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**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

[VOLUME 4]

**PROCEEDING AND DEBATES OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF GUYANA UNDER THE
CONSTITUTION OF GUYANA**

40th Sitting

2 p.m.

Thursday, 24th February, 1971

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker

His Honour the Speaker, Mr. Sase Narain, J.P.

Members of the Government – People's National Congress

Elected Ministers

The Hon. L.F.S. Burnham, S.C.
Prime Minister

Dr. the Hon. P. A. Reid,
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture

The Hon. M. Kasim, A.A.
Minister of Communications

The Hon. H.D. Hoyte, S.C.
Minister of Finance

The Hon. W.G. Carrington,
Minister of Labour and Social Security

The Hon. Miss. S.M. Field – Ridley,
Minister of Health

The Hon. B. Ramsaroop,
Minister of Housing and Reconstruction (Leader of the House)

The Hon. D.A. Singh
Minister of Trade

The Hon. O. E. Clarke,
Minister of Home Affairs

The Hon. C. V. Mingo
Minister of Local Government

Appointed Ministers

The Hon. S.S. Ramphal, S. C.
Attorney – General and Minister of State

The Hon. H. Green,
Minister of Works, Hydraulics and Supply

The Hon. H. O. Jack,
Minister of Mines and Forests

Dr. The Hon. Sylvia Talbot,
Minister of Health

(Absent)

Parliamentary Secretaries

Mr. J. C. Joaquin, J. P.,
Parliamentary Secretaries, Ministry of Finance

Mr. F. Duncan, J. P.,
Parliamentary Secretaries, Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. W. Haynes,
Parliamentary Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister

Mr. Salim,
Parliamentary Secretaries, Ministry of Agriculture (Absent)

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Mr. J. R. Thomas,
Parliamentary Secretaries, Office of the Prime Minister

Mr. C. E. Wrights, J. P.
Parliamentary Secretaries, Ministry of Works, Hydraulic and Supply

Other Members

Mr. J. N. Aaron
Miss M.M. Ackman, Government Whip

Mr. k. Bancroft

Mr. N. J. Bissember

Mr. J. Budhoo, J. P.

Mr. L. I. Chan - A - Sue

Mr. L. I. Correia

Mr. M. Corrica

Mr. E. H. A. Fowler

Mr. J.R. Jordan

Mr. S. M. Saffee

Mr. R. C. Van Sluytman

Mr. M. Zaheeruddeen. J. P.

Mrs. L. E. Willems

(Absent – on leave)

Members of the Opposition

People's Progressive Party

Dr. C. E. Jagan, Leader of the Opposition

Mr. Ram Karren

Mr. R. Chandisingh

Dr. F. H. W. Ramsahoye, S.C.

Mr. D. C. Jagan, J. P., Deputy Speaker

Mr. E. M. G. Wilson

Me. A. M. Hamid, J. P., Opposition Whip

Mr. G. H. Lall, J. P.

Mr. N. Y. Ally

Mr. R. D. Persaud, J. P.

Mr. E. M. Stoby, J. P.

Mr. R. Ally

Mr. E.L. Ambrose

Mrs. L.M. Branco

(Absent – on leave)

(Absent)

Mr. Balchand Persaud
Mr. Bholu Persaud
Mr. I. R. Remington, J. P.
Mrs. R. P. Sahoye
Mr. V. Teekah

(Absent – on leave)

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United Force

Mr. M.F. Singh
Mrs. E. DaSilva
Mr. J. A. Sutton

Independent

Mr. R. E. Checks

OFFICERS

Clerk of the National Assembly – Mr. F. A. Narain

Deputy Clerk of the National Assembly Mr. M. B. Henry

The National Assembly met at 2 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair.*]

Prayers

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER**Leave to Member**

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, I have to announce that the hon. Member Dr. Ramsahoye has been granted leave for two weeks from the 15th February, 1971.

