Wednesday as unsocial and bordering on the revolutionary. I condemn it as an action deliberately and calculatedly intended to breach and destroy the security of the country. And, Mr. Speaker, let me say that a part of the action on Wednesday can be associated with the People's National Party.

(Applause from Government Benches).

Mr. McNeill: The singing of "We shall overcome".

Opposition Members: Non-sense; ridiculous.

The Speaker: Order.

Opposition Members: Fools.

The Speaker: I don't want any shouting across the floor.

Mr. Joseph: And the red gowns too — P.N.P.

Mr. McNeill: I cite the singing of "We shall overcome" as evidence of the support of that Party to Wednesday's activities. And the action of the Leader of the Opposition brought into that Wednesday's operation the undisciplined and unruly and criminal elements of the Party. The Leader of the Opposition is pretending that the banning of persons, or the deporting of persons from the country is an unholy act. Let me remind him, Mr. Speaker, that during the period in office of the P.N.P. Government that he declared no less than 17 persons who were Commonwealth citizens, and many of them West Indians, to be prohibited immigrants — no less than 17 — and two of these persons, namely, Harold Alexander Drayton and his wife Kathleen Debar Drayton, were associated with the Faculty and student body of the University.

Government Members: What? Unbelievable.

The Speaker: Please restrain yourselves.

Mr. McNeill: Let me also remind you that during his term of office no less than 91 aliens were prohibited from landing in Jamaica. The Record will show that in the two categories, that is to say Commonwealth citizens and aliens banned by the P.N.P. Government in seven and a half years of office, totalled 180; whereas the J.L.P. Government, until today, has only banned 33. Let me also remind the Leader of the Opposition that he recently — not

very recently, it was shortly before the last General Election — questioned the need to maintain the ban on the two Draytons and when I investigated the file on them and brought the information on the Record to this Honourable House I was able to prove that the two Draytons were banned during the period of office of the P.N.P. Government and that the Draytons were banned by the Minister of Home Affairs of that day. That after the ban of the Draytons they appealed to the Premier, who is now the Leader of the Opposition, against the ban and the Premier rejected the appeal. And indeed, Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition only sought to challenge the ban shortly before the last General Election when the files disclosed that the Draytons were members of the People's National Party. They declared their political allegiance and it is quite proper for us to assume that they promised that if he succeeded they would continue to support him.

Mr. Speaker, I think I should let the House know of the action taken by me today. I think I should let the House and the nation know that so far as the Corporate Area is concerned, there is now a ban on marches and political meetings, marches and public meetings. I have the authority under Law to ban those marches and public meetings for one month, and I have the authority under Law to make a new Order and extend it by the month every month. I have notified the public of the banning of marches and public meetings.

I also wish to inform this House that officially a letter was sent by me to Dr. Sherlock, the Vice Chancellor of the University early this morning. In effect that letter called upon the Vice Chancellor to take such action as to ensure that the students of the University did not return into the city today, because I think it is well known by everyone who listened to the radio and read the newspapers that there was a declaration among the student body that they would return to the attack today. I felt it was my duty to warn that any return to the attack may be followed by the most serious consequences, and I prefer to warn them to remain inside rather than to have them outside.

I also, Mr. Speaker, this afternoon issued a statement to the Press and radio appealing to all persons who have no legitimate business on the streets after dark to be off the streets from 6 o'clock this evening until 5 o'clock tomorrow morning. I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is in the interest of their personal security, and their absence from the streets will facilitate the action of the security forces.

I remind this House that the

purpose of this Resolution is to seek approval for the action of the Government of Jamaica in excluding Mr. Rodney from Jamaica. As grounds of evidence and the need and urgency of Government action in this regard, I go no further than to quote from the statement made earlier today by the Prime Minister; and I quote from the statement:—

"I now turn to the subject of Dr. Walter Rodney himself. This man, a Guyanese, took up his appointment with the University in January of this year.

