

Hansard and -*[Interruption.]*

John Vice
Editor of Debates
House of Lords

ADJOURNMENT

Motion made, and Question proposed, That this House do now adjourn.—[Mr. John Ellis.]

Grave disorder having arisen in the House, Mr. SPEAKER, pursuant to Standing Order No. 26 (Power of Mr. Speaker to adjourn House or suspend sitting), suspended the sitting for 20 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 10.34 p.m.

10.54 p.m.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Speaker : Order. There have been scenes of grave disorder here tonight. I adjourn the House, without Question put, until tomorrow.

Adjourned at six minutes to Eleven o'clock without Question put.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Friday 28th May 1976

The House met at Eleven o'clock

PRAYERS

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. Heseltine : Last night, Mr. Speaker, I removed the Mace from its position. I deeply regret my action. I was hoping to be able to apologise to you and the House when you returned to the Chair last night. That was not possible, and I now take this first opportunity of apologising unreservedly.

AIRCRAFT AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES BILL (DIVISION)

Mr. Douglas-Mann : On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. It arises out of the voting last night. I understand from reports that the result of that vote arose as a consequence, it is suggested, of a breach of a "pair". I do not know whether that is the case, and I appreciate that pairing arrangements are not a matter for the House. But it is a substantial convention of the constitution that there should be such pairing arrangements, and in any other context a result achieved as a result of a breach of such an arrangement would not be a valid result. In those circumstances, I feel that it would be appropriate if the Patronage Secretary were to make a statement to the House, either now or after the recess, about the circumstances

mean disgraceful scenes for and hon. Members on both House. It does no good to democracy or to the future of the institutions in this country such as those which occur are repeated in the future. A firm decision will be taken in future we do not have the kind as a result of the behaviour of hon. and hon. Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker : May I say that I gave careful consideration to whether I should make a statement this morning. I have been in the House for many years. I have witnessed many times when tempers have become very hot, and hon. Members have said things which they regret afterwards. I hope that you will remember that any action which undermines the dignity of this House undermines its authority both here and in the country.

Mrs. Thatcher : On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. In view of the order of the hon. Member for Morden (Mr. Douglas-Mann) I ask, through you, whether the Patronage Secretary will make a statement, or alternatively, whether the Secretary will say whether he intends to take a vote taken last night to stand or not to help us all, because the House is not a fair dealing on which the "channels" work has been destroyed.

Mr. Speaker : I have no statement from anyone other than the Patronage Secretary of the House to make at this time. Statement.



Notes on the Debates in the House of Lords Officially Taken by Henry Elsing, Clerk of the Parliaments, AD 1621

L. SAYE. He knewe of the sophsticacion, for he offers to discover yt for the good service of the comonwelthe.

L. SHEFFIELD. Fowles denies not his knowledge, but sayes—

L WALLINGFORD. Fowles knewe of yt, and lykyd yt so well that he offred him a house and 100 marks per annum to be ymployed by him only.

Q2. Whether John Blount shalbe burnt in the forehead or not? Agreed per pluries not to be branded in the foreheade.



Queen Anne
addressing
the Lords,
1708



House of Lords, 19.6.14



[VISCOUNT TENBY]
gifted professionals who have added considerably to the work of this House and to its reputation outside.

I conclude by reverting to the two reports with 15 years between them, and list some of the agreements: the desirability of no one party having an absolute majority—we said that 15 years ago; the importance of keeping independent representation; the creation of a suitable total of committed working Peers to deal with the increasing workload. As an aside, a total of 450 seems about right, but as with the thorny problem of retirement, absolute cut-off figures can sometimes be an albatross around the neck if circumstances change in any way. The final point of agreement, the worst scenario of all that we envisaged was ineffectual tinkering with the constitution over a number of years.

As has been said already this afternoon, the Parliament Act 1911 was intended as an interim measure, pending comprehensive reform. I suppose that 104 years is a

sit in this House. That is a total of 26. Compared with the other religions that I mentioned, which may have some limited representation through the Cross Benches, that is an extraordinary number which could hardly be justified in the long term. However, when changes are made in this House, the short term seems to become the long term. I am not sure whether the Bishops would agree with me but surely, in any new House, the representation of Bishops must be changed. [*Interruption.*] There we have the usual mix of views from the Liberal Democrat Benches.

Lord Lea of Crondall: I ask my noble friend Lord Borrie to note not only the long history of many centuries but that the established church is part of the equation, as are prayers at the beginning of the Sitting. This would widen considerably what the constitutional commission would look at. Could this not be considered by a different constitutional commission? That needs to be thought about.

NOS.nl



(Klap en gerinkel)

Mevrouw **Klijnsma** (PvdA): Oh, god! Die ging rakelings langs u heen.

De **voorzitter**: Er viel een lamp omlaag. Ik schors de vergadering enige ogenblikken. Even bijkomen.

De vergadering wordt enkele ogenblikken geschorst.

De **voorzitter**: Ik zie dat de minister alweer terug is. Minister, wij willen eigenlijk nog even tien minuten schorsen om de boel op te ruimen voordat u verder gaat. Ik stel voor dat ik u in het ledenrestaurant op een versnapering trakteer. Pardon, ik vergis mij, de heer Bakker trakteert!

De vergadering wordt van 14.15 uur tot 14.30 uur geschorst

(Bang and crash)

Ms **Klijnsma** (PvdA): Oh, god! That missed you by inches.

Speaker: A lamp just fell down. I adjourn the meeting for a few moments. Catch our breaths. The meeting is adjourned for a few moments.



(House of Commons Hansard, Canada, 21.2.07)

Right Hon. Stephen Harper (Prime Minister, CPC): Mr. Speaker, obviously the Liberal Party opposes the change we have made, which is to give the police a voice in this process. I am not surprised, given what I am reading in *The Vancouver Sun* today, when I read this how the Liberal Party makes decisions: “*The Vancouver Sun* has learned that the father-in-law of the member of Parliament for Mississauga—Brampton South--”.

Some hon. members: Oh, oh!

The Speaker: Order, please. We are wasting a lot of time. The right hon. Prime Minister has the floor.

Right Hon. Stephen Harper: Mr. Speaker, I am simply reading what *The Vancouver Sun* reported.

Some hon. members: Oh, oh!

The Speaker: Order, please. We can go straight to the Bloc question if that is the preference. We are wasting time.

Some hon. members: Oh, oh!

The Speaker: The hon. member for Laurier—Sainte-Marie.

El señor **MINISTRO DE JUSTICIA** (Ruiz-Gallardón Jiménez): Gracias, señor presidente.

En primer lugar, una cuestión de forma, señora diputada. Me pregunta si el Gobierno tiene intención de suprimir el artículo 318 bis del proyecto de ley de reforma del Código Penal. No se conoce usted el Reglamento de esta Cámara. Una vez que un proyecto sale del Consejo de Ministros y es calificado por la Cámara el Gobierno no puede suprimir ningún artículo. Usted puede suprimir un artículo, cualquier grupo parlamentario, pero el Gobierno no tiene ninguna facultad para hacerlo. **(Varias mujeres desnudas de cintura para arriba gritan desde la tribuna de invitados exhibiendo escrita sobre su cuerpo la frase: «Aborto es sagrado».—Aplausos de la señora De las Heras Ladera.—Un señor diputado: ¡Fuera, hombre!—Son desalojadas por los servicios de la Cámara).**

El señor **PRESIDENTE**: Procedan con cuidado. **(Rumores.—Pausa).**
Vamos a reanudar la sesión. Tenía usted la palabra, señor ministro.

El señor **MINISTRO DE JUSTICIA** (Ruiz-Gallardón Jiménez): Gracias, señor presidente.

Me extrañaba que el tono respecto de la materia que estábamos hablando fuese objeto de un grito tan imposible de entender como aborto es sagrado, pero que encima se aplauda por los diputados de Izquierda Unida la interrupción de la sesión parlamentaria es algo que me extraña mucho más. **(Aplausos).**

Señora diputada, de acuerdo con la redacción que el Gobierno ha remitido a esta Cámara, jamás —repito, jamás— cualquier ayuda realizada a los inmigrantes cuando es concebida como prestación de ayuda humanitaria será punible. El párrafo 2 del artículo 318 que usted cita dice: Los hechos no serán punibles cuando el objetivo perseguido por el autor fuera únicamente prestar ayuda humanitaria a la persona que se trate. Señora diputada, las mafias, los grupos organizados, los tratantes de personas que ponen en peligro su vida, estarán castigados por el Código Penal español; los que realicen ayuda humanitaria, jamás.

Gracias, señor presidente.