PRESENTATION OF PAPERS AND REPORTS

The following papers were laid:

- 1.(a) Composite Report of the Guyana Airways Corporation for 1967 and 1968;
- (b) Parcel Post (Surface Mail and Air Rates) (Amendment) Order, 1971 (No. 12) made under section 16 (2) of the Post and Telegraph Ordinance, Chapter 132, on the 11th of February, 1971, and published in the Gazette on the 20th of February, 1971. [**The Minister of Communications**]
2. Naarstigheids/Union Local Government District (Constitution) (Amendment) order, 1971 (No. 6), made under section 33 of the Municipal and District Councils Act, 1969 (No. 24), on the 11th of January, 1971 and published in the Gazette on the 16th of January, 1971. [**The Minister of Local Government**]

QUESTIONS TO MINISTERS

The Minister of Trade (Leader of the House) (Mr. Ramsaroop): Mr. Speaker, may I with respect ask that the Answers to the Questions listed on today's Order Paper be deferred.

Sausage-making Machine at Guyana Marketing Corporation

Mrs. DaSilva: Mr. Speaker, may I be allowed to say that notice of this Question was given since 26th February, 1970, and the matter is no longer relevant as the matter was resolved on 26th November, 1970. Sausages are being made. With your permission, sir, I wish to withdraw the question.

Question No. 6, by leave, withdrawn.

Questions No. 7 and 8, by leave, deferred.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS – FIRST READING

The following Bills were introduced and read the First time:

Rice Farmers (Security of Tenure) (Amendment) Bill, 1971 [**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture**]

Trade (Amendment) Bill, 1971 [**The Minister of Trade**]
Minerals Bill, 1971 [**The Minister of Mines and Forests**]

PUBLIC BUSINESS

MOTIONS

DEATH OF MRS. JESSIE MORRIS (nee BURNHAM)

The Leader of the Opposition (Dr. Jagan): Mr. Speaker, the Guyanese nation has heard with deep regret about the untimely death of Mrs. Jessie Morris, a former member of this House. Mrs. Morris not only played a big role as member of the House of Assembly but contributed greatly to the political development of this country. She made a contribution at a time when Guyana was aspiring to nationhood, and when there were many hesitant souls who did not want to go forward to bring an end to colonialism. Unfortunately, she has died at a very young age and has not, therefore, lived to see that what she fought for would have come to fruition. She, like many of us, questioned the road on which this country is embarked, but that is the right of Guyanese like herself and I feel sure that many will regret her untimely death at this time. I wish, therefore, to move the Motion:

“Be it resolved that this National Assembly expresses its deep regret at the death of Mrs. Jessie Morris and its desire that its sympathies be conveyed to her relatives.”

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture (Dr. Reid): Mr. Speaker, I wish to second the Motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and to say that we on this side of the House also regret the death of an active member of the People’s progressive Party as well as one who helped to bring people in this country to political consciousness.

I must remark that in those days when the struggle was new it must have taken some courage in men, and more so in women, to come forward to help to mobilize people and to lead the struggle for freedom and independence.

I beg to second the Motion.

Mr. M.F. Singh: Mr. Speaker, I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the previous speaker. I did not have the pleasure of being in this House when Mrs. Jessie Morris – at that time she was Miss Jessie Burnham – was a member but I did know her and I had the pleasure of debating in the Dargan Shield debate against her as a member of the B.H.S. team as far back as 1950. I must say that at that time I was very impressed with her as a speaker. I think her death is indeed a very sad loss and I would wish to support the Motion moved and seconded.

Mrs. DaSilva: Mr. Speaker, as I have done in the past, I wish on behalf of the women in this House to offer our sincere sympathy to the family and the associates of Mrs. Jessie Morris. We are, indeed, very sorry to learn of her death. Death is a time when one does not go into people’s political beliefs or what they have done and said, whether one agrees with them or not. Mrs. Morris was one of the first of the few women in this country who had the guts – if we may use the word – to stand up and fight for what they believed was right. Guyana needs more women like that whether we agree or disagree with the way they do it.

I wish to associate the women of this House, and I am sure the women of this country, in offering our sympathy and in supporting the Motion.

2.30 p.m.

Motion put, and agreed to.

The Assembly stood in silence for one minute.

