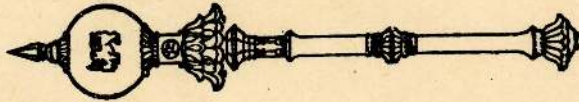


*July*



# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

## නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

### අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

අවනත විමේ ප්‍රතිඥාව: රූපා ශ්‍රියානි බැනියල් මෙනෙවිය (හේවාහාට)

ඉවත් යානාවලට එරෙහිව වූ වැරදි පනත් කෙටුම්පත: ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය

නිවේදනය: ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට නම් කිරීම

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආධාර කණ්ඩායමේ රැස්වීම: මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය

පළමුවන වර කියවන ලද පනත් කෙටුම්පත්: ඉවත් යානාවලට එරෙහිව වූ වැරදි

සාප්පු සහ කාර්යාලය සේවක (සේවා නියුක්තිය සහ පාපි ග්‍රහණ විධිමත් කිරීම) සහ පඩි පාලක සභා (සංශෝධන)

පෞද්ගලික මන්ත්‍රීන්ගේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත්: මුස්ලිම් කාන්තා සමාජ කවය (ලංකා) (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) — [ජබීජ් ඒ. කාදර් මහතා]—පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී

ඉවත් යානාවලට එරෙහිව වූ වැරදි පනත් කෙටුම්පත: දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු



# දැනට ලැබුණු විවරණ

(විකල්ප)

## ලෙඞ්ලේ 98

(පළමු කොටස)

### ප්‍රකාශකයාගේ විවරණ

පළමුවන කොටස ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
—(විවරණ කොටස) (පළමු) කොටස ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
ද්විතීයික කොටස—(පළමු කොටස) 05 050

පළමුවන කොටස ද්විතීයික විවරණය ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය

ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය

ද්විතීයික කොටස ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
(විකල්ප) කොටස

පළමුවන කොටස ද්විතීයික විවරණය ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය

ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය

ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය

පළමුවන කොටස ද්විතීයික විවරණය ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය  
ප්‍රකාශනයේ විවරණය



## பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

உறுதிப்பிரமாணம்: செல்வி ரூபா சிறியானி டனியல் (ஹேவா ஹெற்ற)

வானூர்திக்கு எதிரான தவறுகள் சட்டமூலம்: உயர்நீதிமன்றத் தீர்ப்பு

அறிவிப்பு:

ஸ்ரீ ஜயவர்த்தனபுர பல்கலைக்கழக மன்றுக்கு நேமகங்கள் வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

இலங்கை உதவிக்குழாம் கூட்டம்: நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சரது அறிக்கை

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட சட்டமூலங்கள்:

வானூர்திக்கு எதிரான தவறுகள்

கடை, அலுவலக ஊழியர்கள் (ஊழியத்துக்கமர்த்துகையும் ஊதியமும் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல்) கூலி நிர்ணய சபைகள் (திருத்தம்)

தனி அங்கத்தினர் சட்டமூலங்கள்:

இஸ்லாமிய பெண்களின் சமூகக்குழு (இலங்கை) (கட்டிணைத் தல்) சட்டமூலம்—[ஜனாப் ஜாபிர் ஏ. காதர்]—முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது

வானூர்திக்கு எதிரான தவறுகள் சட்டமூலம்:

இரண்டாம், மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம் பெற்று திருத்தப்பட்ட வாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 20  
No. 14

Wednesday  
21st July 1982

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

AFFIRMATION: MISS RUPA SRIYANI DANIEL (HEWAHETA)

OFFENCES AGAINST AIRCRAFT BILL: DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

ANNOUNCEMENT:

Nominations to Sri Jayewardenepura University Court

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SRI LANKA AID GROUP MEETING: STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF FINANCE & PLANNING

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME:

Offences against Aircraft

Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) and Wages Boards (Amendment)

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS:

Muslim Women's Social League (Ceylon) (Incorporation) Bill—(Mr. Jabir A. Cader)—Read the First time

OFFENCES AGAINST AIRCRAFT BILL:

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed as amended

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹார்ட்)

ஆதித்யா கணேசன்  
(புதிதாகப் பட்டியல்)  
பிரதமர் அவர்கள்

<p>பிரதமர் அவர்கள் : இன்று காலை 10 மணிக்கு பாராளுமன்ற கூட்டம் தொடங்கும். முதலில் கி. வி. க. அவர்கள் பேசும். பின்னர் கி. வி. க. அவர்கள் பேசும். பின்னர் பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பேசும். கூட்டம் 12 மணிக்கு முடிவடைகும்.</p>	<p>பிரதமர் அவர்கள் : இன்று காலை 10 மணிக்கு பாராளுமன்ற கூட்டம் தொடங்கும். முதலில் கி. வி. க. அவர்கள் பேசும். பின்னர் கி. வி. க. அவர்கள் பேசும். பின்னர் பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பேசும். கூட்டம் 12 மணிக்கு முடிவடைகும்.</p>
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# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

<p>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Read a Second and the Third time, and passed as amended OFFENCES AGAINST AIRCRAFT BILL :</p>	<p>MINISTER OF FINANCE &amp; PLANNING SRI LANKA AID GROUP MEETING : STATEMENT BY ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Nominations to Sri Jayawardenepura University Court ANNOUNCEMENT :</p>
<p>PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS : Muslim Women's Social League (Ceylon) (Incorporation) Bill—(Mr. Jabin A. Cader)—Read the First time</p>	<p>OFFENCES AGAINST AIRCRAFT BILL : DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT</p>
<p>Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) and Wages Boards (Amendment) OFFENCES AGAINST AIRCRAFT</p>	<p>APFIRMATION : MISS RUPA SRIYANI DANIEL (HEWAHETA)</p>
<p>Offences against Aircraft</p>	<p>BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME :</p>



පාර්ලිමේන්තුව

பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1982 ජූලි 21 වන බදාදා

புதன் கிழமை, 21 ஜூலை 1982

Wednesday, 21st July 1982

අ. හ. 3 ව පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස් විය. කයානායකතුමා [අල් හාජී එම්. අබ්දුල් බාකීර් මාකාර් මහතා] මූලාසනයාද කර විය.

பாராளுமன்றம் பி. ப. 3 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல்ஹாஜ் எம். அப்துல் பாகீர் மாகார்] நலைமை வகுத்தார்கள்.

The Parliament met at 3 p.m. MR. SPEAKER (AL HAJ M. ABDUL BAKEER MARKAR) in the chair.

අවනතවීමේ ප්‍රතිඥාව:

රූපා ශ්‍රියානි ඩැනියල් මෙහෙවිය (හේවාහට)

உறுதிப் பிரமாணம்: செல்வி ரூபா சிறியானி டனியல் (ஹேவாஹெற்ற)

AFFIRMATION: MISS RUPA SRIYANI DANIEL (HEWAHETA)

රූපා ශ්‍රියානි ඩැනියල් මෙහෙවිය (හේවාහට) නීති ප්‍රකාර ප්‍රතිඥාව දී යොතෙහි අත්සන් කළාය.

செல்வி ரூபா சிறியானி டனியல் (ஹேவாஹெற்ற) சட்டத்தினால் வேண்டப்பட்டவாறு உறுதிப்பிரமாணம் செய்து சபாபிடத்திலிருந்து புத்தகத்திற் கைச்சாத்திட்டார்.

Miss Rupa Sriyani Daniel (Hewaheta) made and subscribed the Affirmation required by Law; and signed the Book at the Table.

ඉවත් යානාවලට එරෙහි වූ වැරදි

පහත් කෙටුම්පත:

ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය

வானூர்திக்கு எதிரான தவறுகள் சட்டமூலம்: உயர்நீதிமன்ற தீர்ப்பு

OFFENCES AGAINST AIRCRAFT BILL: DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

කයානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I have an announcement to make regarding the offences Against Aircraft Bill.

This Bill was referred to the Supreme Court by His Excellency the President in terms of article 122(1)(b) of the Constitution. The Court is of opinion that the provisions of the Bill are not inconsistent with the Constitution.

I order that the decision of the Court be printed in the Official Report of today's proceedings.

“ OFFENCES AGAINST AIRCRAFT ACT ”

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

In the matter of a reference under Article 122 (1) (b) of the Constitution.

S.D. No. 2 of 1982

P/Parl/22

PRESENT:

N. D. M. Samarakoon, Q.C., Chief Justice, J. G. T. Weeraratne, Judge of the Supreme Court, S. Sharvananda, Judge of the Supreme Court, R. S. Wanasundera, Judge of the Supreme Court, and D. Wimalaratne, Judge of the Supreme Court.

COUNSEL:

Shiva Pasupati, Senior Attorney, Attorney-General, with K. M. M. B. Kulatunga, Additional Solicitor-General, and Suri Ratnapala, State Counsel, on notice.

D. S. Wijesinghe with Sidat Sri Nandalochana and Gomin Dayasiri for a Party who is interested, viz., Sepala Ekanayake

COURT

At 10.00 a.m. on 12th July, 1982.