(Several women, naked from the waist up, shouted from the gallery and displayed the phrase "Abortion is Sacred" written on their bodies. Senora De las Heras Ladera applauded. One senior deputy said: "Get out!" The women were evicted by the doorkeepers).

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aborto es sagrado golpe



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Aborto es sagrado. Jóvenes interrumpen el congreso semi desnudas.



Javier Torres

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What Katie Did

AD by What Katie Did

30,696 views

4:22



Los 5 casos más impactantes de sexo con extraterrestres

by Atraviesa lo desconocido

55,884 views

16:04



Sobre la ley del aborto: "Rouco Varela es el representante del demonio"

by Post Noticias

12,454 views

3:53



(En este momento, y cuando eran aproximadamente las dieciocho horas y veinte minutos, tras escucharse en el pasillo algunos disparos y gritos de «¡Fuego, fuego!» y «¡Al suelo todo el mundo!» interrumpe en el hemiciclo un número elevado de gente armada y con uniforme de la Guardia Civil,

que se sitúa en lugares estratégicos, amenaza por la fuerza a la Presidencia y, tras un altercado con el Vicepresidente Primero del Gobierno, Teniente General Gutiérrez Mellado, conmina a todos a tirarse al suelo, sonando ráfagas de metralleta. Queda interrumpida la sesión.)

(At that moment, around 6.20 pm, after gunshots had been heard in the corridor along with shouts of "Fire! Fire!" and "Everybody down!", a large number of men in Guardia Civil uniform burst into the Chamber, took up strategic positions, forcibly threatened the President and, after an altercation with the First Vice-President of the Government, Lieutenant-General Gutierrez Mellado, told everyone to get down on the floor, while bursts of machine-gun fire rang out. The sitting was adjourned.)

Oram, L.
Parry, L.
Peston, L. [Teller.]
Phillips, B.
Ponsonby of Shulbrede, L.
Prys-Davies, L.
Raglan, L.
Rea, L.
Ritchie of Dundee, L.
Robson of Kiddington, B.
Rochester, Bp.
Seear, B.
Serota, B.

Turner of Camden, B.
Underhill, L.
Wallace of Coslany, L.
Wedderburn of Charlton, L.
Wells-Pestell, L.
White, B.
Wigoder, L.
Williams of Elvel, L.
Willis, L. [Teller.]
Wilson of Rievaulx, L.
York, Abp.
Zuckerman, L.

Resolved in the affirmative, and Clause 28, as amended, agreed to accordingly.

[Interruption.]

5.8 p.m.

Clause 29 agreed to.

The Earl of Caithness moved Amendment No. 120BA:

After Clause 29, insert the following new clause:

("Additional powers for auditors of local authorities etc.

—(1) After section 25 of the Local Government Finance Act 1982 there shall be inserted the sections set out in Schedule [Sections to be inserted in Part III of Local Government Finance Act 1982] to this Act.

(2) In section 16 of that Act (auditor's right to obtain documents and information) for the words "for the purposes of the audit", in each place where they occur, there shall be substituted "for the purposes of his functions under this Act".

(3) This section and that Schedule shall come into force at the end of the period of two months beginning with the day on which this Act is passed.

(4) This section and that Schedule shall extend to England and Wales only.").

The noble Earl said: In speaking to Amendment No. 120BA, I should also like to speak to Amendment No. 120F. The new clause and schedule empower—

Lord McIntosh of Haringey: Perhaps I may interrupt the noble Earl. The microphones are not working and we are having difficulty in hearing him.

The Earl of Caithness: This new clause and the new schedule empower auditors to take early action to secure the compliance by authorities with the law governing their financial affairs. These provisions arise from widespread dissatisfaction over the long

as a result of that protracted and costly procedure that the auditors have sometimes appeared reluctant to exercise to the full their existing powers.

In considering audit procedures the Widdicombe Committee acknowledged those criticisms. The provisions in the amendments derive from the committee's recommendations that the audit service should be empowered to apply legal remedies more quickly to stop a local authority incurring unlawful expenditure or loss. We consulted widely on the Widdicombe Committee's report and we also consulted local government and the accountancy profession on our specific proposals in this area. The responses of those bodies that indicated agreement to their views being made public have been placed in the Library.

The general effect of the amendments is to enable the appointed auditor of an authority to act directly to issue an order to prevent the authority from incurring unlawful expenditure or loss or from entering an unlawful item of account. Auditors will also be able to make an application to the courts for judicial review of a decision or failure to act by an authority which would have an effect on the accounts.

I do not submit that substantial breaches of the law by authorities—and it is against such that these powers are addressed—are a frequent or widespread occurrence, but we have seen how the attempts of certain authorities to defy and evade government expenditure controls have led to the erosion of sound financial management practices. As a result, several of those authorities are courting financial disaster. Some of the practices employed are grossly imprudent and others are apparently illegal. Where there are significant breaches of the law in prospect, whether of statute or common law fiduciary duty, these provisions will equip the auditor to deal with them quickly and to ensure that the authority's finances remain on a proper and lawful footing.

I believe that these amendments extend the scope of the existing audit legislation in an important and sensible way. In giving auditors the power to challenge unlawful actions at an early stage, we can reduce the risk of authorities getting into difficulties as a result of spending illegally or incurring unlawful





Hansard, House of Representatives, 22.2.08, p. 1282

Mr HARTSUYKER—We want the Prime Minister here. I want Kevin Rudd to hear what 150 jobs—

The member for Canning displaying a placard—

Honourable members interjecting—

The DEPUTY SPEAKER (Ms AE Burke)—Order! The member for Cowper will resume his seat. The member for Cowper will resume his seat. The member for Cowper will resume his seat! The member for Cowper will remove himself from the House under standing order 94(a) for ignoring my call.

Mr Albanese—Madam Deputy Speaker, I rise on a point of order. As the Leader of the Opposition knows, the Prime Minister is today visiting Indigenous communities in Walgett and then visiting flood victims in Mackay. That is what the Prime Minister is doing today. This is an extraordinary breach of the protocols of this House that the member here is continuing with. Madam Deputy Speaker, I ask that you take action on this disorderly conduct.

Mr Abbott—Madam Deputy Speaker, on a point of order: I presume you are about to sit him down because that was not a point of order.

Commons, 19.5.04



Commons Hansard, 19.5.04, col. 974

Mr. Howard: I can assure the Prime Minister that no one is plotting against my leadership. But everyone will notice that he did not answer the question. What everyone will want to know is whether if they vote Blair, they will get Brown. This week the Leader of the House said that the Prime Minister has hit a "really big sticky patch", the worst of his premiership; the Secretary of State for Health gave members of the Cabinet a dressing-down; the Chancellor issued a one-paragraph statement of support; and the Chancellor and the Deputy Prime Minister have been discussing a "smooth transition" at an oyster bar in Argyll. Is it not the case that the most senior members of the Prime Minister's Cabinet—the two people he is sitting between now—have stitched him up like a kipper?

The Prime Minister: It is interesting how the right hon. and learned Gentleman never wants to discuss the issues. I wonder why—*[Interruption.]*

Mr. Speaker: Order. The House is suspended.

12.18 pm

Sitting suspended.

Commons, 15.9.04



Commons Hansard, 15 Sept 2004, col. 1337

Mr. Gray: If I may correct the Minister, I think I am right in saying that ACPO, in the form of Chief Superintendent Alastair McWhirter, has made it clear on several occasions that the police do not want a ban. *[Interruption.]* The Minister has made his point and we should get on—*[Interruption.]*

4.22 pm

Sitting suspended.

4.41 pm

On resuming—

David Winnick (Walsall, North) (Lab): On a point of order, Madam Deputy Speaker. We have witnessed the most disgraceful act of hooliganism in years directed against Members of this Chamber. It was a breach of privilege first and foremost. What steps will be taken to hold an investigation, which there must be, into that breach? ...

Sir Stuart Bell (Middlesbrough) (Lab): Further to that point of order, Madam Deputy Speaker. Is it not a fact that not since Charles I came to this House has there been such an invasion? Is it not appropriate that our security is not only enhanced but enhanced in such a way that such an event can never happen again?



Lord Burford, 1999

This bill, drafted in Brussels, is treason. What we are witnessing is the abolition of Britain. Before us lies the wasteland: no Queen, no culture, no sovereignty, no freedom. Stand up for your Queen and country and vote this bill down!

[THE LORD CHANCELLOR]

Bill. However, I have to say that a principal benefit of the new reforms is that the state will support only lawyers who are quality assured and lawyers who have sufficient qualifications and expertise to undertake cases calling for these qualities.

House of Lords Bill

3.24 p.m.

[*Interruption.*]

Read a third time.