MOTION

LEGISLATION TO INSTITUTE THE METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT

“Whereas the international system of measurements is at present based on the metric system;

And whereas it is expected that, by 1980, the whole world will have adopted the metric system;

And whereas the United Kingdom will be converting fully to decimal currency on February 15, 1971, and in consonance with other Commonwealth states, in also consonance with other Commonwealth states, is also converting as rapidly as possible to the metric system;

And whereas in future all General Certificate of Education papers will be set in this system;

And whereas in Guyana’s schools and colleges all text books do not teach the metric system;

Be it resolved that urgent steps be taken to ensure that emphasis be placed on the metric system in our schools and colleges:

And be it further resolved that legislation be enacted to institute the metric system in commerce and industry as early as possible.” [Mr. Teekah]

Mr. Teekah: Mr. Speaker, it augurs well for the future of Guyana that a Motion coming from the Opposition Benches is placed on the Order Paper. Coming on the heels of the appointment of a new leader of the House. I ask myself: Who is responsible for this innovation?

I would crave your indulgence, sir, to say that there are many other very important Motions submitted by the Opposition since 1969 I would ask you to see fit that they be put on the Order Paper in future.

They are as follows:

1. Citizenship of persons born in Commonwealth Countries who have been brought to Guyana by their parents or guardians and who have lived all their lives in Guyana – by Dr. C.B. Jagan in March 1969.
2. Increase in rice prices – by Mr. R.D. Persaud in August 1969.
3. Full-time tuition at the University of Guyana before the Autumn Term, 1971, and payment of stipends to students – by Mr. Teekah. That was tabled on the 4th September, 1969.
4. Abolition of Overseas voting in general elections – by Dr. C.B. Jagan on the 10th September, 1969.
5. Revision of law for voting by proxy – by Dr. C.B. Jagan on the 10th September, 1969.
6. Counting of votes at polling stations – by Dr. C.B. Jagan on the 10th September, 1969.
7. Seating of People's Republic of China at United Nations – by Dr. C.B. Jagan on the 22nd November, 1969; and
8. Payment of benefit under the National Insurance Scheme at rates not less than under Workmen's Compensation – by Mr. Harry Lall.

I just brought those eight very important Motions to your attention with the hope that in the very near future we will see them placed on the Order Paper of this House.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in introducing this Motion standing in my name, I wish to say, first of all, that it seeks, in short, to have parliamentary approval for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in Guyana. In the world today, the majority of countries use the metric

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system of weights and measures. More and more, it is essential – since we are of necessity compelled to play a more important role in the international community – to convert this system of weights and measures. We are forced to do so, especially by the fact that quite recently Britain and some thirty other Commonwealth Countries have decided to adopt the metric system. And by British adopting the metric system certain definite repercussions must take place. As a consequence, Guyana with the old imperial system of weights and measures will be seriously affected.

The metric system of weights and measures is a fairly old system. Today, it is more or less an international system because it is very simple and very accurate. This system was introduced in 1790 by Professor Talleyrand immediately after the French Revolution. In 1795 it was formally adopted in France. Four years later, in 1799, ten other countries adopted the metric system. In 1875, there was a Metric Convention in Paris and at this Convention seventeen countries decided to accept the metric system of weights and measures as their system.

After the metric convention in Paris, there was set up an international bureau of weights and measures and from then on the metric system has been rapidly gaining international acceptance as the most accurate system. The bureau from those days is still located in Paris and it is now the permanent secretariat of the General Conference of Weights and Measures.

In our world of today, about one hundred and thirty nations accept the metric system of weights and measures. As a matter of fact, they are by far the vast majority of nations in the world. Of course, the only exceptions are the English-speaking nations who, over the past one and a half decades, saw a break-through by India in 1955. India adopted the metric system of

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weights and measures in 1955 and afterwards many East African countries found it necessary to do so. They are today working vigorously to change over from the Imperial system inherited from the ancient Roman to the more modern, accurate, and scientific metric system.

The decision by the United Kingdom to go metric will definitely affect Guyana and the Commonwealth Caribbean. First of all, the G.C.E. papers will be fixed in the metric system and since we at the General Certificate of Education level use the London University examination, it is important that we ensure that our schools and colleges emphasise the teaching of the metric system in order to ensure reasonable success at such examinations in the future.