ASSEMBLED FOR THE HEARING:

A Bill titled “ OFFENCES AGAINST AIRCRAFT ACT ” was referred to us by His Excellency the President in terms of Article 122 (1) (b) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for determination whether the Bill or any provision thereof is inconsistent with the Constitution. The Bill contains a certificate by which the Cabinet of Ministers has certified that the Bill is urgent in the national interest.

The Attorney-General and D. S. Wijesinghe, Attorney-at-Law appeared before us and assisted us in the consideration of the Bill.

The Bill seeks to make provision for an Act to give effect to certain Conventions relating to the safety of aircraft to which Sri Lanka has become a party. These conventions are—

- (a) The Convention signed at Tokyo on September 14, 1963;
(b) The Convention signed at the Hague on December 16, 1970, and
(c) the Convention signed on September 23, 1971, at Montreal.

The offences referred to in the Bill are all criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

Part II of the Bill is sought to be made retrospective from July 3, 1978. Such retrospective operation is permitted by the provisions of Article 13 of the Constitution.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the provisions of the Bill are not inconsistent with the Constitution.

N.D.M. Samarakoon, Chief Justice.

J. G. T. Weeraratne, Judge of the Supreme Court.

S. Sharvananda, Judge of the Supreme Court.

R. S. Wanasundara, Judge of the Supreme Court.

D. Wimalaratne, Judge of the Supreme Court.



නිවේදනය

அறிவிப்பு

ANNOUNCEMENT

ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට සාමාජිකයින් නම් කිරීම

ஸ்ரீ ஜயவர்தனபுர பல்கலைக்கழக மன்றங்கு நேமகங்கள்

NOMINATIONS TO THE COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SRI JAYEWARDENEPURA

කපාතායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Secretary-General has received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura which will now be read to the Parliament.

අනතුරුව පහත සඳහන් ලියව ගෙලේකම් විසින් කියවන ලදී:

அதன்மேல் செயலாளர் அறிவிப்பு பின்வரும் கடிநகத்தை வாசித்தார்:

Where upon the Secretary-General read the following letter:

" ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

මගේ අංකය : පාඅ/1465, 1982 ජූනි මස 22 වන දින,

පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ හෙ ලේකම් තුමා,  
පාර්ලිමේන්තු ගොඩනැගිල්ල,  
කොළඹ.

ප්‍රිය මහත්මයාණනි,

ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට සාමාජිකයින් පත් කිරීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ වර්ෂ 1978 අංක 16 දරණ විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පනතේ 139 වගන්තිය යටතේ, 1979 ජනවාරි 01 දින සිට විභව්‍යවන ලද ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට, එකී පනතේ VII වන කොටසේ 41 (ආ) (V) වගන්තිය අනුව පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විසින් එහි තේන්ත්‍රිවරයන් අතුරින් පත් කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රිවරුන් සයදෙනා අතරින් පහත සඳහන් පස් දෙනාගේ සාමාජික කාලසීමාව 1982. 05. 20 දිනෙන් අවසන් වී ඇත.

1. එම්. එස්. අමරසිංහ මහතා
2. ජසීට් ඒ. කාදර් මහතා
3. ඩී. ධර්මලිංගම් මහතා
4. නෝමන් ටේට්ටර්ස් මහතා
5. ඩී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්. මහතා

එබැවින් ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයේ ඉහත සඳහන් සාමාජික මුර 05 සඳහා, පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ මන්ත්‍රිවරයන් අතුරින් මන්ත්‍රිවරයන් පස්දෙනෙකු (05) තෝරා පත් කර දැන්වා එවන මෙන් කැඳවනුයේ ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.

මෙයට,

අත්සන් කළේ,

ඊ. ඩී. කාන්ගහආච්චි,  
උපකුලපති.

කපාතායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

With regard to the letter received from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, it is necessary for this Parliament to proceed to the election of five Members of Parliament of the Court of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

Nominations for the election should be handed in to the Secretary-General before 12 noon on Thursday, 22nd July 1982. Nominations should be in writing and should bear the signature of the Proposer and Seconder.

If the nominations indicate that an election is necessary, I shall name a date for balloting.

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Annual Report of the State Engineering Corporation of Sri Lanka for 1980.-(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways).

1979 අංක 51 දරණ ශ්‍රී ලංකා වරායවිල් පිළිබඳ අධිකාරිය පනතේ 67 (1) වගන්තිය යටතේ සාදන ලද නියෝග මොලට්.—[ලලිත් ආතුලන් මුදලි මහතා.]

(1) Annual Report of the Coconut Development Authority for 1980.

(2) Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Tea Board for 1979.

(3) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation for 1979.-(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Public Administration and Minister of Plantation Industries.)

Report and Accounts of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation for 1979.-(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of State.)

(235 වැනි අධිකාරය වන) ජේගු ආඥා පනතේ 10 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ මු යෝජනාවකි.—[ආච්. ජේ. ඒ. ද මැල් මහතා.]

(1) Annual Report of the Government-owned Business Undertaking of Colombo Gas and Water Company Ltd. for 1979.

(2) Annual Report of the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation for 1979.

(3) Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Government-owned Business Undertaking of Shaw Industries Ltd.

(4) Report of the Board of Directors and Accounts of the Industrial Development Board for 1979.-(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs.)

1978. 01. 01 සිට 1978. 12. 31 දක්වා ජාතික සේවකර්ම සංස්ථාවේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ වාර්තාව.—[විජයලාල මෝඩිස් මහතා.]

Supplementary Estimates No. 8 of 1982.-(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Regional Development.)

සභාමේසය මත නිකුත් යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டணியிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.











(e) (i) The granting of time to pay outstanding loans is a matter for the board and the officers of the People's Bank and not for the Minister of Finance. (ii) Does not arise.

**ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා**

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා මණ්ඩලය)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

අතුරු ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්නට කැමතියි. උපාලි විදේශීය ධන මහත්මිය මේ ණය වැඩිපුර ලබාගෙන තිබෙන්නේ 1970-77 කාලයේදී කියා ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් කියන්නට යෙදුණා. මේ ගරු සභාව තුළින් මම මේ ප්‍රශ්නය මතු කරන තුරු ඔය බැංකු ආයතන එකක්වත් ඒ ණය මුදල් ආපසු අය කර ගැනීමට පියවර ගත්තේ නැහැයි කියන කාරණය ගරු ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගන්නවාද?

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා**

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා මණ්ඩලය)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

මේ ප්‍රශ්නය මතු කළායින් පසුව තමයි, බැංකු ආයතන ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරන්නට පටන් ගත්තේ. ඒක මම පිළිගන්නවා.

**ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා**

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා මණ්ඩලය)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

කෝටි දහසකටත් වැඩි මුදලක් මේ බැංකු ආයතන උපාලි විදේශීය ධන මහත්මියට දී තිබෙන බවත් පිළි ගන්නවාද?

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා**

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා මණ්ඩලය)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

මම මීට පෙරත් කිව්වා වගේ බැංකු සම්බන්ධයෙන් තිබෙන නීතිරීති අනුව ඒ ගැන විස්තරයක් මට මේ ගරු සභාවට දෙන්නට බැහැ.

**ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා**

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා මණ්ඩලය)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

මගේ තුන්වැනි අතුරු ප්‍රශ්නය මෙයයි: ගොවියන්, ධීවරයන්, සුළු කාර්මිකයන් වැනි උදවිය මහජන බැංකු වෙන් රුපියල් දාහක තාත්තම් දෙදාහක ණයක් ලබා ගන්නාම ඒ ගොවිතැන, තාත්තම් කාර්මිකයන් හරියට කර ගන්නට නොහැකි වීම නිසා ණය වෙලාවට ආපසු ගෙවා ගන්නට බැරි වුණු අවස්ථාවලදී නඩු දමා හිරේට දමනවා. ඒ රුපියල් දාහකට තාත්තම් දෙදාහකට නමුත් මේ කෝටි ගණන් ණය අරගෙන තිබෙන උපාලි විදේශීය ධන මහත්මියට මෙතෙක් නඩුවක් දමනවා තබා සිහි කිරීමක්වත් යථා තිබෙනවාද කියා දැනගන්නට කැමතියි.

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා**

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා මණ්ඩලය)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

මම කිව්ව හැටියට දැනටමත් නඩු කීපයක් දමා තිබේ නවා. නව නඩු කීපයක් දමන්නටත් අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නවා. ඔවැනි දේවල් ඇති වෙයි, මේ තරම් අසාධාරණ සමාජයක් තවමත් මේ ලෝකයේ තිබෙන තුරු. නමුත් නාන්සෙන් අපිත් ඔක්කොම එකතුවෙලා මේ අසාධාරණ සමාජය නැති කළොත් හැමෝටම එක සේ සලකන්නට පුළුවන් වෙයි.

**ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආධාර කණ්ඩායමේ රැස්වීම:**

**මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය**

இலங்கை உதவிக்குழாம் கூட்டம்: நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சரது அறிக்கை

**SRI LANKA AID GROUP MEETING: STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF FINANCE & PLANNING**

අ. ණ. 3.17

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා (මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමා)**

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා මණ්ඩලය - නීති, අமைப்புත්ති, අமைප්පර)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Minister of Finance and Planning)

Mr. Speaker, the 18th meeting of the Sri Lanka Aid Group was held in Tokyo on the 8th and 9th of July, 1982, under the Chairmanship of the World Bank. I had the privilege, as in the last 5 years, of leading the Sri Lanka delegation to this meeting. I would like, Mr. Speaker, as usual, to make a brief statement to the House on the outcome of the discussions at this meeting. I feel that this honourable House, and, through this House, the people of the country should be kept fully informed at all times of major developments of an economic or financial nature. I therefore crave your indulgence and the indulgence of the House to make this Statement.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to report that the outcome of the Meeting was very satisfactory for Sri Lanka. The 1982 pledges of aid made by donor Governments and International Aid Organizations again reached record proportions. I am deeply grateful for the very generous assistance which we have received and continue to receive from the international community. The following countries were represented: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK and the United States. Representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Commission of European Communities and



[ආ.පී. ඩී. ජී. ද මැලි මහතා]

the United Nations Development Programme, as well as observers from Belgium, India, Italy and Switzerland, attended.

I have myself attended five of these meetings so far. These meetings, in my opinion, are crucial for Sri Lanka. Without the aid we have received at these meetings and also from certain other sources like the Saudi Fund, the OPEC Fund, the Kuwait Fund, the Abu Dhabi Fund, etc., this Government would never have been able to forge ahead. Without this aid, there would have been no Mahaweli, no housing, no Free Trade Zone, no development in other spheres, no employment, no open economy, in fact, nothing. How did we carry out our massive development programme? The simple answer is only by this foreign aid. Without this aid we would be exactly where the last Government was between 1970 and 1977. This is the vital significance of these meetings. That is why I go abroad. That is why I am making this statement. This statement is almost as important for our economy as my Budget Speech.

The discussion this year mainly focussed on the Government's policies, for the stabilisation of the economy, adopted by us since 1980. Mr. Speaker, these aid meetings provide a very valuable forum in which we explain our overall economic and social goals and, in particular, our development goals to the members of the international community, and they in turn, make their comments, observations and criticisms on our plans and programmes. The way we present Sri Lanka's policies and programmes, along with our difficulties, and the impressions which they form on these policies and programmes, undoubtedly play a major role in influencing the quantum of aid we receive from these countries and organisations.

Mr. Speaker, the meeting was held for the second time in succession in Tokyo, at the express invitation of the Government of Japan. The Japanese Government's decision to host the Aid Meeting in Japan is not only an index of Japan's growing importance in the Aid community, but is also an index of the warmth and goodwill felt in Japan for the Government of His Excellency the President and the people of Sri Lanka. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the deep gratitude of the Government and the people of Sri Lanka to the Government of Japan and people of Japan for having hosted the 1982 Aid Group Meeting.

Mr. David Hopper, Vice-President of the World Bank, in his opening statement, stated that since last year, Sri Lanka was just recovering from a year of unusually serious economic difficulties. During the course of 1980 the deficits in the Budget and the balance of payments and the rate of inflation had all risen to unprecedented levels. Urgent and concerted steps were therefore called

for to arrest and reverse these adverse trends. Mr. Hopper stated that Sri Lanka has been courageous enough to take several measures and the economic performance had improved remarkably in 1981. This was the result of a set of mutually reinforcing budgetary, monetary and balance of payments policies. The degree of improvement in Sri Lanka's economy was impressive by any standard, according to Mr. Hopper especially considering that the external economic environment remained unfavourable and that pressures on the Budget were otherwise increasing due to the growing momentum of the Government's Development Programme. In the Budget, the overall deficit had declined from 23 per cent of GDP in 1980 to 16 per cent in 1981 and the level of borrowings from the Central Bank to cover the unfinanced deficit from 11 per cent to less than 5 per cent of GDP. This fiscal improvement had helped to reduce the rate of inflation from 26 per cent in 1980 to 18 per cent in 1981. The current account deficit in the balance of payments had also fallen sharply, declining from 20 per cent in 1980 to 15 per cent of GDP in 1981. These improvements, Mr. Hopper pointed out, would not have been possible without the full commitment of the Government and the Ministry of Finance and Planning, in particular. This was most reassuring to the donors and what made the adjustment in 1981 even more remarkable was that it was accomplished at no apparent cost in economic growth which remained at 5.8 per cent.

The Bank expressed the view that the adjustment momentum developed in 1981 should continue to be maintained in 1982. This was essential. Any slippage would be counter-productive in the long run.

The Bank felt that there still appeared to be scope for re-phasing some of the Government investment bulge in 1982-84 into 1985-86 to help relieve immediate pressures on resources. The Government's principal efforts must now be concentrated on domestic resource mobilization. While limiting commercial borrowing, Sri Lanka must also begin an urgent programme to increase exports. The progress made so far had been inadequate. Despite these concerns, the Bank believed that, provided appropriate adjustment measures were taken, there was good cause to be confident of the medium-term economic prospects for Sri Lanka.

The two areas of highest priority in the opinion of the Bank were :-

1. Increasing production.
2. Increasing export growth.

Mr. Paul Chabrier, IMF representative, in his statement, stated that despite an unusually adverse world economic environment, Sri Lanka's achievements had been impressive in many respects. He agreed with the World Bank that an improvement in the Budget should come from a greater effort to increase revenue,



declaration in public expenditure growth and improved public expenditure control mechanisms in the ministries. Export promotion required that the problems facing the plantation sector be tackled in a decisive way and that specific policies and incentives be introduced to encourage non-traditional exports. He concluded that the most immediate problem facing the authorities was how to achieve an effective short-term stabilisation of the economy so that the structural adjustment programme of past years can be continued on a sound basis without any slippage.

Mr. Speaker, in my own statement to the Aid Group, I stated that despite an adverse international economic climate, Sri Lanka had managed to attain an average economic growth rate of 6.5 per cent during 1978-81, double that of the preceding seven years, and had successfully raised the level of investment to an average of 28 per cent of GDP in the same period. I pointed out that these achievements has been accompanied by significant gains in employment and other social and economic indicators. The stabilization policies introduced following the unsatisfactory performance in 1980 had proved successful. Government expenditure had been effectively curtailed in 1981 resulting in a substantial declaration of inflation and a significant reduction in the current account deficit in the balance of payments. Notwithstanding these stabilization measures, economic growth had been maintained at 5.8 per cent in 1981. The peaking of Aid-financed projects in the Government's programme for 1982 and 1983 ruled out major reductions in capital expenditure in these two years. Given the inflexibility in expenditures, Government would take further measures to mobilize domestic and foreign resources. This task, I pointed out, would be made easier to the extent that the donor community maintained the strong support and understanding it had shown Sri Lanka in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, after a very wide ranging and comprehensive discussion lasting for two days on Sri Lanka's economic problems, policies and programmes, the donors finally announced a total pledge of \$ 667.7 million or Rs. 14,000 million approximately (SDRs 611.3 M). In our currency it is Rs. 14,000 million approximately. This sum of \$ 667.7 million is distributed as follows: For Mahaweli, Kotmale Project, \$ 211.0 million. This is the Swedish contribution of 1,088 million Swedish Kroner for a period of 6 years commencing 1982, which comes to us as an outright non-repayable grant. I thank the Swedish Government for their magnificent gift to the Kotmale Project. Secondly, non-Mahaweli aid amounts to \$ 456.7 million of which Food and Commodity Aid comprise \$ 149.2 million as this is essential for our balance of payments. I am sure the hon. Members will agree that this is an extremely satisfactory conclusion from Sri Lanka's point of view considering the adverse world climate for foreign aid and the significant curbs in the Aid Budgets of several donor countries.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly gratified by the result of the aid Group Meeting because it occurred at a time of serious economic difficulties in most of the major donor countries. As hon. Members are aware, the economies of these countries, with few exceptions, have been performing poorly in the past year or two. Many of these countries have Budget deficits, high inflation and very serious balance of payments problems themselves. Unemployment is soaring in these countries and a number of donor countries are making very sharp cuts in their government expenditures, including cuts in many social welfare programmes designed for the benefit of their own people. When this is happening in their own countries, we cannot expect them to be in a happy frame of mind to come rushing with Aid for our own people. Therefore, hon. Members, I would earnestly request you to consider the future very carefully. Do not expect foreign countries to come rushing with Aid to Sri Lanka for ever. The present world climate for foreign aid, as I have often told this House, is not a favourable one. In these circumstances, the aid pledged to Sri Lanka in 1982 has exceeded our expectations. Our success at the Aid Group Meeting is a matter in which I and the Government can take legitimate pride. It is an index of the confidence which the international community still reposes in our economic policies and programmes. This should not, however, blind us to present and future realities.

Mr. Speaker, the high aid pledges of 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 have a large component of aid pledges for the Accelerated Mahaweli Programme. This will not last for ever. There will be hardly any aid except for some gaps in financing of downstream development, and cost over-runs for the Accelerated Mahaweli Programme in and after 1983. It is natural for us therefore to expect a rather sharp decline in aid pledges in and after 1983. So the aid pledges at future Aid Group Meetings are likely to decline and I wish to forewarn you. We must increase our own revenue. We must curtail our expenditure. We must increase production and exports. There is no other way.