I wish to quote some portions which I can safely reveal from a report made to me by our Security Authorities. According to the Security Authorities of Government, I quote —

"Rodney first came to Security notice while he was a student at the University of the West Indies, Mona, in the summer of 1961. At that time he was chosen as a delegate to an International Union of Students Congress in Moscow, Russia. He did not attend on this occasion, but in August, 1962, he in fact attended a subsequent meeting of this organization in Leningrad, Russia. (This organization, the International Union of Students Congress, is a well-known notorious Communist front organization.) Between then and October, 1963, when he left Jamaica after graduating from the University he made no secret of his extreme Communist view. On two occasions in 1962 he visited Cuba. In January, 1968, he returned to Jamaica to take up an appointment at the University of the West Indies as Lecturer in the Department of History.

He lost little time in engaging in subversive activities on his return. He quickly announced his intention of organizing revolutionary groups for what he termed 'the struggle ahead', and then closely associated himself with groups of people who claimed to be part of the Rastafarian Movement and also with Claudius Henry who was convicted in 1960 of Treason Felony as a result of activities which required the use of armed forces."

I pause at this time, Mr. Speaker, to remind this House and several Members now sitting in this Chamber who were Members at the time, and the Leader of the Opposition was Premier at the time, and I seek to remind him of the several weeks of agony caused his Government by the Claudius Henry operation and the Claudius Henry importation of armed revolution. This man, Rodney, is in close association with Claudius Henry.

I continue to quote —

"He openly declared his belief that as Jamaica was predominantly a black country all brown skinned mulatto people and their assets should be destroyed. He consistently told the groups with whom he associated that this could be only achieved by revolution and that no revolution had ever taken place without armed struggle and bloodshed. This resort to violence was the recurrent theme of all his discussions with these groups as was his condemnation of the democratic system of Government in Jamaica.

In recent months Rodney stepped up the pace of his activities and was actively engaged in organizing groups of semi-literates and unemployed for avowed revolutionary purposes. He constantly reiterated the necessity for the use of violence in attaining his ends, the procurement of firearms and training in their use was recently a major topic of discussion."

Mr. Speaker, in the face of such evidence of Rodney's total unacceptability in this country and the dire threat of insecurity that his presence would create, I do not believe that there is one Member in this House who would have the effrontery to vote against the Resolution, or even to decline to vote, or even to absent himself at this time when the vote is called for. If there is, Mr. Speaker, such a Member, then I think that I would be entitled to assume that that Member is in sympathy with Mr. Rodney's communistic political philosophies.

So, Mr. Speaker, I move this Resolution which is indeed a Resolution of confidence in the Government and approval of its action in this matter in the belief that it will have the full support of every Member who values Jamaica's democracy, Jamaica's integrity, Jamaica's future and the Rule of Law.

Mr. Norman Manley: Mr. Speaker, before this debate commenced, you expressed the hope that a reasonably high level of debate would be maintained. I propose, with respect, Mr. Speaker, to accept your advice and caution, in spite of much provocation.

I cannot possibly congratulate the Leader of the House on maintaining a high level of debate. He has dragged in irrelevances. He has attacked my personal honesty. Shame on him! He should have better sense; and he has broken every rule of decency.

But I would like to remark that this is a very historic occasion. It is the first time in

the history of this Government since it was first elected — it is the first time that public opinion has toppled them off their perch of arrogance.

Hitherto, we have always been told, 'We are the Government. We were put here to govern' and, 'What we do, is what we do. We will explain nothing.'

Time and time again we have asked the Government to explain why they have taken some arbitrary action on their own within the purview of their legal capacities. They have always refused.

Now, at last, they have been driven to come here and do some sort of penance, and, I confess, in very bad grace . . .

Let me begin by saying one thing about the People's National Party. We have throughout the whole of our history been famous upholders of Law and Order. I, myself, have a record which, with one exception, is unrivalled among Jamaican politicians. I have constantly advised people not to be violent, even when it is not to my political advantage.

Mr. Allen: St. Elizabeth. St. Elizabeth.

Mr. Norman Manley: Mr. Speaker, don't trouble to protect me from the chatter of fools. You know what the Bible says about the crackling of thorns under a pot. . . I will not explain further.