That apart, Mr. Speaker, there are other serious effects which the conversion by Britain to metric will have on our country and the Commonwealth Caribbean. According to the statistics, this region imports some 30 per cent of its goods from Britain. The fact that Britain has gone metric, and it is projected that by 1975 there will be a complete conversion to metric in the United Kingdom, means that more and more commodities from Britain will be manufactured in metric dimensions, and those commodities which were previously imported using the old Imperial weights and measures will become, and the British have said so, "specials". We will still be able to obtain them, at least for a while, but they will be obtainable at a higher price in the future.

It means that Britain, from where we get 30 per cent of our total imports, having a great demand for her manufactured goods from countries which have already gone metric, will be striving to fulfil those orders, and therefore, less and less will Britain put emphasis on the production of goods using the old imperial dimensions. Mr. Speaker, in the foreseeable future, it is without doubt that very important commodities will become unobtainable if we are to continue placing our orders using the old Imperial weights and measures. Among these will be text books, manuals, research materials in science and technology and mathematics, and this would cause serious hardships in a country like ours.

I have been doing some research and I have found that a very popular car here, the latest model has been manufactured according to the metric system and it means that endless problems will face our engineers and our mechanics in the future if we do not undertake the teaching of the

metric system in the schools and colleges of Guyana, and if a programme is not launched to educate our people in this system.

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It must be remembered too that our Latin American neighbours, with whom we strive daily to effect closer relations, especially economic relations, are all using the metric system and trade could even be curtailed if we do not prepare ourselves for using the metric system when carrying on our business.

I am sure the hon. Minister of Trade will agree that some importers, when placing their orders, make it a point that exporters weigh or measure their goods by the metric system. This, to them, is a pre-requisite for placing orders. Young Guyana cannot afford, because of a lack of knowledge, lack of capacity, or lack of know-how, to lose any trade which may accrue to her.

I am sure it will not demand much more from me to win the support of the Government to have this Motion passed today. Assuming that it is passed, I would want to suggest that in order to effect a smooth change-over from the imperial system to the metric system a Metrication Board should be set up, as obtains in Britain, to carry out as smoothly as possible this change-over which has been painful in some countries.

I wish to suggest, too, that instructions be given to the Ministry of Education to be passed on to the heads of the various schools and colleges that the metric system should be emphasized in schools. The young generation in Guyana would then be taken care of. But what about those who are not attending schools at the present time, the adult population? I suggest that the Ministry of Education, in conjunction with the Ministry of Information – and there can be no problem as far as this is concerned because one Minister at present holds both portfolios – carry out a programme aimed at educating the adult population and using to their best advantage the news media, the radio, the Press and posters which will show certain essentials. I also think that

pamphlets should be written as simply as possible stating what is the new system of weights and measures. It can clearly be envisaged that a man coming from abroad may ask an attendant at a gasoline station for five litres of gas and the attendant would know about five gallons or five pints but not five litres. It is important, therefore, that the adult population be taken care of and this should not escape the attention of the Government.

With these few words, I now move the Motion standing in my name and commend it to my colleagues in the House for their support. *[Applause]*

Mr. Sutton: Mr. Speaker, I beg to second the Motion moved by the hon. Member. We on this side of the Opposition will certainly support this Motion because we are absolutely certain that members of the Government will find no difficulty in accepting it and that they will see the need to make preparations far in advance for a situation that is bound to arise so that when it arises no serious inconvenience will be caused.

As the hon. Member said, the United Kingdom is about to change over to the metric system. The authorities hope that this change will be fully instituted by 1975. We here have never found a great need for the metric system simply because the great proportion of our trade has been done over the years with Great Britain and because it appeared that, as members of the Commonwealth, a very significant proportion of our trade would continue to be done with the United Kingdom.

It would appear, however, that it would be in our interest to see that we get closer to the metric system than we are now. I do not think it is necessary to remind this House that we have all been taught this system in school at some time or another and the degree to which we have been instructed in the whole system depends on the school we went to and how far advanced in the school.

However, we have never really been induced to think in the metric system. It has now been deemed necessary for those countries that have not been using the metric system generally

to become more conversant with it because the greater part of the world is finding it desirable and even necessary to have more than a passing knowledge of it.

3 p.m.