Mr. Speaker, there is still a very great need for financial prudence so that the deficits in the Budget could be kept to reasonable limits. Sri Lanka cannot continue to spend Rs. 45,000 million with a revenue of Rs. 20,000 million. The Aid pledges, though very large for a small country like Sri Lanka, will not solve all the country's economic and financial problems. A large gap still remains so far as our finances are concerned. If we are to continue with the massive development programme on which we have embarked, we must raise additional resources of our own, chiefly by new revenue measures and taxation. These measures would involve certain sacrifices from our people, particularly from those who are able to bear the burden, particularly the rich and those who have directly benefited from our policies. I would like to repeat what I said last year that the private











**கனீசீமன் பீயகோடி மொழி**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I want to make one more small submission. Offences and other acts committed on board aircraft, we do not know. We do not know what the offences and acts are.

**கனீசீமன் அதுலத்முடலி மொழி (வெட்டி வாய்மொழி கிழக்கு அறிவு)**

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி — வர்த்தக, கப்பற்சேவை அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali—Minister of Trade & Shipping)

In the Schedule to the statute, those sections of the Conventions which specifically place obligations on Sri Lanka as regards the statute are included.

**கனீசீமன் பீயகோடி மொழி**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

But not the entire Convention. We would like to see the entire Convention. This is only a part.

**கனீசீமன் அதுலத்முடலி மொழி**

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)

(Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali)

What is relevant is here.

**கனீசீமன் பீயகோடி மொழி**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Now the cat is out of the bag. We want the entire Convention. If not we will be lead up the garden path. There are only parts of the Convention. We would like to see the entire Convention. Only what is conducive to the Bill and Mr. Ekanayake are in this, but not the entire Convention. That is why we are opposed to it. If the entire Convention was there, I could understand it. This is mainly to hang Ekanayake !

**கலாநாயகர்**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please ! The question is before the House.

**புள்ளியை விசேஷ கேள்வி**

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள் "ஆய்" என்று சொல்லுங்கள். "ஆய்" என்று சொல்லுங்கள்.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்றது.

குரல்களின்மீது ஆம் என்று சொல்லுங்கள். வெற்றியை சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

Question put.

MR. SPEAKER, having collected the Voices, declared that the "Ayes" had it.

**கனீசீமன் பீயகோடி மொழி**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Divide !

**கனீசீமன் பீயகோடி மொழி**

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Divide by name !—(Interruption)—

**கலாநாயகர்**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Be audible, please !

**பீ. சி. ஹமீத் மொழி**

(ஜனாப. ஏ. சி. ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Haméed)

Sir, I want to find out whether it would suit the Opposition if the copies of the convention are made available today and the Bill is debated tomorrow.

**கனீசீமன் பீயகோடி மொழி**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I have been pressing for it, and I am grateful to the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

**பீ. சி. ஹமீத் மொழி**

(ஜனாப. ஏ. சி. ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Is it all right ?

**கலாநாயகர்**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I am afraid it is a little too late. The division bells have been rung.

**கனீசீமன் பீயகோடி மொழி**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We will agree. It can be done by consent.

**கலாநாயகர்**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I have to go by the Standing Orders.

**கனீசீமன் பீயகோடி மொழி**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

This is not the United Nations ! Let us agree by consent.

**கலாநாயகர்**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please ! Now we can have the division on this. Thereafter, you can start the Debate and if you want you can adjourn to enable the Members to have the copies.











Now, we have bilateral agreements, for example with Commonwealth countries, where you do not need any agreement at all. That is again where you work as a group. Actually the effect of a convention is that. It helps groups of nations to act together, to help one another, in the implementation of certain laws without having to work out the implementation from and manner bilaterally.

If you look at this Bill, you see that it is broadly in two parts. Part I gives effect to the Tokyo Convention. That deals with crime committed in a plane which is coming to Sri Lanka or crime committed in a Sri Lankan plane anywhere in the world. In either case, the courts of Sri Lanka will have the power to try these offences I do not think the hon. Member for Attanagalla is against it. I do not think anybody is against it. If a plane that is coming to Sri Lanka is hijacked, or if a Sri Lankan plane is hijacked somewhere else, in some part of the world, the Bill seeks to give the necessary power to try the people committing such offences in our courts of law.

Part II of the Bill deals with the Haque Convention and the Montreal Convention. The Haque Convention deals with crimes committed when a plane is in motion. The Montreal Convention deals with crimes committed when a plane is on the ground. This second part of the Bill deals with three situations: (1) hijacking of a Sri Lankan plane; (2) hijacking of a foreign aircraft in Sri Lanka; (3) hijacking of a plane outside Sri Lanka and the hijacker coming to Sri Lanka irrespective of his citizenship. Now, this Bill envisages that in all these three situations the offences committed by the hijacker would be tried in the High Court in Colombo.

Sir, I explained earlier what our international obligations are under these conventions when a hijacker comes to Sri Lanka. Either we must prosecute him or extradite him. It is a commonly used phrase, "prosecute or extradite", when you talk of hijacking. If Sri Lanka does not want to try the offender, this law also provides for his extradition to the country where he is wanted for the purpose being tried for the offence. It is a very clear, simple, straightforward piece of legislation.

I must say that the Attorney-General's Department and the Legal Draftsman's Department had to do a lot of work because this deals with legislation and the types of laws they have in other countries. It is a very wide area. There can be criticism that this legislation has been delayed and all that, but the fact is that this is a very highly specialized area, and the Attorney-General's Department and Legal Draftsman's Department had to do a lot of work. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them for all the work they have done to have this Bill prepared after careful thought and consideration and careful study of the various systems, implications, complications and all that.

Sir, that would be the brief outline of the provisions of this Bill. I said that the Bill is broken up into two parts and explained what our obligations are when we become a party to these conventions. I wonder whether hon. Members of the Opposition still want to have a look at the conventions? As I said earlier, if it is a bilateral agreement, certainly the Opposition is quite correct in asking to have a look at it, but when it is a convention and when practically the whole international community has subscribed to it there is hardly anything that one should have reservations about. I do not think the Opposition should have any reservations but still we will see that copies are made available.

That is all that I would like to say for the present. At the conclusion of the debate, if there are any more points that need to be explained in detail, certainly I shall endeavour to do so far as I can.

புல்தக வகாசெடுவ வரத டே.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

கலிதானகனது.

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்.)

(Mr. Speaker)

On this point I would like to have a clarification. if any hon. Member wants to have the Debate adjourned, what effect does that have on the question of Suspending Standing Orders? Suspending Standing Orders is done to carry on without a time limit. That position is clear. But, in the meantime, is there anything to prevent the Debate being adjourned?

கேள்வியை கேட்கும் கேள்வி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Then Standing Orders clearly state how to suspend the Standing Orders. Standing Order 135 is very clear. It provides that any one or more of the Standing Orders may be suspended on a motion made after notice by a majority of members at any meeting to enable any special business to be considered or disposed of. It is very clear that it can be suspended on a motion. If you want to suspend a Standing Order, it has to be done on a motion; it is only through a motion that it can be done. If you want to get out of the present situation you will have to do it by a motion. There is no other way.

கேள்வி இன்னொரு கேள்வி

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

You cannot do it.

கேள்வியை கேட்கும் கேள்வி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The only thing to do is to move a motion.



**உள். டென்சில் ஸ்ரீ பிரதீப் மஹா (நியோகிய கமிஷன்  
பா விடயம் கடுமையான முறையில்)**

(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ—கைத்தொழில், விந்  
நூல அலுவலகம் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando—Deputy Minister of Indus-  
tries & Scientific Affairs)

Sir, the Motion says

“(a) That the Second Reading of the Offences against Aircraft Bill presented this day be proceeded with this day; (b) That immediately after the Bill to which this Order applies has been read a Second time, it shall be considered in Committee of the whole Parliament; (c) That the proceedings of this Bill to which this Order applies shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order No. 7.”

So, once the House has decided to suspend the Standing Order you have to go through the Bill today. It has to be done and “today” may be next week even, but we have to sit right throughout.

**உள். அமிர்தலிங்கம் மஹா (பிரதீபி பாசீலிமே தாயக  
மஹா)**

(திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்—எதிர்க்கட்சி தலைவர்)

(Mr. A. Amirthalingam—Leader of the Opposition)

The Debate can be adjourned. We have done it many a time before. This is not something new.

**கலாநாயகர் மஹா**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That is exactly my point of view. But, if the Government desires that the Debate should be suspended, there is nothing to prevent it. If the Hon. Minister moves to suspend the Debate, I think, the House will have to adjourn.

**உள். சி. சி. சி. மஹா**

(ஜனாதிபதி மஹா)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I have no difficulty in moving it.

**கலாநாயகர் மஹா**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Now, the position is clear and there would not be any objection.