No one in Jamaica has ever questioned the duty of the Government to maintain the safety and security of the country. All attempts to suggest that I have done so are palpably stupid. That is the only way they can be described. At no time have I ever challenged the authority of the Government to ban immigrants. Indeed, as the Leader of the House has demonstrated, I have a very fine record of that myself.

I have had a lot of experience; and I have been reminded of this sort of thing. I have had anxious weeks in dealing with difficulties far graver than any that has confronted this Government. And I have successfully dealt with them. And my record stands unchallenged.

I have never at any time suggested that the Government did not have authority to declare Dr. Rodney an undesirable inhabitant of Jamaica, not in any way directly or indirectly.

All I have said is, first of all, that I do not like the manner in which it was done. And this is the opinion of every decent Jamaican; and despite every attempt by them to escape it, it has been demonstrated by everything the Prime Minister has said and most of what the Leader of Government Business has said.

I have complained of the fact

that, until today, I did not know the facts. And, indeed, how could I? And these facts have been known to Government for nine long months, and they have sat on them and done nothing. For nine long months, these great protectors and guardians of our security sat on the facts!

Mr. Speaker, who knows who might not have been murdered in his bed if his skin were of the wrong colour in those nine months during which the Government pondered what to do?

But despite all these things, I remain a convinced optimist about the future of this country. I am convinced that out of what has happened in these three or four historic days, good is going to come to Jamaica. And I will say what other things are bound to happen.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this week has taught the Government a salutary lesson. And I believe that at last some of them, and I would venture to include the Prime Minister in that faculty, are capable of learning, like Stephen, and will grow wise on a summer morning. And I believe that the country will benefit because whatever makes for wise Government will benefit the country.

An arrogant Government is never a wise Government.

And I believe, finally, and this is a consideration which ought to be dear to everybody's heart. I believe that out of all this turmoil, the University will become a better place for all the students who live in it. Mr. Speaker, it would be almost impossible to describe the state of chaotic confusion that exists there at this moment. I happen to know a great deal about it.

I believe that good is going to come to the University and I particularly believe that in the relations which must prevail between the University and the Government, that some major improvement is bound to occur.

I would just like to say a few words about the lessons that ought to be learnt.

To begin with, I hope the Government has learnt that the preservation of a sort of Iron Curtain secrecy is not the way to handle a country like Jamaica. More often than not, if you take the public into your confidence, the public will accept your decision in good favour.

And this idea that you take away people's passports or ban them from travelling, or exclude them from Jamaica and refuse to say why, is a mistake. It is not in accordance with the system, and it is not in accordance with everything that is said by leaders in the United Nations, who have to confront this problem every day.

I remember the long debates

that took place last year in Jamaica, when we had in Kingston a conference on the enforcement of human rights. And I remember we had long conferences as to whether it was not wiser to state what charges you had against people and let the public know what you have against the people, and then take action as you think fit. And I am sure that this is dear to the heart of every democrat in this House.

It is good for Jamaica to know that the reason why Dr. Rodney was expelled from this country was because he was engaged in organizing activities which advocated violence and the overthrow of those things which are highly treasured in this country — our progress towards a multi-racial society in which a man is not as good as his skin, but as good as his merit. And anything that tends to undermine our Motto, in spite of our hardship, in spite of our suffering, in spite of our troubles — anything that tends to think that is bad for Jamaica and anything that exposes how we deal with people who violate rules of this sort, is good for Jamaica. It is not good to hide these things; it is good to let the public know.

Mr. Speaker, to get to the very core of what is happening in this case, a wise Government is constantly seeking to anticipate what the public will think and how groups in the community will react. I am ashamed of everybody speaking so unfeelingly, so unthinkingly so inhumanly about our people: civilized people don't think in those ways.