But I am sure the need will be recognized, if the Government accepts this motion. If a proper purpose is going to be served in the near future – if greater emphasis is to be put on the metric system – the system will have to be introduced gradually. The Government cannot at this stage stop completely the teaching of the other system that we have become so accustomed to until we are certain people have become sufficiently conversant with the metric system and are in it thinking fluently.

The Government must also realize that because we will be doing such a comparatively smaller trade with the world as a whole and particularly with the nations which use the metric system our total use of the system will probably depend on factors which we will not control. In other words, the small commercial countries of Europe will have to fashion their method of trading on what the big trading blocs of the world do, because when these people switch to the metric system they do not ask you if you are conversant or whether you are not conversant; they just send you documents and expect you will take the necessary steps and put them in force.

Therefore, the sooner we take steps in order to become more closely conversant with the metric system through our schools, the better off we will be. And when it becomes rather more suitable than it is now we will find ourselves in a position where the switch-over will be convenient and there will be no blood and tears. We on this side of the House take pleasure in supporting this Motion and commend it to the Government.

Mr. Wilson *rose* –

Mr. Speaker: The Motion is now proposed. The hon. Member Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson: Mr. Speaker, I desire to make just a small contribution. When I was a teacher, I found my fellow teachers scared to introduce the metric system to the children. It is my observation that the system is not different from the ordinary system of notation. The metric system is in tens. As a teacher, I used to introduce it to very young students by showing that it is like this: ten hundreds make one thousand, ten meters make one decameter, and so on. Teachers get scared and it is easier; you just have to shift the figures. I would offer my services in the Adult Education Department.

I just want to add this part, because I know when it is started in the schools, you will hear the teachers say, "Do you mean that we have to teach the metric system?" From the time the child learns to write "21" he is using the metric system. It is very simple, and I trust that when this system is introduced we shall go forward very rapidly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Hoyte): Mr. Speaker, may I congratulate the hon. Member Mr. Teekah, first of all, for introducing this kind of Motion and, secondly, for the scholarly and lucid presentation he has made.

May I say at the very outset state that the Government accepts the Motion and supports it. Metrication is part of the Government's thinking and part of the Government's proposal for restructuring the basic institutions in this country with a view to increasing efficiency at every level of Guyanese life. But it has gone beyond the stage of thinking, because valuable work is being done in this field. In July 1969 at a CARIFTA Council of Ministers meeting held in Georgetown, a decision was taken with respect to metrication. That decision was as follows:

"That each member territory should establish a national committee consisting of representatives of the public and private sectors to enquire into and determine the desirability and practicability of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures."

Consequent upon that decision, the Government appointed a National Committee consisting of members of the private sector and members of the public sector. From the private sector representatives came from the Chambers of Commerce, the Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry and from the Guyana Manufacturers Association. From the public sector, representatives came from the Ministry of Finance, particularly from the Department of Customs and Excise, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Trade. Representatives also came from the University of Guyana and the Guyana Development Corporation.

That Committee has worked actively and consistently, and I have been advised that the draft Report has already been prepared and is even now being circulated to organizations, which are involved, to provide members of the Committee with an opportunity for comments before the Report is faired for transmission to the Government.

Now, metrication is a matter of fact over the greater part of the world. The United Nations has classified some 130 countries as being metric and among the countries which are not metric as the hon. Member Mr. Teekah rightly pointed out, you find the English-speaking group. Even in that group, as the hon. Member also indicated, there is a great movement now towards adopting the metric system. In 1955, India adopted that system. Again, I am grateful to the hon. Member for making this point, but I have repeated it merely to indicate the point I will make later on, that is, that this transition is not an easy matter and cannot be done overnight; because India adopted metrication in 1955 and even now, in 1971, the system is not fully completed in the country.

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But the example set by India was, of course, followed by other English-speaking countries, for example, it took the United Kingdom fifteen months to decimalize, and it has set up a phasing of its system with a target year of 1975 for full decimalization. Australia and New

Zealand, I think also in 1969, adopted reports of committees appointed by their respective governments recommending that their countries should go metric, and both the governments of Australia and New Zealand are committed to going metric, as also is the Government of Eire whose economy is closely linked to that of the United Kingdom and which closely follows the English lead. The East African countries also are going metric and, today, the statistics tell us that some 90 per cent of the world's population use the metric system, and 75 per cent of the world's trade is conducted in this system.