Clause 2 [*Exception from section 1*]:

The Lord Chancellor moved Amendment No. 1:

Page 1, line 9, leave out ("no more than").

The noble and learned Lord said: My Lords, this is the amendment which we heralded at Report stage when we said that we were prepared to accept by-elections as the mechanism for filling vacancies among excepted Peers in the unlikely event that the transitional House lasts beyond the end of the first Session of the next Parliament. Time and again we have emphasised that the Bill itself is a transitional measure providing for a transitional House. That is why we have always believed that the so-called "fastest learner" system, provided for in the first Standing Order

opposite in Committee, that the language might permit fewer than 90 so that vacancies need not be filled. That was never the intention.

The Standing Orders make it plain that "vacancies shall be filled". The difficulty with making that plain on the face of the Bill arose because there could have been doubts about the validity of proceedings in the House if the number of excepted Peers fell temporarily below a number fixed in statute: for example, if for administrative reasons there were a gap in time before the vacancy was filled. However, now that we have a provision for by-elections, it is acceptable to have the fixed number of 90 in statute. That is because, although there may still be times when the number of excepted Peers falls below 90, as a result of this amendment it will be plain on the face of the Bill that just that state of affairs is contemplated and that it is possible for the number to drop below 90 perfectly lawfully while the procedure for filling vacancies contained in Standing Orders or the by-election procedure is completed.

So in bringing forward the by-elections amendment, the Government have honoured the commitment made on Report, as we have honoured all our commitments throughout the passage of the Bill. I am confident that the noble Lord the Leader of the Opposition will welcome this amendment; it is one for which he himself previously argued. I beg to move.

- 9. Sitzung des Nationalrates der Republik Österreich
- **XXV. Gesetzgebungsperiode Mittwoch, 29. Jänner 2014**
- *14.55.20*
- **†Abgeordnete Mag. Michaela Steinacker (ÖVP)|**: Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident! Sehr geehrte Mitglieder der Bundesregierung! Hohes Haus! Geschätzte EU-Bürgerinnen und -Bürger! *(Die Rednerin stellt eine Kerze mit der Aufschrift „Ein Licht für den Frieden. Friedenskerze 2014“ und einer Abbildung der Flagge der Europäischen Union auf das Rednerpult.)* In der Redezeit, die ich habe, möchte ich kurz und prägnant auf die uns vorliegende Änderung eingehen.

Mr. President, Members of the Federal Government, honourable Members of the House, esteemed EU citizens... (The speaker places a candle inscribed with the words: “A light for peace, peace candle 2014,” and a picture of the Flag of Europe on the lectern.) ...in the time available I want to speak briefly and concisely to the current amendment

First Nations University of Canada

Hon. Sandra Lovelace Nicholas: Honourable senators, I attended the annual spring graduation ceremony of the First Nations University of Canada in Regina this month. It was a proud moment for my people and my community, the Tobique First Nation of New Brunswick. I was there to attend the graduation of a young woman, Sabrina Bear, a member of my community, who —

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, the sitting is suspended.

(The sitting of the Senate was suspended because of an earthquake.)

(Pursuant to the order adopted by the Senate on April 15, 2010, the Senate was adjourned at 4 p.m. and the mace was duly removed in the presence of the Speaker, the Clerk and the Table Officers.)

A POEM

While felicitating the newly elected Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shrimati Sumitra Majahan on 6th June 2014, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge advised her by reading the following poetry:

“हयात लेकर चलो, कायनात लेकर चलो ।
चलो तो सारे जमाने को साथ लेकर चलो ।”

On hearing this, there were thumping of desks from all sides of the House.

(On apprécie sur de nombreux bancs)
(M. le secrétaire d'État manifeste qu'il en doute)
(Mme le ministre le confirme d'un sourire)
(M. Descours Desacres approuve vivement)
(M. Schwint marque quelque étonnement)
(M. le secrétaire d'État rit ironiquement)
(Murmures ironiques sur les bancs socialistes)
(Rires moqueurs)
(Mme Borvo rit de bon coeur)
(Sourires entendus)

(Les paroles de l'orateur sont couvertes par le bruit continu des conversations à droite et des mouvements divers)
(Le brouhaha couvre la voix de l'orateur)

« Il faudrait un jour dresser le lexique des insultes en usage au Parlement. (M. Pasqua indique du geste qu'il s'agirait d'un épais volume.) Je devrais dire l'encyclopédie des injures. (Rires) »

One day, it will be necessary to draw up the lexicon of insults used in Parliament. (Mr. Pasqua indicates with a gesture that it would be a thick volume.) I should say the encyclopedia of insults. (Laughs) "

« Je terminerai en faisant un appel à la tolérance. (M. Chérioux approuve ironiquement). Tout le monde doit faire en cette matière preuve de tolérance. (M. Chérioux invite M. le Ministre délégué à se tourner plutôt vers les bancs de la gauche et de l'extrême gauche).

(« Ah ! » sur les bancs du RPR). Vous voyez que j'ai pensé à vous. M. Mitterrand, dans sa *Lettre à tous les Français* (« La Bible », dit-on sur les mêmes bancs. M. de Rohan se signe), a écrit : ...

« (L'orateur brandit une boîte de cornets de glace) Nous avons évoqué la situation des salariés de l'industrie des glaces, sorbets et crèmes glacées. Cet emballage éveille nos papilles, mais lisons-le attentivement. C'est une marque de distributeur. On apprend, en déchiffrant le code, que le produit est fabriqué dans l'Orne, dans la commune d'Argentan. On lit également sur l'emballage la date de péremption : nos collaborateurs n'ont pas attendu pour déguster les glaces (Sourires).

"(He holds up a box of ice cream cones) We discussed the situation of workers who make ice cream, sorbets and cremes glacees. This packaging stimulates our taste buds, but read it carefully. It is a label. We learn by decrypting the code, the product is manufactured in Orne, in the town of Argentan. The packaging also shows expiry date – our colleagues did not wait to taste the ice cream (Smiles)

Hitler, 26 September 1938 Sportspalast

The Czech state was born a lie. The name of the father of the lie was Beneš. He made his great appearance in Versailles, claiming that there was such a thing as a Czechoslovakian nation. He resorted to this lie to make his own people sound, despite their meagre numbers, more important and to lend credence to its demand for greater influence. At the time, the Anglo-Saxon powers, renowned for their great lack of knowledge in geographic and *volkisch* matters, did not deem it necessary to investigate Beneš' claim. Otherwise they most certainly would have realised that there is no such thing as a Czechoslovakian nation but only Czechs and Slovaks, and the Slovaks have little desire of being with the Czechs, rather—(*the rest of the sentence was drowned in a tumultuous outburst of applause.*)

Khrushchev's secret speech, 25 February 1956

We are absolutely certain that our party, armed with the historical resolutions of the 20th Congress, will lead the Soviet people along the Leninist path to new successes, to new victories. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Long live the victorious banner of our party—long live Leninism!
(*Tumultuous, prolonged applause, ending in standing ovation.*)