**உள். சி. சி. சி. மஹா**

(ஜனாதிபதி மஹா)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I said that I have no difficulty in moving it, but the only thing is it should be clearly understood that this Bill has to be passed tomorrow and for that there must be agreement today because the hon. Member for Kalawana was against it. He must agree. Then I will move that the Debate be adjourned for tomorrow.

**உள். சரத் முத்தேவகம் மஹா**

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

No, before that may I say this? I have no objection at all if you want to adjourn the Debate, but we have come ready to debate this matter today and we have made certain arrangements for tomorrow. We have other work. May I ask for this indulgence from the House? Now that the Hon. Minister has spoken on this Bill, can I now speak on this Bill? After I speak, you can adjourn the Debate if you like for tomorrow.

**கலாநாயகர் மஹா**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I thought the request to adjourn came from the Opposition.

**உள். சரத் முத்தேவகம் மஹா**

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

It was made by one of the Members. I have read these Conventions.

**கலாநாயகர் மஹா**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Perhaps you are busy tomorrow. Has the Minister any objection?

**உள். சி. சி. சி. மஹா**

(ஜனாதிபதி மஹா)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Then let us go on with the Debate if he is prepared to speak now.

**கலாநாயகர் மஹா**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

What the hon. Member for Kalawana wants is that he be permitted to speak today and thereafter the Debate be adjourned.

**உள். அனூர் பந்தாரநாயக்க மஹா (நுவரா எலியா-  
மஸ்கலியா)**

(திரு. அனூர் பந்தாரநாயக்க — நுவரெலியா-மஸ்கலியா  
இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike—Second Nuwara Eliya-  
Maskeliya)

Then we will debate it.

**உள். லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி மஹா**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I think I have got my point across. Let this not happen again in the future. We will go on with the Debate.



**பி. சி. ஹீ. கமிசி மெனா**

(ஜனாதிபதி எ. வி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Thank you very much. I wish to thank the Opposition for having agreed to finish the Debate today.

**சரத் முத்தேவகம**

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Mr. Speaker, now that the aircraft is in motion again, we might carry on with the Debate, and it is perhaps appropriate—

**கலாநாயகர்**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Provided there is no hijacking!

**அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

The hon. Member for Kalawana may have to be hijacked!

**சரத் முத்தேவகம**

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

We are witnessing hijacking in a number of places.

Anyway, it is most appropriate that the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs has moved this Bill, because I do not think that of all the hon. Members in this House anyone needs safety on aircrafts more than the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs! Therefore, it is perhaps a wise and appropriate decision of this Government to get the Hon. Minister to introduce this Bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister made some apologies for the delay in bringing these three Conventions for approval by the House. There are occasions when these things are forgotten. International conventions are signed, ratified and put into some cubby-hole of a bureaucrat, and everybody forgets about them until some startling event reminds them that there are conventions that we have ratified. That is exactly what happened in the case of these three particular Conventions. Everybody knows that this is not a case where somebody has suddenly remembered three conventions which we have ratified. We have not remembered them just because while going through a cubby-hole we found three conventions which have not been approved by Parliament and for which the necessary legislation had not been passed. We have been brought to this House today and this legislation has been introduced, because a Sri Lankan hijacked a plane belonging to Alitalia at Bangkok. Now, that is the long and the short of this, and if that man had not hijacked this plane, these three conventions would have been lying in whatever place

they were lying all this time, without ever having seen the inside of this Parliament. That is why we have to go through this with a certain care.

Sir, in the old days I remember there was a lot of opposition from the United National Party about retrospective legislation. I am not going to fall back on the same argument that was brought, because I understand that there are occasions sometimes when governments have to legislate in retrospect. Our Constitution, the 1978 Constitution, recognizes certain occasions, and Article 13 of the Constitution clearly states that these things can be applied when a particular action is something that is recognized as criminal by the community of nations. Here, again, I do not even think that Sepala Ekanayake has ever denied that he hijacked this plane. We are now dealing with this situation because the Government is faced with a situation created by Sepala Ekanayake.

How is the Government going to deal with it? How did the Government deal with it? Has the Government dealt with it in a creditable way and is it now proceeding to deal with it in a way that it would bring credit to this country? That is the main sum and substance of what we have to debate in regard to this Motion, because there is nothing that we have to say against these three Conventions—the Tokyo Convention, the Hague Convention and the Montreal Convention. The point is, this was necessitated by the action of Sepala Ekanayake in Bangkok and by the subsequent steps which the Government of Sri Lanka took in that connection, and I want to say straightway that the Government of Sri Lanka behaved in a way which showed that they were all the time of two minds or probably of no mind at all. They did not know what they wanted and they did not know how to treat this occasion.

What happened on that day? I think it was on the 1st of July or the 30th of June that this plane was hijacked and no doubt the Government of Sri Lanka got the information. And see what happened. The Sri Lanka Government gave an undertaking which was probably telexed from here to Bangkok, to the Sri Lankan Ambassador in Bangkok, that Sepala Ekanayake could come back home and that he would be inviolate, that he would not be arrested when he comes here.—(Interruption). You can reply, because this is the information we have. If the Government is trying to fall back on the argument that the only undertaking given was that he would not be arrested on arrival, I can say that that is an argument which is specious, an argument which is childish, because the undertaking would have been understood to have been an undertaking that he would not be arrested. Of course, I can understand if the argument of the Sri Lanka Government is, "We gave that undertaking under duress." That is a different argument. If you say you gave that undertaking because there were 261 people whose lives were at stake, that you











[සරන මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙලම මහතා]

happened ? He comes to Sri Lanka. When he comes to Sri Lanka, the SP Matara by radio telephone, somehow communicates with the family of Sepala Ekanayake, who live somewhere in the far South, in Tissamaharama, asking them to come to Katunayake to welcome Sepala Ekanayake. Is that the attitude that a Government is going to adopt towards a man whom they considers to be a criminal, whom they propose to apprehend and whom they propose to deal with ?-(*Interruption*). This attitude is adopted presumably on instructions from higher police officers or on instructions from the Government. Why do you think police officers would have acted in that way independently, to go to the house of relatives of Sepala Ekanayake in Tissamaharama and tell them to come to Katunayake to receive him ?-(*Interruption*). I did not say anything about SP Matara telephoning from Colombo. I said that the SP Matara or some police officers working under the SP Matara went to the house and told them to come to the airport to receive him. I say again, this shows the way the Government was handling this issue.

Then Sir, after he arrives here what happens ? How does the Government deal with him ? In two Government vehicles provided by the Government, Sepala Ekanayake, his wife and child were taken to the Intercontinental Hotel. The Intercontinental Hotel bill was of course paid by Sepala Ekanayake. But the Government provided the transport and not Black Marias. Again this shows that the Government has decided to handle this man gingerly and not to deal with him as a criminal. After that—the following day—Sepala Ekanayake first goes to deposit his money at the Indo-Suez Bank. He goes to the Indo-Suez Bank with a police escort to deposit this 300,000 dollar ransom. I mean, what was this Government doing ? Have you forgotten about Hague, Tokyo and Montreal ? You took a police escort and took him to the Indo-Suez Bank. The information that we have from the newspaper is that the Indo-Suez Bank refused to touch that money. Then Sir, a bank which is controlled by the Government took the money. Again I say that this was done on the instructions of people who are high up. I do not know exactly who they are, but they would not have done it without the instructions of the appropriate authorities. This shows that the Government was going to wash their hands off any punitive measures against Sepala Ekanayake.

Today a situation has arisen. For a long time he was free and he had announced that he was going down South, to his home, and police stations along the route were informed that he was coming. That is not the attitude of a Government that is going to deal with a man, but that is how the Government dealt with Sepala Ekanayake. Today, a situation has arisen where people have got conditioned. The Saturday Review of last week ridiculed the Government. Of course, it uses some

communal terms also. I do not want to go into that. It says that the Government treated him as a hero and I think it is correct because I have with me here the newspapers published by the Government—I mean by Government controlled authorities. Everybody listened to the SLBC during those eventful days. The SLBC slanted the presentation of news in a way that would create sympathy for Ekanayake and not hostility to Ekanayake. I say that they did so because that was the attitude of the Government at the time. All the newspapers published by Lake House and by the Times, which are controlled by the Government did the same, and not only created in the minds of the people of this country sympathy for Ekanayake, but they did not present the entire picture and did create a situation where today the Government is faced with the difficulty that they are being opposed by people when they are dealing with the question of Sepala Ekanayake and what to do with him. I propose to show you, Sir, the Sinhalese newspapers published by Lake House during those days. You will see—(*Interruption*)—Never mind. What “Aththa” or any private publication says does not matter. I am saying that the attitude of the Government was such that the Government-published newspapers could have taken a more responsible position if this was the attitude right along. There are two newspaper groups which are run by the Government. Everybody concedes that.

Now, the “Dinamina” of 1st July under banner headlines says.