Against this background, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the smaller developing countries like Guyana to refrain from getting into the stream of metrication. Of course, the countries which, like Guyana, remain outside the stream of metrication are the United States and Canada. One understands the position of the United States which has not felt the urge because only about 4 per cent of its G.D.P. is exported. This is a small percentage, but even in the United States, there are movements towards a changeover, and the 1968 congress appointed a committee to consider the implications and feasibility of metrication in the United States. I believe that committee is due to report this year.

For Guyana, metrication has many advantages which were explored by the hon. Member Mr. Teekah. I do not propose to go over them, but merely to say that the metric system commends itself because it is a simple system, a comprehensive system of unities, which the hon. Member Mr. Wilson was kind enough to demonstrate to us in so school masterly a fashion. Moreover, it is completely logical and rational. Indeed, in 1954, the world regulatory body, the General Conference of Weights and Measures adopted the system which is popularly called the ISC, the International Standards Committee, which makes fair to become the system which will be accepted by the various countries. And, thirdly, the metric system has the advantage of being a system which can easily be adopted on a universal scale. For those reasons, it commends itself to every developing country and particularly to Guyana.

It must not be thought, however, that metrication is simple or that it is something which could be achieved in a short space of time. I referred to the fact that a highly sophisticated country like the United Kingdom has a long phasing which hopefully will be completed in 1975. In Guyana, I understand that projections are something in the nature of seven years. That may be hopeful or accurate but it is an indication of the length of time of transition.

Also, a change over to the metric system will involve costs. There will be the cost of re-training and re-education. There will be the cost of the replacing of equipment and metrication of equipment. There will be short-term costs in terms of efficiency while the re-training is going on and the transition is taking place, and, of course, there will be costs which will be involved in carrying dual stocks during the transition period.

What these costs are in terms of money is impossible to quantify because there are so many imponderables; but the fact remains that it will cost the nation something. The costs may be high or they may be low in the short-run; but we are satisfied the benefits in the long run will be worth the costs which will have to be paid.

The hon. Member in his Motion referred to education, and recommends that urgent steps be taken to ensure that emphasis is placed on the teaching of the metric system in our schools and colleges. That is very important. In point of fact, the whole projection of a change over to the metric system must be placed on massive programme of education and not only for school children, because in the short run, that aspect will be least important; but you will have to re-train and educate your housewives, your artisans, your mechanics, your electricians, your clerks, and more important, your teachers. All of these are matters which we have to take into account and which will have to be done.

It will be an immense national programme. It will be a programme that will cause some dislocation, that will cost the nation in terms of money, and in the short term, in terms of efficiency; but the benefits in the long run, we are satisfied, will be great, the benefits of having a

simple system, the benefits of making purchases in an expanding market which ultimately will probably become the world market. Having to buy in such a market will bring benefits in the cost of standardized equipment, rather than having to remain out of the stream and having to purchase equipment which is being produced, as the hon. Member said, for a specialized market or having to face the difficulty of not getting the equipment at all.

Because of all these reasons, because of the fact that the Caribbean region is looking to metrication, because of the fact that even now, the Trinidad Government has already received its report of the committee headed by Dr. Inbert of the University of the West Indies, because other Caribbean territories are applying their minds to this particular question, Guyana supports the principle of metrication. Government accepts the Motion proposed by the hon. Member Mr. Teekah and wishes to assure this honourable House that work is already being done. We hope that when we receive that report, in harmony with the other members of the CARIFTA area, we will move forward to urgent and orderly transition into the metric system of weights and measures.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member Mr. Teekah wish to reply?

Mr. Teekah: Mr. Speaker, all I wish to say is, on behalf of the P.P.P. I am not grateful for the support from the United Force and from the Government, for this Motion.

Mr. Speaker: I now ask the Clerk to read the Motion.

[The Clerk reads the Motion]

3.20 p.m.

Question put, and agreed to.

Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

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Resolved, "That this Assembly do now adjourn until Thursday, 25th February, 1971, at 2 p.m." [Mr. Ramsaroop]

Adjourned accordingly at 3.22 p.m.