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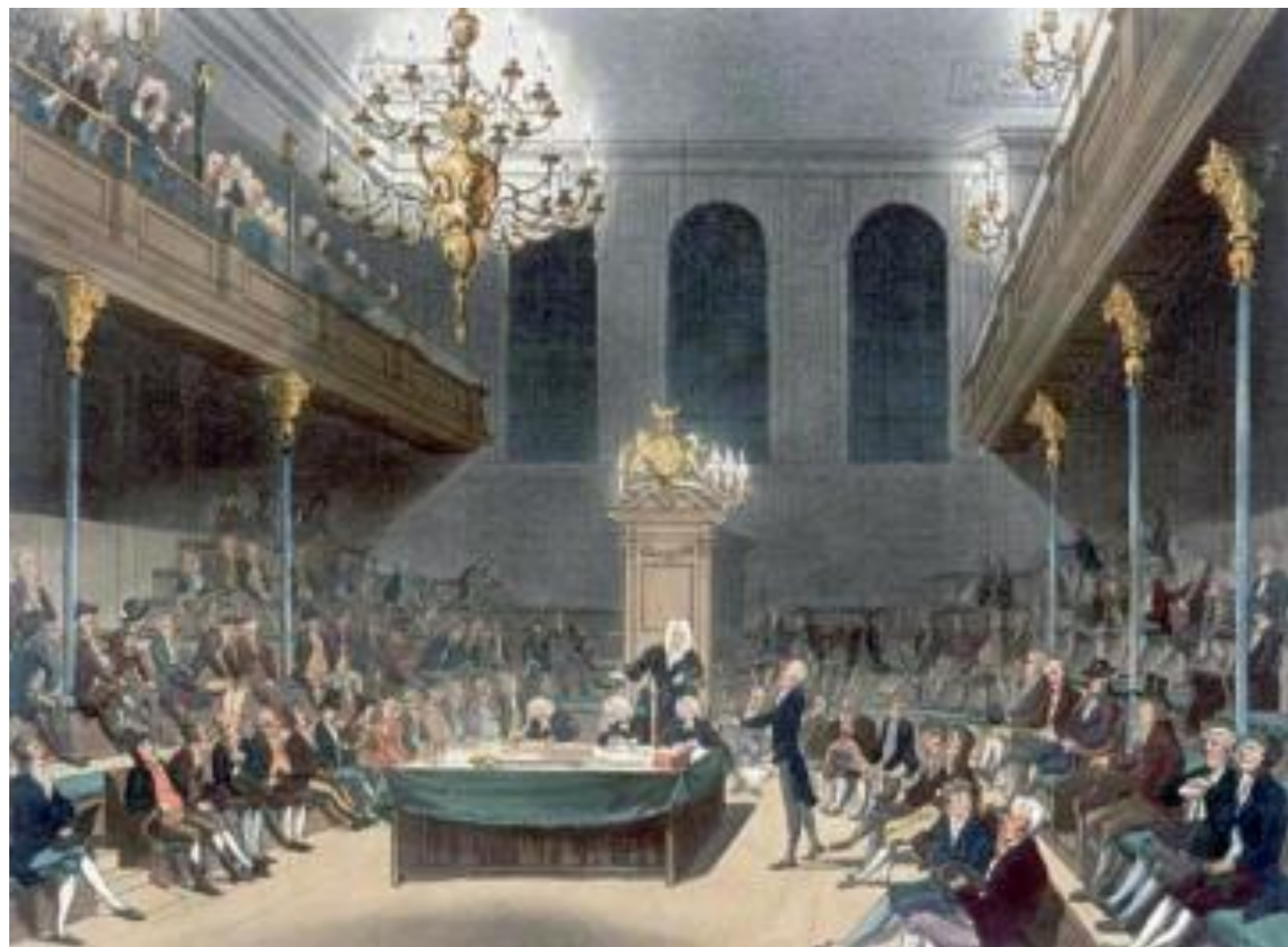
Acted in self-defence, says L Rajagopal, the 'p...



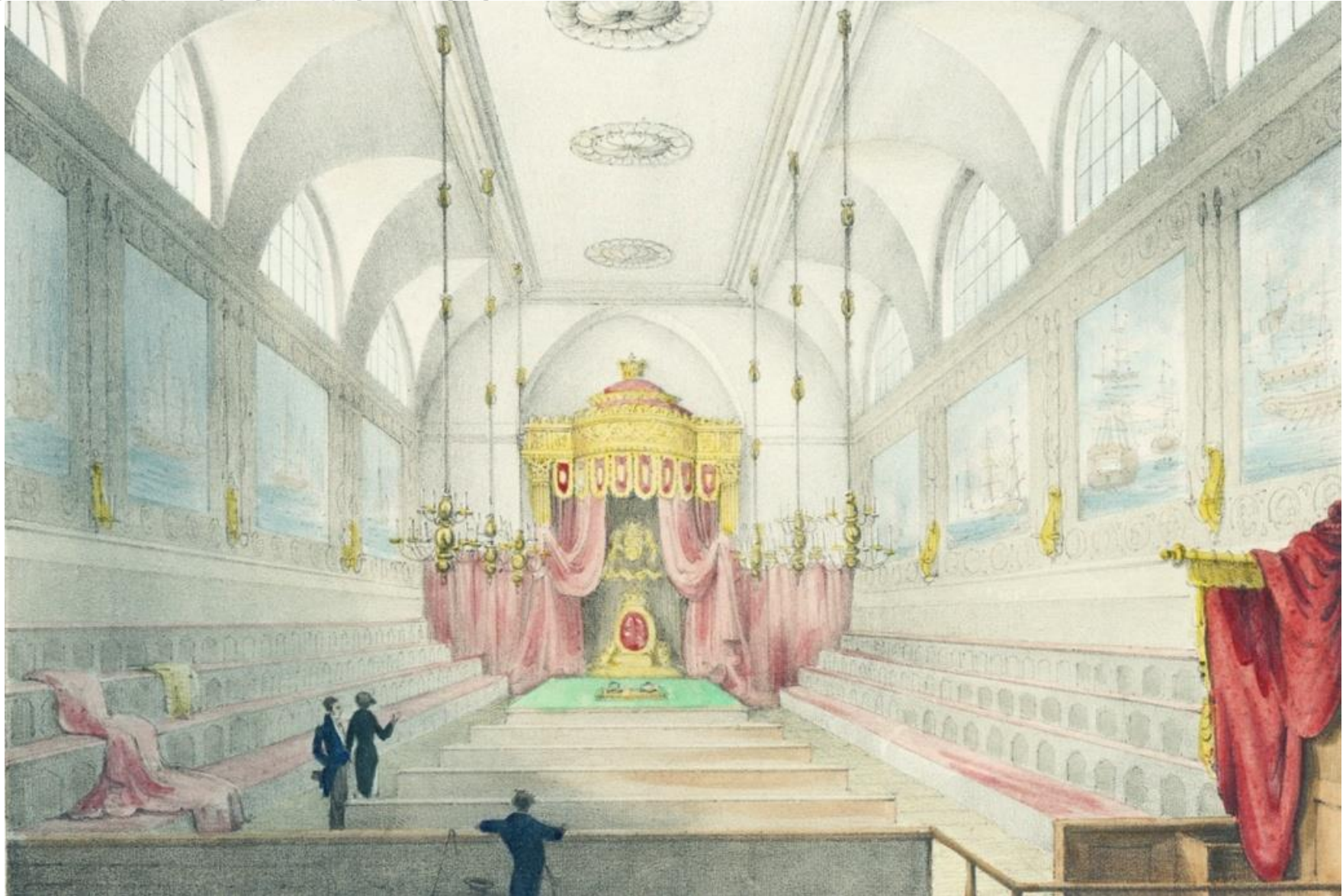
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Lords Chamber to 1834



[Lord Sidmouth was here interrupted by the earl of Radnor; who objected to his lordship's proceeding in the detail upon which he appeared to be entering, as being irregular in point of order, and not to be justified even by the permission to which lord S. had alluded. His lordship said he should have given the same interruption on a former occasion, if he had been present when similar topics were first introduced by a noble baron, lately at the head of the government.]

(13/4/1807, col. 390.)

MoP, 4
June 1834
2022

is only intended to continue for one year, in order that we may be enabled to provide for the better regulation of the poor during the ensuing winter. That is the practical view in which this Bill ought to be considered; and as we have had the experience of Gentlemen who have seen the beneficial effects of its operation, I think the House should not pay much attention to the broad assertion that it is contrary to the general principles on which the affairs of the poor should be regulated. Gentlemen from the manufacturing districts may not be aware that the nature of agricultural operations is such, as at certain seasons of the year to give little employment to labourers. It has often struck me, therefore, that it might have a beneficial effect if farmers were to be compelled to hire their labourers by the year. Such is the practice in the Netherlands, and the farmers always contrive to find work for their men. But, by the present system of this country, a part of the labouring population is, at a certain season of the year, thrown out of employ, and sent to the parish gravel pits. In a gang of men working in one of these pits, I found that the daily wages varied from 1s. 3d. to 16s. 8d., or 18s. 6d., I forget which, although all were engaged upon the self-same work.

Several HONOURABLE MEMBERS.—Oh! Oh!

Mr. HALCOMB.—Sixteen and eight-pence per day I dare say surprises Honourable Members; but the manner in which some obtain that amount, was by the allowances they had for their wives and children. Now we cannot expect to have a moral, virtuous, or happy population under such a system, and it is to get rid of this system that the Bill is intended; and, as it is only to be in operation for one year, I hope the House will not refuse the great relief it will afford to agricultural parishes. Unless we allow the

it will also introduce the further aid of magistrates with the employment

SIR CHARLES BURRELL.—

Mr. WARBURTON.—It is that by the Honourable Baronet, from evils of the present system arise, so deep, as to make it almost impossible to get the heads above water again. Certain legislatures for itself, as is now proposed for making one great kingdom into kingdoms, but is a bad plan for the operations of the law.

The amendment was then put.