I am ashamed of anybody who is placid about education. The young people of the world are looking at the world around them and mostly they are ashamed of what they see, they are ashamed of what they are brought up in. Jamaica is not the only country that has had a student uprising. Jamaica is very fortunate as a country that our students have not taken enough interest in Jamaica. We are very fortunate to have so placid and quiet a University here. Far be it from the older heads in this country to seek to abuse the young people because when they are inflamed they did not go to seek police permit to organize a march. I know we should seek to avoid the occasion which would attempt them to do it because those who bring temptation upon the young should have — should it be a millstone, Mr. Speaker, put around their necks.

Again, Sir, it is very important to bridge the lines of communication between a University, and a modern University, in a country like Jamaica and the Government, because the University has different points of view about certain problems and it is absolutely imperative for the means to be found to avoid friction between their feelings and the meeting of the

responsibility that the Government has. Finally, it is most important of all not to misjudge the public's feelings. To indulge in certain actions will provoke a chain reaction which will set hot-headed young people marching down the streets to demonstrate before the Prime Minister's residence, and to demonstrate before other important places.

Those who support those actions must anticipate that they are only encouraging all the frustrated and angry young people in Kingston to tag along with them and indulge in actions of violence and robbery.

I totally dismiss this idea that the young people who took part in these demonstrations all around the town, and did damage, were people who had been organized for that purpose. I totally reject it. It is a false assumption; it is an easy inference. You must face up to your own responsibilities for having set off a chain reaction which provoked the very things which those of us who were sensitive enough to realise: in the Corporate Area we are sitting on a volcano all along which will explode at any time.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, if I might say this, it is a wise Government who knows when to consult a trustworthy Leader of the Opposition.

Government Members: We agree with that.

Mr. Norman Manley: Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I have not your power to call the Leader of the House to name a variety of impudent Members so that we will suspend them at the pleasure of the House, but the Prime Minister knows that whenever he has asked me to speak on a matter which is Government's responsibility I have given him the benefit of my most scrupulous, honest and fair advice. (Applause by Opposition)

I know the Prime Minister will not deny that, he is not that sort of person. I believe when the security of the country is threatened and Government is minded to take what might prove drastic actions—I once had to take drastic actions, the power to arrest anybody found on premises subject to their explanation, I believe that difficulty takes place in a two-Party system—it ought to be possible for the Prime Minister to consult with the Leader of the Opposition, call on him and tell him what the troubles were.

He is assured that this particular matter is not going to be turned into a political football. As far as my life in Government is concerned, I have always abided by the principles. Matters of profound national interest cannot be treated on a purely political level.

Having, I hope, made our broad position clear, I assure

the country that I did not have the means of knowing the facts until today. But having no means of knowing the facts before and having been scrupulously careful not to criticize the decision of Government that Dr. Rodney is an undesirable person, let me now state that I am satisfied on those facts that they put before us, but I do not accept the inference drawn from the facts in the paper that the Government was properly advised to take some action to secure that Jamaica was free from the danger of this man. I say that as bluntly and fairly as I can. Can I also add that I am not satisfied with the way it was done. It was provocative and intemperate and done with quite an unnecessary haste, and so I propose to move the following Amendment: to add to the Motion the following sentence:

"Nevertheless, this House regrets the failure of the Government to take more appropriate action at an earlier stage and deplores the inept and provocative manner in which final action was taken."

Now, Sir, I am going to pass on to some more unhappy and regrettable aspects of this matter. I deplore the grossly improper attack that has been made on the Vice Chancellor of the University. (Applause by Opposition).

The Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Norman Manley: I say the Vice Chancellor of the University has broken no rule whatsoever and has committed no impropriety at all. The first breach of rule was committed by the member of Cabinet who gave a statement to the Press. (Loud applause by Opposition Members).

I read in the *Gleaner* that the matter had been considered in Cabinet and that Sir Philip Sherlock had been brought into Cabinet and consulted. How did the *Gleaner* know?

It is perfectly well known how you leak things from Cabinet. (Applause by Opposition Members).

When a member of Cabinet leaks a fact from Cabinet, that is calculated to embarrass and undermine the character of the head of a University, he is entitled to protection. He made no statement; he never said anything except the fact that he had said what it is admitted that he did say.