“ලංකාවේ බැංකෝ කුමරුට ඉවත් යානයක් පැහැර ගෙන යයි”

Wait, little by little we will show you what the build-up was. Then under sub-headline it says :

“තම පුතු ඉල්ලා ඉතාලියට බලකරයි”

He had been shown some sympathy by that. That was the first day. The “Dinamina” of the 2nd July, I do not have it. The “Dinamina” of the 3rd says :

“කපුපත් සල්ලි බැංකුවට ගෙනහැරී විනිමය ප්‍රශ්නය කරනට පටය”

Then there is the reporting of what Sepala Ekanayake said when he went to deposit the money. There was a big crowd. He says :

“මෙවන් පැහැර ගැනීම්”

Then this is what some bank officials said.

“හෙ බැංකු අනුමැතිය මිනෑ.”

Did the මහ බැංකුව give the අනුමැතිය to take the money ?

Then on the 3rd July you get the photographs.

“සෙරේදා රුහුණේ ලංකාවට පැමිණි සේපල එකතායක කටුනායක ඉවත් නොවූවලේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලෙන් එළියට එල්ලී. සිය බිහිදු සහ සිහිනි පුතා වැළඳගෙන අරක්පත නිලධාරීන්ගේ මැද්දේ සිටින අයුරු මෙහි දැක්වේ.”



තවත් තැනක,

කටුනායක ගුවන් තොටුපලට පැමිණි පසු ඒකනායක සහ මුහුණේ බිරියට ඊරිගු පරීක්ෂණ කටයුතු සඳහා පැය දෙකකට ආසන්න කාලයක් ඊරිගු කාර්යාලයේ රැඳී සිටීමට සිදුවිය.

There is another photograph and then it states—

එකනායක යුවල සහ පුංචි පුතා දැක බලා ගැනීමට ගුවන් තොටු පලට රැස්ව සිටි අති විශාල ජනකාය මැදදෙන් ඔවුන් තිදෙනා ආරක්ෂක නිලධාරීන් විසින් එක් ක යයි."

That is not all, the Government newspaper "Silumina" of the 3rd goes on to say—

"විදුද්ව කිසි පියවරක් නැත. [බාධකිපීමක්] තායිලන්තයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා තානාපති මානෙල් අබේසේකර මහත්මිය දුන් පෙරොන්දුවට ගරු කිරීමක් වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගුවන් යානා කොල්ලකරු සේපාල ඒකනායකට විරුද්ධව කිසිම පියවරක් නොගැනීමට රජය ඊයේ තීරණය කළේය. මේ තීරණය ගෙන ආත්තේ ඊයේ රාත්‍රියේ හදිසියේ කැඳවු විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ බලධාරීන්ගේ රැස්වීමක දී ය. ඔහුට විරුද්ධව යම් යම් වෝදනා නාභිය හැකි නමුත් බෝඩිං 707 ගුවන් යානය පැහැර ගැනීමේ සිද්දිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කිසිම පියවරක් නොගැනීමට එකඟවී ඇත. අවශ්‍ය හැම පියවරක්ම ගෙන ආති බැවින් එය දැන් විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයට සම්බන්ධයක් නැති බවත් විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම් බිලිවි. ටී. ජයසිංහ මහතා පැවසීය."

Sir, this is a very serious matter. Then again on the 3rd a newspaper published by the Lake House quotes the Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that no action will be taken against Sepala Ekanayake. The Sunday newspaper "Silumina" of the 4th which gives a sob story says—

"ගුවන් යානා මංකොල්ලකරු පොලිස් අත් අඩංගුවේ."

Inside this newspaper gives some pictures also. Again on the 5th the "Dinamina" gave a picture of Ekanayake, his wife and child at the Police Station sitting on a bench. On the other side, carried the headline "කප්පන් සල්ලී නහනම් වේ".

From the 5th onwards the Government has started its other course of action and the reporting also switches in that way. The "Janatha" again published by the Lake House, says— "ලෝකය මවිත කළ ඒකනායක නිදහස්"—a banner headline.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(අභ්‍යන්තර ඉංග්‍රීසි)

(A Member)

උසාවි නියෝගයක්?

සරත් මුත්තේවට්ටෙගම මහතා

(කි.පු. ජාතික ප්‍රතිරෝධීන්ගේ කොමිටේ)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

No, not an "උසාවි නියෝගයක්".

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(අභ්‍යන්තර ඉංග්‍රීසි)

(A Member)

තමුත්තාත්තේ උසාවියට ඇගිලි ගහන්නයි යන්න.

සරත් මුත්තේවට්ටෙගම මහතා

(කි.පු. ජාතික ප්‍රතිරෝධීන්ගේ කොමිටේ)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

No Sir, nothing about an උසාවි නියෝගය. උසාවි නියෝගයක් නොවෙයි, පත්‍රයෙන් නිදහස් කළා! තවත් තැනක "කළේ බොරුවකිද?"

Then another headline says—

"ජය ගෝසා මැද්දෙන් එනවා"

This is in dark print—

"මගින් සහ සේවකයන් 261 දෙනකු සමග ගුවන් යානයක් පැහැර ගැනීමෙන් පසුව තම ඉල්ලීම හැම එකක්ම දිනා ගෙන ලෝක වාජ්‍යාවක් පිහිටවූ සේපාල ඒකනායක මෙතෙක් ගුවන් යානා පැහැර ගත්තකට නොලැබුණු ආකාරයේ නිදහසක් ලබා සිටී."

That is in the "Janatha" of the 2nd published by the Lake House, Sir, I am not blaming the newspapers, the newspapers controlled by the Government, but that was the attitude that the Government built up. Then, I go back to the "Janatha" of the 1st :

"ගුවන් යානා කොල්ලය : ඔක්කොම දැන් නිදහස්. බිරිඳත් දුතත් බැංකොක් ගිහිත්".

And then the other newspaper published by the Government, the "Lankadipa" of the 1st, says—

"ගුවන් යානය පැහැර ගත් ලාංකීයයා ලෝක මත් ද්‍රව්‍ය ජාවාරම් කාරයෙක්. පුරාත් බිරියත් ගුවනින් ගෙනෙති."

On the 2nd, quoting Sepala Ekanayake :

"මට කන්තන් නැ—බොන්නන් නැ—හරිම මහන්සියි."

That is tops.

"සේපාල සිය බිරිය—පුතු හා බොලර් තුන් ලක්ෂයක් රැගෙන ලංකාවට එයි."

Headlines, photographs, and so on.

Then on the 3rd, the "Lankadipa" states :

"ගුවන් මංකොල්ලකරු ළඟ තිබුණේ ස්ප් බෝම්බ කොපු"

Then it publishes the photograph of a large gathering—

"සේපාල ඒකනායක මහතා තමා ලබාගත් බොලර් තුන් ලක්ෂය බැංකුවේ තැන්පත් කිරීමට කොළඹ ඉන්ටර් කොන්ටිනන්ටල් හෝටලයේ සිට ලංකා බැංකුවේ කොළඹ ශේර්ක් විදියේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලය වෙත පැමිණෙන බව සැලකීම මුතු දැක ගැනීමට ඒ අසලට රොක් වුණු මහ සෙනහින් කොටසක්."

Then the "Lankadipa" of Sunday :

"ලොවම කැලඹු සේපාල ගමරට බලා ආදා.....!"

and inside also there were a lot of stories of Sepala Ekanayake designed to give him a build up that he is a hero of the country.

Then on the 5th the tune changes and the reporting is about how Italy has filed action. Now I want to say this. I have said that these newspapers echo the attitude of the Government until the Government had pressure put on it by the International Pilot Association and by the Italian Government. Until that time the position of the Government was to let him go free, and that is what was reflected in all the newspaper reporting of the Government controlled newspapers.

Now the position is that the Government wants to get those three Conventions adopted as our laws and to pass our own law against the hijacking of aircraft. Those three Conventions, when we become a party to them, enable us to deal with Ekanayake in Sri Lanka.



[සරත් ඉන්තෙට්ටුවෙහි මහතා]

We have laws and we have courts in Sri Lanka. Whatever we may say, the very large majority of our people still have respect for the courts in Sri Lanka and I want to make a request from the Government. It is not that we want to obstruct them. I am saying that you bungled this right through. We are now faced with the consequences. In my view you should never have got him down with an undertaking. If you had not given any undertaking, you would have no problem. (Interruption) You should have told him, "If you come here, you will be arrested."

Now, Sir, we can deal with him under our laws, in our courts, on our territory. I want to ask the Government, will they give this House and the country an undertaking that they will instruct their law officers to go into the courts if Italy demands and extradition? If Italy demands an extradition, will the Government use its law officers to go into the courts and oppose the extradition and say, "We will try Ekanayake on our soil and deal with him here"?

That is the crux of the matter now. No hijacker as far as I know—I am subject to correction—has been extradited so far. We are now armed with this law once the Bill is passed. All I ask from the Government is to give this House an undertaking—what the Court decides is another matter; we cannot compel the court to decide against or for the extradition—but you have law officers, the Attorney-General downwards to go into court and say, "We are opposing the extradition; we have the law to deal with him, these are the penalties in Sri Lanka and we will deal with him in Sri Lanka." That will satisfy everybody, all the pressure groups. I ask you not to bow to the dictates of any country that demands him now, and I want to say that my support for this Bill is conditional. It is not that my support is necessary to pass it, but I want to say that my support is conditional. I will vote for this Bill if you give the undertaking that your law officers, the State law officers, will oppose extradition. That is all, Sir.