Mr. HODGES.—I shall support the amendment, convinced that it will never be carried in any parish where it is unnecessary; and, in the necessity for its provisions, the effect will be beneficial to those labourers who may be suffering from idleness, or subjected to some degrading work, by giving them employment in their respective parishes. Even if this Bill is contrary to sound principle, I contend it is necessary to meet a very serious evil—namely, the want of work for those who have no regular work, and who are entirely supported out of the parish. The amendment, moreover, is only contemplated as a temporary measure. The Honourable and Gallant Member for the County of Devon, rather surprise me, when, in his speech, he stated that, in his opinion, the only remedy was by increasing the commerce and manufactures of the kingdom. Why, Sir, does he seriously propose to support these agricultural labourers, and co-

MoP,
19
June
1834
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would license no more houses to sell beer on the premises.

Mr. SLANEY.—Then I misunderstood the Right Honourable Gentleman. I will only add, that I think the proposition of the Honourable Baronet is as moderate a one for remedying the existing evils as could be brought before the House. I think it will not injure existing interests, and that it will have the effect of improving the regulation of those houses which have been of the lowest and worst description.

Mr. HENRY HANDLEY.—I think the only way of preventing the nuisance so generally complained of, is to prohibit the consumption of beer on the premises. I must complain of the Right Honourable Member for Lambeth having at the eleventh hour adopted a course of proceeding which has recently been much too prevalent, by altering the notice he originally gave. By so doing, the Right Honourable Gentleman has, to a certain extent, left me and some other Members without a leader. Now I confess I am not quite prepared to go alone—

Laughter from several HONOURABLE MEMBERS.—Other HONOURABLE MEMBERS.—Hear! Hear!

Mr. HENRY HANDLEY.—Though with such encouragement I shall endeavour to go alone as soon as possible. I rose chiefly for the purpose of saying that it is my intention, on the first opportunity which presents itself after the present motion is disposed of, to move the omission of all the words after the word “premises.” As to the proposition of the Right Honourable Member for Lambeth, who would expose the public to the inconveniences arising from the 33,000 existing beer-houses, or from so many of them as may survive the mild treatment of the Honourable Baronet, I do not approve of it. Nothing I could say of the grievances produced by these houses in the agricultur-

I would beg, for a moment, to call the attention of the House to the operation of the Beer Bill, which was introduced by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was therein enacted that the beer should be consumed off the premises. Now, I ask any Honourable Gentleman, who has been in the habit of riding about the country, whether he has not constantly seen, even on turnpike-roads, a house with the inscription—“licensed beer-house;” and, a few yards off, benches, hurdles, and every accommodation for drink? I defy any man living to frame the clauses of this Bill so as to prevent the consumption of the beer somewhere near the house, which is infinitely worse than allowing it to be consumed on the premises, under proper police regulations. In this respect it seems to me that the present Bill stands in need of some alteration. If we hold out inducements to the magistrates to do their duty (which they certainly have not hitherto done), we shall confer a most important benefit on the country in general. I will not inquire, as the Right Honourable Member for Lambeth has done, whether I am taking a popular view of this subject or not—I stand on just and honest grounds; and I do say that it is not fair—that it is not honest—for this House of Commons to hold out inducements to people to invest their little capital in the utensils necessary for the manufacture of beer, and then, because the police regulations are imperfect, to declare that all the money they have expended shall be utterly lost to them. If you adopt this measure, you must inevitably ruin a great number of persons. At all events, give them time to sell the things they have provided, and let the Bill be taken into consideration twelve months’ hence. If the measure be passed at present, the House will make a sacrifice of property which they are bound to pause before they commit. I have heard it said that the beer is not a bit better under the new system than it was under the old. If I am any

MoP,
2 July
1834,
2584

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Honourable Gentleman not to raise so difficult a question as this. I will not enter further into the merits of the case; I am content to rest the question upon this plain inquiry—is it fair, on the 1st of July, and at the close of the Session, to raise a question of this great importance, a variety of persons having, on the faith of the present law, invested their capital in bonded warehouses in sea-port towns?

Mr. PEASE.—I feel——

Several HONOURABLE MEMBERS.—Oh! Oh! Question! Question!

Mr. PEASE.—I really only wish to trouble the House with one remark. I felt very much gratified by the reduction which the Right Honourable Gentleman proposes. It is proposed that the shipowners shall have a protection of 2s. per ton. This, added to the protection they now receive, will amount to 4s. per ton.

Several HONOURABLE MEMBERS.—No! No!

Mr. PEASE.—Yes, certainly; for at present, small coal is subject to a duty of 200 per cent. I will not make any remarks on the general question at present. I will only say, that I think the shipowners have got more than they ever wished or asked for.

Mr. HUME.—I beg to ask the Right Honourable Gentleman, whether he will have any objection to lay on the Table a schedule, shewing the reduction of the present rate of duty on coals, which it is proposed to make? I hope to satisfy the House, that the Right Honourable Gentleman is quite wrong in the proposition he has submitted, relative to the duty on oil.

Mr. RUTHVEN.—I merely wish——

Several HONOURABLE MEMBERS.—Oh! Oh! Oh!

Mr. RUTHVEN.—I really mean to say so little, that Honourable Gentlemen need not give themselves the trouble of evincing their impatience. I merely wish to remind the Right Honourable Gentleman, that a proposition was made to him last year to reduce this duty, which I hope

nought, which was given for this purpose to an incorporated society, by his Majesty's Government. The institution is now entirely supported by voluntary contributions; and, although it is established in this metropolis, its advantages are not exclusively confined to merchant-seamen belonging to the Port of London, but are extended in an equal degree to merchant-seamen from every part of the world. No recommendation is required; no patronage is necessary; the mere fact of a man, being a merchant's seaman, requiring medical assistance, entitles him to participate in the advantages of this admirable institution. I will briefly state to the House, that out of 2200 cases received on board the *Dreadnought* last year, no less than 700 belong to merchant-vessels connected with the out-ports, and that out of 994 out-patients, no less than 348 formed a portion of the crews of merchant-vessels connected with the out-ports.

This institution, Sir, is a truly charitable and benevolent one, all seamen who, from sickness, accident or disease, are rendered incapable of work, who have no friends, who have no means of support, who are destitute of the means of obtaining medical or surgical aid, and who are in many cases far distant from their homes, their relations, and connexions, are received on board the *Dreadnought*, where they are fed, attended to by experienced surgeons, and receive every comfort they can possibly desire. On their discharge they are provided with clothing and other necessaries to enable them to resume their pursuits. I will venture to say that a more philanthropic or benevolent institution does not exist. Honourable Gentlemen may object to my proposition, on the ground that this institution is not exclusively confined to the relief of British seamen, and that it would not be fair to compel them to appropriate any portion of their earnings for the support of an establishment in which foreign seamen participate. I cannot consider this a valid objection, when I remember that British seamen abroad in their hour of sickness and distress, receive assistance and relief in foreign hospitals. This country surely ought not to be behind-hand in setting an example of benevolence to foreign nations, so useful to the subjects of each, and so honourable to all.

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the 6th of May last, when he stated that he could not see by what possible means such a proposition was to lead to the peace of Ireland.

Believing that by passing this Bill you will commit an injustice, and fail in your end;—believing that you will be no nearer securing the peace and happiness of Ireland than you have been for three years past, but that you will, without reason and without cause, adopt directly the reverse of that course of policy which you have hitherto assiduously pursued;—believing that you call upon the House to form a judgment exactly contrary to that which they have hitherto pronounced, and to assert the very opposite of the principle they have already asserted;—believing this to be the effect of your proposition,—entertaining the opinions I have expressed—it is for these reasons—thanking the Committee for the patience with which they have heard me, that I shall consider it my bounden duty to take the sense of the Committee upon the Resolutions now before them.