And now, Sir, let me examine another aspect of the Vice Chancellor. . . . It is a wicked thing to embarrass a man in authority; it is an unkind and offensive thing to undermine the authority of a man in authority in a place difficult at this time to maintain authority at all, for no better purpose than to get first at the top of something you have whipped

up out of your own stupidity.

Look at the facts. It is more than not saying why the man was banned from Jamaica. . . . here is a person who arrived on an airship having been allowed to leave the country; a person under close security watch, whose every movement is watched by Security Officers—I know because I have been in charge of Security—to allow such a person to go for a conference in Canada from which he is to return to his wife and family, to seize him on the ship and take him back, and all under colour that you are taking the advice of the Vice Chancellor who has advised you about nothing at all; and under cover of the proposition that time will not admit of a moment's delay—that is what we are told, the urgency of the matter was so great.

I can pretty well guess what happened, possibly before the Order was made—I accept the Prime Minister's statement that he did not know when the Vice Chancellor was there that this man had gone to Canada—possibly the eyes of the Security Officers were not so keen—but then somebody in the Cabinet happens to know he was in Canada and said, "don't you think it would be a good thing to make an Order that he never lands in Jamaica at all so that we don't have the trouble of getting him out of the island?" I have the strongest suspicion that that is how it happened, and if it didn't happen that way it cannot be a falsehood because I don't know it is false.

It cannot be as bad as the unfortunate lapse of the truth which the Prime Minister has committed to paper, because this is not only bad, it is brazen. Let me recount the facts.

First of all let me bear in mind that the Government has known this man to be a security risk for nearly ten months, they have been fumbling over the question for a long time. Obviously it is not a matter of urgency that it has to be dealt with, and when the Vice Chancellor comes to the Cabinet what is he asked? To terminate this man's employment. When everybody knows that, and nobody better than the Prime Minister, that you can't just call in an employee and dismiss him—at least you have to charge him and give him an opportunity of defending himself. But under this man's contract you put an end to his contract. The Vice Chancellor replied that he had not committed any wrongs outside the terms of his employment and so he is not permitted to dismiss him.

The Speaker: The Member's time is up.

Mr. McNeill: I move that the Member's time be extended by half an hour.

The Speaker puts the Motion

to the vote and it is passed in the Affirmative.

Mr. Norman Manley: It was obvious the Prime Minister contemplated the possibility that he could have been got rid of in a timely way—there was then no possible question of extreme urgency. Then the Prime Minister made it quite clear, he then stated and 'volunteered' as he put it, the Vice Chancellor said, "I can't do it, but you gentlemen should remember that you have the power to do it, you can make such a declaration as will compel him to leave the country, and if you do that naturally the University has to accept the decision."

Imagine anybody daring to say that when he consulted with the University Authorities and reported back to the Prime Minister . . . imagine anybody daring to say that the Cabinet decided to accept the Vice Chancellor's recommendation . . . you should be ashamed of yourselves! You fellows in the Cabinet who are a party to this, should be ashamed of yourselves. Can it be wondered after this if I embrace this opportunity of black-guarding the Government and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Speaker? He has not been untimely warned.

I have been tempted to speak very strongly on this because I do say that in these circumstances an attack on the Vice Chancellor should be deplored. It is calculated to undermine the Parliament.

Now whilst I talk about the University there is another charge that I would have preferred to have been done. The Prime Minister and the Leader of the House have both indicated a strong repugnance of an idea of a West Indies University. Let me beg of them not to do the matter in that way. For good or for evil; for better or for worse, a University of the West Indies is a University of the West Indies.

For the students to be totally deprived of a sense of corporate entity, is bad for the student morale. It is bad for everything that the Head of a Government should set himself deliberately to work to try and put one section of the students against another section.

If we say that a multi-nation University is not in the best interest of Jamaica, let us examine the proposition openly and honourably and fairly and let us decide what is the correct view and be prepared to pay the penalty of that decision in terms of money.

I express no opinion about it at all. I would like to reserve my opinion. But I say that the historical challenge which faces Jamaica at this time . . . and I deplore the fact that the Head of a responsible Government should embrace an opportunity like this, with no particular reference to