**මෙරිල් කාරියවසම් මහතා (අගලවත්ත)**

(*திரு. மெரில் காரியவசம்—அகலவத்த*)  
(Mr. Merrill Kariyawasam—Agalawatta)

තමුන් නාන්සේලා මොනවද කළේ?

"මෙකොල්ලය සැලසුම් කළ හැටි."

'අත්ත' පත්‍රය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම සේපාල ඒකනයක විරයෙක් කරනවා. පින්තූරයකුත් සමග ඒ විස්තරය පළ කර තිබෙනවා. කලාවනෙ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා නොදැක්කා නම් මෙන්න බලා ගන්න.

**මන්ත්‍රීරයෙක්**

(*அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்*)  
(A Member)

තමුන් නාන්සේලා අද මී කුණක් බදා ගෙන දැමූනවා.

**මෙරිල් කාරියවසම් මහතා**

(*திரு. மெரில் காரியவசம்*)  
(Mr. Merrill Kariyawasam)

"සේපාල ඒකනයක පවුල සමඟ පැමිණේ."

ඔක්කොම විස්තර තිබෙනවා.

**මන්ත්‍රීරයෙක්**

(*அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்*)  
(A Member)

වෙන බදා ගන්න එකක් නැහැ, මී කුණක් බදා ගන්නවා.

**එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා (ගම්පහ)**

(*திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க—கம்பஹ*)  
(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake—Gampaha)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are a few matters I wish to submit on this matter. The aircraft belonging to a European country was hijacked in a foreign land. The Ambassador of our country, who is the accredited representative of the Government, guaranteed the hijacker no reprisals and safe conduct to his homeland. What was the motive? He wanted the custody of his three year-old son as he was not permitted to go to that country. He had not demanded a big ransom, as hijackers usually do, except his expenses, nor did he blow up the aircraft. The money was handed over to him on a platter, as it were! The Thai Government, in keeping to its word, took no action although they have every right to take all necessary action to jail or extradite him to face charges in Italy.

One question that remains unanswered is, what happened to the explosives that he had been carrying? No record of their being handed over has been divulged by the authorities concerned, and as such we must assume that Sepala Ekanayake has perpetrated the biggest hoax in hijacking history.

On landing here, he was grilled by the Police and released because no charges could be framed as the hijacking took place outside this country. The money was handed over to him and, what is more, the airline is said to have denied paying a ransom. There is no question that the money is stolen property for which our Police is said to have taken him in, and he flaunted publicly for all to see, quite unlike a thief!

On second thoughts, Sepala was arrested and remanded until charges are framed after laws are passed retroactively by Parliament today, because we have no laws to extradite such a person. Here is a peculiar situation of catching the thief and passing a law to punish him. Retroactive legislation has been condemned when it was passed on earlier occasions by the very same people who are passing it today.

Most probably he will be sent to face charges in a foreign land on account of the pressure on the Government. Now, this raises several questions whatever



the crime is. He is a citizen of this country, of Sri Lanka, and has not committed any offence in this country. So, why should he be extradited to another to face charges for a crime committed in a third country from whence he has been sent without charges being framed against him? Does he not have the rights, Sir, of a citizen of this country, even though the Government now looks on him as a criminal? Which other land can he look to as his home except Sri Lanka?

Several years ago, a terrorist by the name of Leila Khalid was nabbed, but due to pressures of a terrorist group she was released. That was quite the opposite of what is happening in this instance, Sir. Furthermore, he is a Sinhalese shunned at a hotel in his own country, be he terrorist or otherwise! I am sure the great train robber, Briggs did not face such acts wherever he went.

Another interesting thing is that Sepala is to be extradited to face his dues, and I suppose the Government will be praised for it. But, ironically, it has not been able to get back a set of much wanted terrorists from the North from our immediate neighbour India, because of the powerful lobbying both at home and abroad! Why is the Government shuffling its feet over these people if the same international laws are applicable? Is this justice, is this fairplay, is what we want to find out, Sir.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අද අපි දන්නවා, ලංකාවේ සිදු වී ඇති දේවල්. එනම්, මෙම රටේ ඉපදී, මෙම රටේ අරගල කර, පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්, හමුදා නිලධාරීන් සාහසික ලෙස මරා, ගුවන් යානා පුපුරවා, විනාශ කර, බංකු කොල්ල කා ලක්ෂ ගණන් මුදල් සොරකම් කර ඉන්දියාව ඇතුළු ලෝකයේ අන් රටවල රැකවරණ යටතේ ලංකික මිනීමරුවන් සිටින බව, එහෙත් නීතියෙන් හෝ හොඳින් හෝ ඒ මිනීමරුවන් ඒ රටවල නායකයින්ටවත් ගන්නා බැරි බව අප දන්නා කරණයක්. කාරණා එසේ තිබියදී මොන වරදකට වුවත් ලංකා පුත්‍රයෙක් අන් රටකට පාවා දීම හරිද?

රජය කියනවා, රට තුළ හෝ පිටරට ත්‍රස්තවාදයට රජය විරුද්ධය කියා. එසේ නම් ත්‍රස්තවාදී චෝදනා ලබා ගිණි සිටි ත්‍රස්තවාදී නායකයා, විජේවීර තමුන් නාන්සේලා නිදහස් කළේ ඇයි? අපේ ඉල්ලීම මෙකයි: සේපාල ඒකනායකට විරුද්ධව ඔහුට මේ රටේදීම දඬුවම් දෙන්න. ඉතාලියට ලංකා පුත්‍රයෙක් මැරීමට ඉඩ නොදෙන්න. ඒකයි, අපි මතක් කරන්නේ. ඉතාලියට මේ රටෙන් ඉතාලි ජාතිකයෙකු යැවීමත් සිංහල ජාතියට අයත් සිංහලයෙකු යැවීමත් වෙනස් දෙයක්.

අ. හ. 5.32

**මෙමුනිපාල සේනානායක මහතා (මැදවව්විය)**  
 (කි.රු. මාමත්තිරිපාල ජෙනෙරායක—මධ්‍යවාචි)  
 (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke—Medawachchiya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අද මේ ගරු සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන ගුවන් යානාවලට එරෙහිව වූ වැරදි සම්බන්ධව පනවන්නට අදහස් කරන පනත සම්බන්ධව වචන ස්වල්පයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට අවස්ථාව

ලැබීම ගැන මා සන්නේෂ වෙතවා. මම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අනුමත කරනවා, කලවානේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරන් මුත්තේච්චුවෙගම මහතා) ඉදිරිපත් කළ අදහස්. මම විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කිව යුතු කරණයක් තිබෙනවා. තායිලන්තයේ සිටින මේ රටේ නියෝජිත වරිය, අපේ දැනට සිටින තානාපතිවරිය, ඒ ලංකිකයාට—සේපාල ඒකනායකට—යම් විධියක පොරොන්දුවක් දුන්නා නම් එය දුන්නේ මේ රජයේ අනුග්‍රහය ඇතිවය යන්නා ම, නිර්භයව ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. ජූලි 2 වැනිදා “ඩේලි නිව්ස්” පත්‍රයේ මෙන් නම් මේ විධියට සඳහන් වුණා:

“Sri Lanka’s Ambassador in Bangkok, Mrs. Manel Abeysekera, had given an assurance to aircraft hijacker Sepala Ekanayake that no harm would befall him if he gave himself up and took a flight to Colombo with his family.”

ඒ අනුව මේ ඒකනායකගේ ක්‍රියාව සම්බන්ධව මොන විධියේ මත තිබුණත් අපි විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කියන්නට ඕනෑ, ඒ තානාපතිවරියගේ පොරොන්දුව උඩ ඒ පොරොන්දුව විශ්වාස කරගෙන සේපාල ඒකනායක එයාට ලංකා ගුවන් යානයකින් ලංකාවට පැමිණී බව. එහෙම නම්, රජය වෙනුවෙන් ඒ විධියේ පොරොන්දුවක් දී තිබෙනවා නම්, ඒ පොරොන්දු අනුව ක්‍රියා කිරීමට රජයට යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, ඒ මහත්මයා ලංකාවට ආවාට පසු පොලිස්පතිතුමා මේ විධියට කියා තිබෙනවා:

“IGP Rudra Rajasingham said on Thursday that the Police would be interviewing Sepala Ekanayake. He said that initially Ekanayake would be questioned by the Narcotics Bureau detectives on alleged drug trafficking. The IGP had said that Ekanayake had not committed an offence in this country as far as the hijacking was concerned.”