Great cheering from several HONOURABLE MEMBERS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—I am not astonished, Sir, at the cheers from the opposite side of the House, at the conclusion of the speech of my Right Honourable Friend; because, Sir, undoubtedly that speech has fully verified all the anticipations relative to his success, which I ever entertained. I have always thought, and always said, that however eloquent and able a speaker my Right Honourable Friend was from this Bench, no man was better qualified for a leading opposition speaker; and consequently I am not at all surprised to find such words as “plunder” and “robbery,” and allusions to “the thimble-rig,” in my Right Honourable Friend’s address. In an opposition speech I know these are all very fair topics, and I therefore have no right whatever to complain of my Right Honourable Friend’s choosing to indulge in

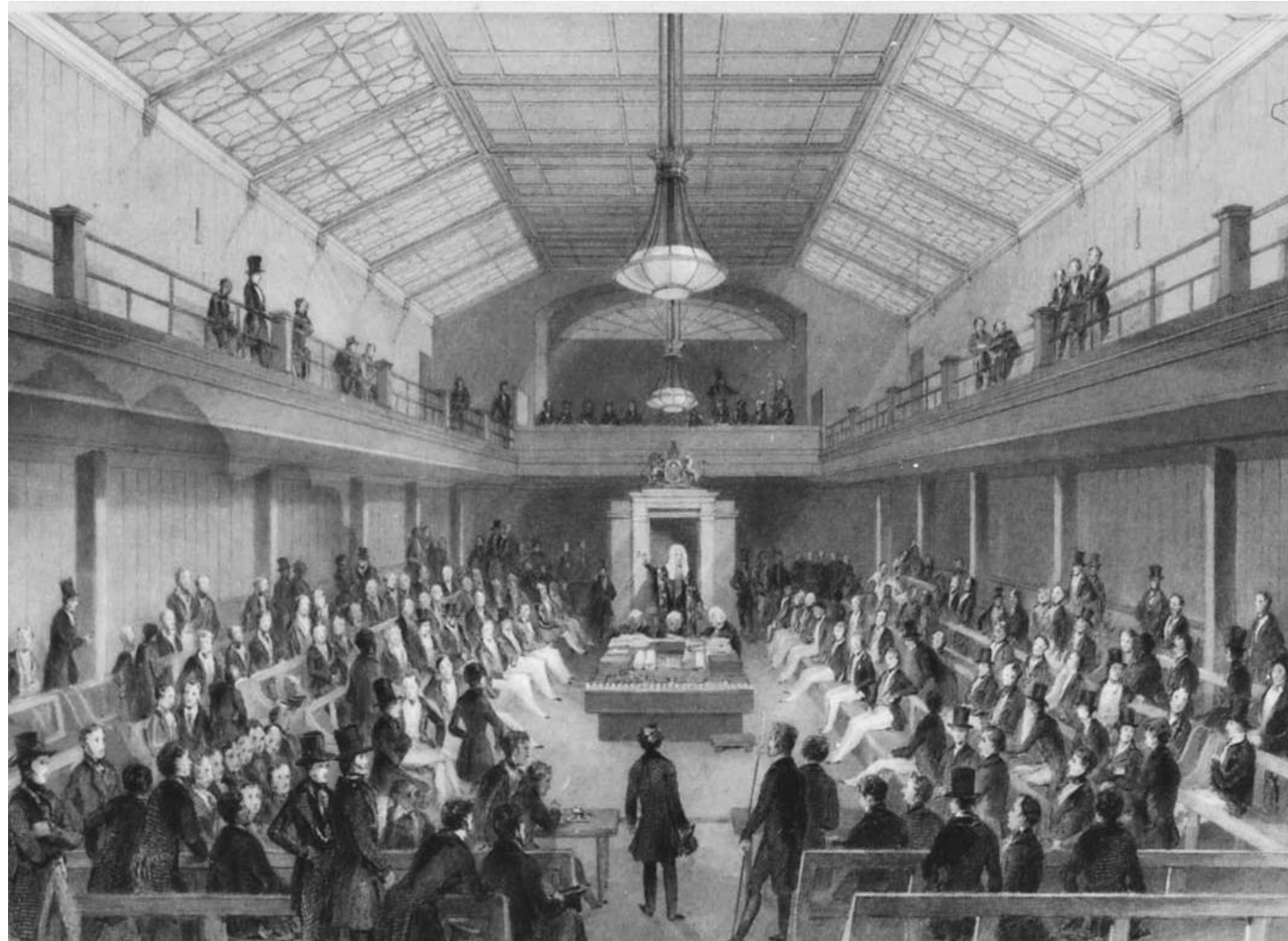
tion of the House; it cannot be considered as an unmixed good, though it may be perfectly right with a view to avoiding the discontent and dissatisfaction which now prevail. I do believe that the effect of such a change would be to remove, in a great degree, if not entirely, the discontent at present occasioned by tithes, and to destroy the sort of resistance which has hitherto been made to the payment of them.

My Right Honourable Friend assumes, that all the landlords of Ireland must necessarily, and as a matter of course, convert. It is certainly the object of the Government that this conversion should proceed as rapidly as possible, our great object being, if possible, to hold out such inducements to the landed proprietors, as will induce them to convert within an earlier period than five years, if that term be objectionable. I cannot consider it an objection to this measure, that in consequence of the machinery we have introduced, it is probable that a large portion of the landlords of Ireland will take this payment upon themselves. My Right Honourable Friend says that the landlords are much better treated by our first proposition, because, while we received from the landlord only 80 per cent., we allowed him to recover 100 per cent. from his tenantry. This, certainly, was one of the provisions of the Bill; but it did appear to me, when our avowed object was to relieve the occupying tenant, a very harsh proceeding towards him, to give this power to the landlord. I therefore, cannot think that the change we have made in this respect constitutes any ground of objection to this Bill. I am not sure even that the effect of leaving the clause in its original state would not have been to endanger the landlord’s rent, because, if the occupying tenantry saw that the effect of the conversion was not only to oblige them to pay a part of their rent in lieu of tithes, but to give the landlord the power of making a profitable bargain for himself, I do not think it could have tended

Charles Dickens
aged about 25
by Samuel
Drummond,
1837.



Former Lords chamber fitted out as Commons chamber by Robert Smirke. Commons in this chamber from 1835 to 1852



Mudfog and Other Sketches by Charles Dickens, 1837

The Mudfog Papers was written by Victorian era novelist Charles Dickens and published from 1837–38 in the monthly literary serial Bentley's Miscellany, which he then edited

KWAKLEY stated the result of some most ingenious statistical inquiries relative to the difference between the value of the qualification of several members of Parliament as published to the world, and its real nature and amount. After reminding the section that every member of Parliament for a town or borough was supposed to possess a clear freehold estate of three hundred pounds per annum, the honourable gentleman excited great amusement and laughter by stating the exact amount of freehold property possessed by a column of legislators, in which he had included himself. It appeared from this table, that the amount of such income possessed by each was 0 pounds, 0 shillings, and 0 pence, yielding an average of the same. (Great laughter.)

Pickwick Papers, 1836

'Mr. BLOTTON (of Aldgate) rose to order. Did the honourable Pickwickian allude to him? (Cries of "Order," "Chair," "Yes," "No," "Go on," "Leave off," etc.)

'Mr. PICKWICK would not put up to be put down by clamour. He had alluded to the honourable gentleman. (Great excitement.)

'Mr. BLOTTON would only say then, that he repelled the hon. gent.'s false and scurrilous accusation, with profound contempt. (Great cheering.) The hon. gent. was a humbug. (Immense confusion, and loud cries of "Chair," and "Order.")

'Mr. A. SNODGRASS rose to order. He threw himself upon the chair. (Hear.) He wished to know whether this disgraceful contest between two members of that club should be allowed to continue. (Hear, hear.)

'The CHAIRMAN was quite sure the hon. Pickwickian would withdraw the expression he had just made use of.

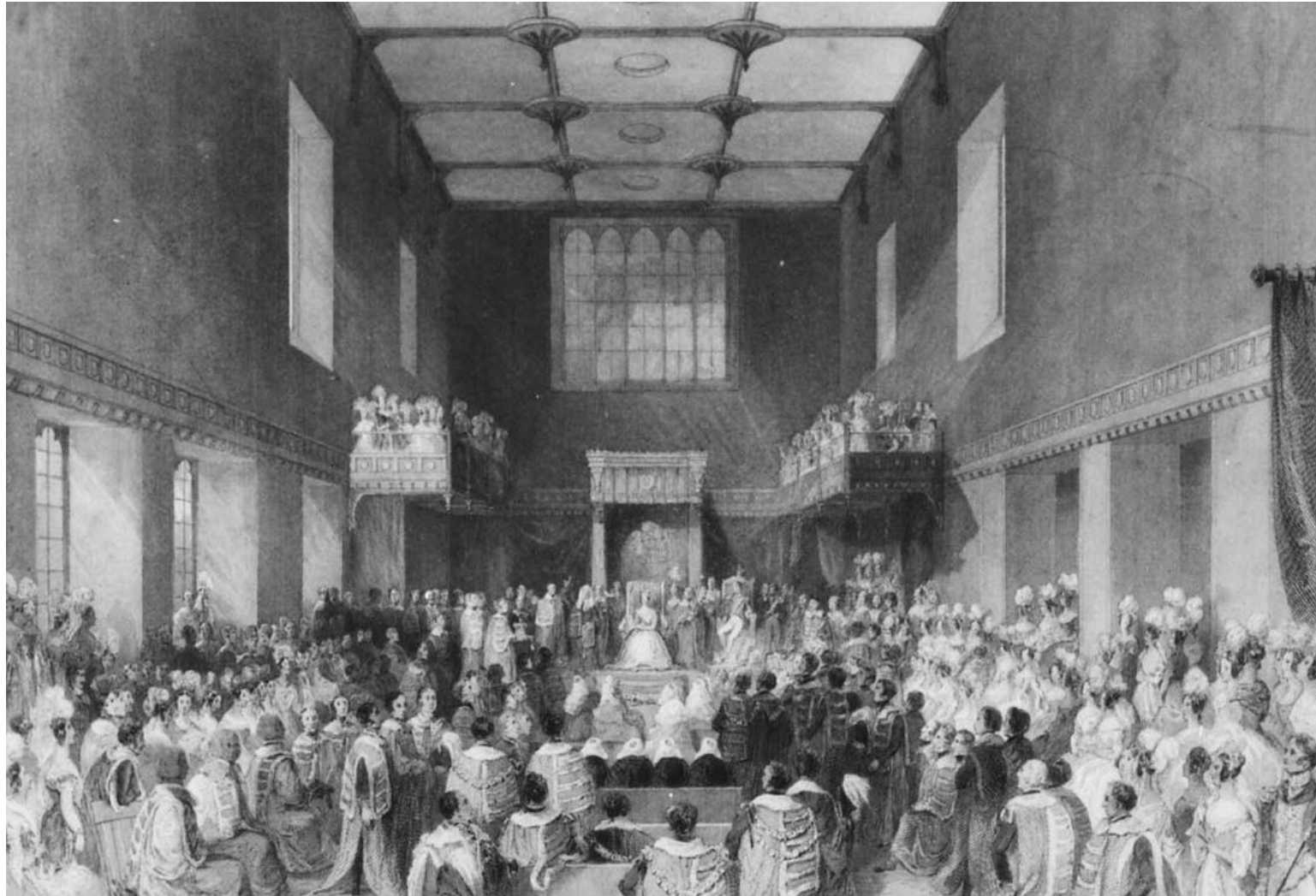
'Mr. BLOTTON, with all possible respect for the chair, was quite sure he would not.

'The CHAIRMAN felt it his imperative duty to demand of the honourable gentleman, whether he had used the expression which had just escaped him in a common sense.

'Mr. BLOTTON had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. (Hear, hear.) He was bound to acknowledge that, personally, he entertained the highest regard and esteem for the honourable gentleman; he had merely considered him a humbug in a Pickwickian point of view. (Hear, hear.)

'Mr. PICKWICK felt much gratified by the fair, candid, and full explanation of his honourable friend. He begged it to be at once understood, that his own observations had been merely intended to bear a Pickwickian construction. (Cheers.)'

This is the repaired Painted Chamber fitted up as the temporary Lords Chamber; this shows Victoria on the throne. Used up to 1847



The Painted Chamber before the fire



1844 state of Ireland debates in Commons and Lords

Mr Ross: Sir, I have heard much vaunting language about the victory just gained over the conspirators. [*At this moment the hon. Member was interrupted by Mr. O'Connell entering the House, and by his entrance having been welcomed with cheers by the Opposition. When the cheering had ceased, he proceeded*]: Let the House judge by the reception which the head conspirator has just met, whether there be much cause for triumph. You may put that man in gaol—but what will you gain? What security will that afford for the preservation of peace in Ireland. Suppose Louis Philippe were to declare war [*Cries of "Oh! oh!" from the Ministerial Side of the House.*] would it not be acknowledged to be unwise thus to have alienated the affections of a people so well able to contribute to our defence? Gentlemen may cry "Oh! oh!" but I have a right to treat this as a great political question—and to take into account all possible chances—and I tell you, your Irish policy is fraught with danger. Sir, the unhappy change I have spoken of, is not the consequence of levity and fickleness of disposition. (15/2/1844, col. 929.)

- In a speech by the Marquess of Normanby:
- [*Here the Lord Chancellor re-entered the House, and took his seat on the Woolsack amidst a little confusion, which rendered the noble Marquess inaudible. After a short pause the noble Marquess continued with much emphasis*],—
- [*Cries of "No, no!" "Yes, yes!" from both sides of the House.*] I waited patiently until I found that no one else rose to speak, and the noble Duke opposite will bear me witness that I have evinced no desire to intrude upon your Lordships. Yet now, when I rise under these circumstances to reply, I hear, "How can I get in a word now?" Why, I tell the noble Lord that he cannot—I say he cannot speak after me. [*Cries of "Yes, yes!" and some confusion.*] If the noble Lord does so, I say it is contrary to all order and all precedent. [*"Hear, hear," and "No, no."*]
- In Lord Monteagle's speech:
- [*"Hear," from the Duke of Wellington.*]
- [*The Earl of Haddington was understood to say that it was never intended to do so.*] He was obliged to the noble Earl; but certainly he was rather surprised to hear the admission.
- Lord Campbell: "yet my noble and learned Friend on the Woolsack has not opened his mouth. He has spoken neither by himself nor by his counsel. [*Loud laughter, arising from the circumstance that Lord Brougham was sitting on the Woolsack and conversing with the Lord Chancellor at the time.*]





Hansard, 1850-89

1850: Army Estimates debate [*ironical laughter*] (26/7/1850, col. 371)

1853: Inspection of Nunneries [*"Hear, hear!" and ironical laughter.*]
(10/5/1853, col. 82)

1864: The noble Earl, whose absence we all so deeply regret to-night—
[*Ironical laughter*—I can assure noble Lords opposite that our regret is
perfectly sincere—[*"Hear, hear!" and laughter*—(8/7/1864, col. 1096)
[*Ironical laughter from the Ministerial Benches.*] (8/8/1881, 1191)

Mr A. J. Balfour: Whatever their motive may have been, no impartial outsider
can put upon their speeches any other interpretation than this—that they
desire to discredit in the House of Commons the evidence they are unable to
shake in the place where it was given. [*Ironical laughter.*] At all events, they
did not attempt to shake it. [Mr. LABOUCHERE: Name!] The evidence I have;
more particularly in my mind is that of Le Caron. (21/3/1889, 423)

William Gladstone, 1/3/1894, col. 1149

But if we were prepared to attempt to destroy what I call the whole work of the Session by consigning this Bill to the temporary oblivion to which the [Irish Government Bill](#)—[*Interruption, and ironical Opposition laughter*] I do not join, and I am pleased to see the large majority of those who sit opposite do not join, in the manifestation that escaped from some hon. Members ... NOW, Sir, we have come to a more acute stage of the controversy. The question is whether the work of the House of Lords is not merely to modify, but to annihilate the whole work of the House of Common?, work which has been performed at an amount of sacrifice—of time, of labour, of convenience, and perhaps of health— but at any rate an amount of sacrifice totally unknown to the House of Lords?

Proclamation of the National League *HC Deb 19 August 1887*

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The two subheads of the 6th clause which are mentioned in the Proclamation are as follows —perhaps I had better read a sentence from the Proclamation itself—"Whereas we are satisfied that there exists in Ireland an Association known by the name of the Irish National League——"

MR. J. O'CONNOR(Tipperary, S.): And will exist in spite of it.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: "And that said "—[*Interruption.*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: "Association in parts of Ireland promotes and incites to acts of violence and intimidation——"

MR. J. O'CONNOR: It is a lie! ["Order!"]





and who call themselves Liberals still, although they may deem the dangers of a measure of this description as being too weighty to be encountered, nevertheless fail to see how much there is in it, and must be in it, to commend it to those imbued with Liberal principles. I say there has been a failure to recognise this, because we have heard from more than one, in effect though not in words, this description of the measure:—That it is the mere offspring of the self-will of a fanatic who has lost his head, accepted by subservient Colleagues who have lost their principles. [*Opposition cheers.*] I accept those cheers as a proof that the minds of noble Lords calling themselves Liberals who can thus view this measure have not been addressed to the arguments which with all unprejudiced persons will weigh in the consideration of the question. The noble Duke who moved the rejection of the Bill said that it was the duty of statesmen to forecast the future effect of any measure that was proposed. I agree; but there is another condition just as rigorously required by statesmanship, and that is that before forecasting the future you shall have weighed the arguments on both sides, and that you shall have examined the arguments which are opposed to your natural prejudices and preconceived opinions or traditional policy with as much care and scrutiny, and give them as full and fair weight as the arguments that are on the other side. The noble Duke commenced his speech by sweeping on one side as wholly irrelevant the references made by Lord Spencer to the history of the connection between England and Ireland.

tion? The Act of Union has been treated by many who have spoken in this Debate almost as if it were a divine institution and as if it were to be regarded with a reverence which made it almost blasphemy to say a word against or treason to suggest that it should be altered. And yet, after all, it was an arrangement arrived at not so very long ago, and, although I do not for a moment question the great ability of the statesmen by whom that measure was advocated and passed, I do not think anyone will contend that they were infallible. I am not going into an inquiry how that measure came to be passed in Ireland. It undoubtedly was passed in this country in a time of great national emergency, and, indeed, of imminent crisis. Even at that time of danger and emergency there were not wanting noblemen in this House of experience and judgment who believed it to be a mistake. Lord Fitzwilliam, in the Debate in this House, contended that—

"It would weaken instead of strengthening the means of resistance to the enemy."

And he added another statement which is not without its interest and importance in relation to the Parliament of Ireland. He said—

"The House had the experience of ages; that the dangers apprehended from a separate Legislature had not arisen."

What were the objects in view at that time? For my part, I think that it is quite compatible with the belief that the circumstances of that time demanded that arrangement to believe now that the cir-

Union which he carried out. Therefore, it seems to me it is not in the slightest degree a slight on the memory or statesmanship of Mr. Pitt that one should believe that the arrangement then arrived at was in need of modification. What were the expectations and anticipations held out to those who advocated that measure? They hoped and believed that it would weld the peoples of the two nations into one. It has become now a ground for sneering when there is any talk of the "union of hearts." But the idea is not a new one. The words almost were used in the discussions on the Act of Union. "United hearts" was what people were led to expect by some of the speakers as the effect of the Union. It was expected, too, that it would bring about a state of things without which good government does not exist. I should like to quote the words that were used by a noble Earl in this House as to what is essential to good government.

"Good government," he said in these Debates, "should carry with it the confidence, affection, and ready zeal of the people."

There were, no doubt, at that time those who doubted whether these hoped-for results could be achieved. We are able to-day to determine whether they have been. What is the condition of things we find? The Union under that Act has continued for 93 years, and to-day and during the last few days from almost every speaker in this Debate in opposition to the measure we have heard references to the loyal minority of Ireland. What is this but a confession that there is a disloyal majority? [*Cheers*

1905

MR. LYTTELTON then attempted to continue his speech, but he was again received with disorderly cries from the OPPOSITION, such as "Divide," "Police," "Go to the Old Bailey," and laughter. He was proceeding to refer to the circumstances which governed the calling together of the Colonial Conference amid loud ministerial cries of "Pirie," when—

MR. CHURCHILL intervened and asked if the Prime Minister would speak next.

MR. LYTTELTON again endeavoured to address the House, but owing to renewed interruptions the only words which were audible were "I intend to stand here"—

Mr. Dillon shouted out, "On a point of order, Sir," and was greeted with loud MINISTERIAL cries of "Name," "Name." The Nationalists retaliated by crying out "Police," "Send for the police," and by cheering the hon. Member for Mayo, who remained standing, though unable to gain a hearing. Ultimately he resumed his seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Motion for the Adjournment of the debate would not be in order. The Motion before the House is that the House do now adjourn.

MR. LYTTELTON again rose, but the interruptions were renewed. "I am endeavouring to tell the House" were the only words which could be heard. The right hon. Gentleman stood at the Table of the House, awaiting a cessation of the interruptions, and was greeted with cries of "Time," "Time," by Mr. Dillon.

1911, Lords reform debate

The PRIME MINISTER rose in his place to move "That the Lords Amendments be now considered," and was immediately assailed with Opposition cries of "Traitor."

Mr. F. E. SMITH *rose to speak, but was met with continued interruption during five minutes, and did not obtain a hearing.*

29 uses of "interruption" in 15 columns

Lord HUGH CECIL Mr. Speaker, the right hon. Gentleman [Interruption] ... King's name [Interruption] ... House of Commons ... [Interruption] has prostituted ordinary Parliamentary usage ... [Interruption]. Therefore, there is no-discourtesy to him.

Mr. F. E. SMITH rose in his place [Interruption].

The PRIME MINISTER Mr Speaker, In offering——
[Disorder.]

Sir E. CARSON I beg to Move the Adjournment.

Mr. SPEAKER I cannot take any notice of the Motion of Adjournment of the right hon. and learned Gentleman as we have not yet began on the Debate.

The PRIME MINISTER This proposal— [Disorder.]

An HON. MEMBER Write another letter.

The PRIME MINISTER Once more— [Interruptions.]

Suez crisis, 1956

Mr. Speaker: If the House will not listen to me—

Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: —I will suspend the Sitting. [Interruption.]

I have to inform the House that if it will not listen to me, I shall suspend the Sitting. [HON. MEMBERS: "Hear, hear."] That appears to some hon. Members to be a desirable course. I am certainly not going to have the Chair put in the position of not being heard in this House of Commons. The Sitting is suspended for half an hour.

HC Deb, 4 February 2004, Hutton inquiry debate, cols. 770-71

The Prime Minister: I think that overall we gave a balanced picture to people. Those who have looked into the whole question of whether the dossier was altered in any improper way have found that we did not do so. I will come to what was being said in September 2002, not only by myself, but by everyone else. Issues arise now, because of the evidence that has been given by David Kay, who headed the Iraq survey group. The whole reason for the inquiry that was announced yesterday is that we accept that some things may have been got wrong. We cannot have a situation—[*Interruption.*] I somehow feel that I am not being entirely persuasive in certain quarters. We cannot have a situation in which we end up translating what we know today back into the context of what was known and thought in September 2002, and then reaching a judgment. I shall come to that point in a moment.

I wish to deal with the story in The Independent today. Dr. Jones is an expert in his field and is highly respected. However, the newspapers today suggest that there is missing intelligence on the 45-minute issue. There is no missing intelligence on that issue. As far as I am aware, Dr. Jones saw all the intelligence that there was to see on it. So did Lord Hutton. The intelligence referred to the article that he—[*Interruption.*] Perhaps people could concentrate on this point—[*Interruption.*]

Mr. Speaker directed that the Public Galleries be cleared owing to instances of misconduct on the part of Strangers.





Lord Ossulston spoke at some length upon the subject, but in so low a tone of voice, that he was perfectly inaudible. From what we could indistinctly collect, he seemed to approve of the system in general. (27.2.1804, col. 536-7)

Lord Kenyon rose, and in a speech of some length supported the address. We have to express our regret that the tone of voice was so low in which the noble lord delivered himself, as to render it inaudible below the bar. We understood him to applaud decisively the Expedition to Denmark (21.1.1808, col. 11)

*After Mr. Grattan had sat down, some minutes elapsed before any member rose. A cry of Question! Question! then ensued, when Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald rose. The cry still continued, and strangers were ordered to withdraw: they were shortly after re-admitted, and **we found** Mr. Secretary Canning on his feet, endeavouring to address the chair, amidst loud cries of hear! order! chair! (25 May 1808, col. 572)*

1844: Here the Lord Chancellor re-entered the House, and took his seat on the Woolsack amidst a little confusion, which rendered the noble Marquess inaudible.

[MR. STAPLETON](#), who was nearly inaudible, was understood to oppose the principle of the Bill, (10.7.1872, col. 920)

MR. CHAPLIN'S answer was quite inaudible in the Press Gallery. (2.3.1896, col. 1496)

Mr. BONAR LAW (Leader of the House) made an observation which was inaudible in the Reporters' Gallery. (11.11.1920, col. 1467)

Rules of Broadcasting: Treatment of disorder

Disorder in the Galleries

- i) Neither interruptions from, nor demonstrations in, the galleries are "Proceedings", and as such they should in no circumstances be televised.
- ii) If an incident of the sort described in sub-paragraph (i) above occurs in such a way as to interfere with an otherwise permissible shot, the director should cut either to a wide-angle shot of the Chamber which does not show the offending incident, or to the occupant of the Chair.

Disorder on the Floor of the House

Televising may continue during incidents of grave disorder or unparliamentary behaviour for as long as the sitting continues, but only subject to the following guidelines:

On occasions of grave disorder, the director should normally focus on the occupant of the Chair for as long as proceedings continue, or until order has been restored. (By "grave disorder" is meant incidents of individual, but more likely collective, misconduct of such a serious disruptive nature as to place in jeopardy the continuation of the sitting.)

In cases of unparliamentary behaviour, the director should normally focus on the occupant of the Chair, and should certainly do so if he or she rises, but occasional wide-angle shots of the Chamber are acceptable. (The phrase "unparliamentary behaviour" is intended to signify any conduct which amounts to defiance of the Chair but which falls short of grave disorder.

	Westminster	France
Parliamentary rules or helping reader	Parliamentary rules	Reader
Does a speech need context? (Audience and location)	No	Yes
Theory of meaning	Atomic	Contextual
Are objective descriptions possible? If not, can they be included in an OR?	No	Subjective accounts are published
Are interruptions encouraged by reporting them?	?	?