සේපාල ඒකනායක මහත්මයා මේ රටේ නීතිය උල්ලංඝනය කොට මොනම විධියේ හෝ වරදක් කර නැති බව මේ රටේ පොලිස්පතිතුමා කියනවා. එහෙම නම් මේ හදිසියෙන්, එදා රජය ගත් වැඩ පිළිවෙල වෙනස්කොට, මේ ලංකිකයා වෙනත් රටකට පාවා දෙන්නට මේ නීති පනවන්නේ කාගේ බලපෑමක් උඩද යන ප්‍රශ්නය අහන්නට අපට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. මේ ලංකිකයා ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම යම් වරදක් කර තිබෙනවා නම්—

**ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා (රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා)**  
 (කි.රු. ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස්—இராசாங்க அமைச்சர்)  
 (Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis—Minister of State)

I rise to a point of Order. We are not discussing Ekanayake; we are discussing something else. What is the hon. Member debating?

**මෙමුනිපාල සේනානායක මහතා**  
 (කි.රු. මාමත්තිරිපාල ජෙනෙරායක)  
 (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

Sir, I cannot hear what the Hon. Minister is saying.

**ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා**  
 (කි.රු. ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස්)  
 (Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

We are not debating Sepala Ekanayake; we are debating this Bill.



**மேலியா சேனாயாக மஹா**

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

You would never have brought this Bill if not for Sepala Ekanayake.

**அனந்தசிவசுந்தரி மஹா**

(திரு. அனந்தசிவசுந்தரி அல்விஸ்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

You have been given the reasons for this Bill. We have signed conventions in three international cities, and this Bill follows. There is no reference to Ekanayake in this Bill. That is a separate matter which you can debate under separate circumstances. I appeal to you, this is totally irrelevant. I know the hon. Member has some newly found confidence, but let him not use it on us, let him use it at the appropriate place.

**லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகொடி மஹா (அந்தரங்க)**

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகொடி—அத்தனகல்ல)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

I am amazed at the statement of the Hon. Minister. This Bill has been brought mainly for that reason.

**மேலியா சேனாயாக மஹா**

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

අපේ රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා හදිසියෙන්ම හොයාගෙන තියෙනවා, මේක සේපාල ඒකතායක ගැන නොවේය කියා. ඔය අන්දමේ තර්ක ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ කොටද? හදිසියෙන් මේ නීතිය පනවන්නේ වෙනත් රටක බල පෑම උඩ බව අපට පැහැදිලියි; මේ රටේ ජනතාවට පැහැ දිලියි. 1963 දී එකකුත් 1970 දී තව එකකුත් 1971 දී තවත් එකකුත් වශයෙන් සම්මුති 3 ක් අත්සන් කර කාලයක් ගත වුණට පසු, පළමුවැනි සම්මුතිය අත්සන් කොට අවුරුදු 19 කට පසු අද මේ හදිසියෙන් තමුන් නාන්සේලා මේ පනත ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන්නේ, පිට රටක බලපෑමක් නිසා සේපාල ඒකතායක මහතා මේ රටේ අධිකරණය ඉදිරියට නොගෙන වෙනත් රටකට ඔහු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සඳහා බවට මම චෝදනා කරනවා.

**அனந்தசிவசுந்தரி மஹா**

(திரு. அனந்தசிவசுந்தரி அல்விஸ்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

I object to that insinuation that this Government is being pressurized by some other Government. You cannot make a suggestion like that. I am not saying that you are pressurized by somebody else.

**மேலியா சேனாயாக மஹா**

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

Of course. I will say it again.

වෙනත් රටක බලපෑමක් නිසාම සේපාල ඒකතායක මහතා මේ රටේ අධිකරණය ඉදිරියට ගේන්නේ නැතිව ඔහු වෙනත් රටකට පාවා දීමට යන බව මම නැවත වරක් කියනවා. අපේම තානාපතිවරිය දුන් පොරොන් දුටු කඩ කර තමුන් නාන්සේලා මේ විධියට කටයුතු කිරීම ගැන ලජ්ජා විය යුතුයි. අපේ ලාංකික පුර වැසිය කුට [බාධ කිරීම්]

**හරින්ද්‍ර කොරියා මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා)**

(திரு. ஹரீந்திர கொரியா—பொது நிர்வாகப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Harindra Corea—Deputy Minister of Public Administration)

On a point of Order, Sir I wish to draw your attention to Standing Order 84 (vi) which provides that no Member shall refer to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law or to any matter on which a judicial decision is pending. Now, this person called Ekanayake is subject to a court proceeding. The hon. Member cannot speak about it.

**மேலியா சேனாயாக மஹா**

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

Where ? Not in Ceylon !

**நியோஜ்‍ய கபாநாயக்கதும**

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The hon. Member can carry on.

**மேலியா சேனாயாக மஹா**

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කපානායකතුමනි, අපේ රටේ උසාවි යක මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන තවම මොනම විධියක හෝ නඩු වක් පනවා නැහැ. මම කරන චෝදනාව මේකයි. අපේ රජය වෙනුවෙන් අපේම තානාපතිවරිය දුන් පොරොන් දුටු කඩකර, පිටරටක බලපෑමක් උඩ මේ සේපාල ඒකතායක පිටරටක අධිකරණයක් ඉදිරියට ගෙනයා මට හැකි වන පරිදි මේ පනත සම්මත කර ගන්නවාය කියන එක අපට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කියන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. මට ප්‍රථම කපා කළ කලාවනේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමන් (සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා) ගම්පහ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමන් (එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා) ඉල්ලා සිටියා වාගේ “සේපාල ඒකතායක මහත්මයා මේ රටේ අධිකරණයක් ඉදිරියට ගේන්න; වෙනත් රටකට ඔහු පාවා දෙන්න එපා” කියන ඉල්ලීම නැවත වරක් නිර්ණයට ඉදිරිපත් කරමින් මම නිහඬ වෙනවා.

**පර්සි සමරවීර මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය ස්වදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)**

(திரு. பெரீ சமரவீர—உள்நாட்டலுவல்கள் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Percy Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Home Affairs)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කපානායකතුමනි, මැදවිච්චියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (මෙමනියාල සේනානායක මහතා) ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටියා, අපේ තානාපතිවරිය—මානෙල් අබේසේකර මැතිණිය—පොරොන්දුවක් දුන්නාය කියා, සේපාල ඒක තායක මහත්මයා පිටරටකට යවන්නේ නැහැ කියා. මානෙල් අබේසේකර මැතිණිය එහෙම පොරොන්දුවක් දී නැහැ. මානෙල් අබේසේකර මැතිණිය පොරොන්දු වී තිබෙන්නේ ලංකාවට පැමිණි පසු සේපාල ඒකතායක මහත්මයා හිර භාරයට ගන්නේ නැහැ කියලයි. ඒ නිසා මැදවිච්චියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අසත්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ බව මා පෙන්වන්න කැමතියි.



අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා (නුවරඑළිය-මස්කෙලිය දෙවන)

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க—நுவரெலிய-மஸ்கெலிய இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike—Second Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, first of all, as I begin this submission, let me place on record that we as a responsible political party in this country are very strongly opposed to any form of international or national terrorism. We of the SLFP do not condone any form of national or international terrorism. I would like it to go on record that in principle we have no objection to the introduction of this legislation, but there are two or three matters which have been raised by the hon. Member for Kalawana, Gampaha and Medawachchiya which require some close scrutiny, particularly in regard to the conduct of the Government since the hijacking took place.

Before I deal with that, may I deal with the opening speech of the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government? No doubt, after his many travels abroad he must be suffering from a severe attack of jet lag. He went on to give us a long lecture on what bilateral agreements should be which is not the point of the whole exercise. We are not here to listen to long lectures on what bilateral agreements should be. When the hon. Member for Kalawana was on his feet, the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs asked a very pertinent question. He asked him why Sepala Ekanayake should be arrested? For what? My answer to that question is that if he was going to be arrested at all he should have been arrested at the airport for the offence for which he was subsequently arrested—he was arrested for extortion. If he was arrested a few days later, there was no reason why he should not have been arrested on his arrival.

Then the Hon. Minister of state made a very brief appearance and a quick exit. He asked us the question how this Debate is pertinent to Sepala Ekanayake. I will in the course of my speech demonstrate to this House that this whole Bill, this entire piece of legislation, is aimed at one individual by the name of Sepala Ekanayake. There is no other individual that this Bill will cover. Even if you back-date it, it covers entirely one individual, and that is Sepala Ekanayake. You cannot discuss this Bill without discussing Sepala Ekanayake. Therefore, I am surprised that a person of the calibre, the intellect and the speaking ability of the Minister of State indulged in such a ridiculous frivolity.

Now, let us take the matters that require some attention. It is admitted that Sri Lanka has signed several international conventions which, cover hijacking as a grave offence. I think the most relevant of these Conventions is the Hague Convention of 16th December 1970. Article of which covers very clearly the offence of hijacking.

Now our contention is that the governments of Sri Lanka, the governments of Sri Lanka Freedom Party as well as the governments of the United National Party, failed for the last ten years to enact legislation. When I make this point, I do not want it misunderstood that we are blaming you for bringing in this legislation, because as much as you are responsible our government was also responsible for not enacting legislation. It is in the last four years that hijacking has reached unprecedented proportions in the world. Particularly after 1977, hijacking has become a major crime and certainly it was the duty of this Government to have brought in this legislation, in keeping with the Hague Convention of 1970. When I say this, I know the Government speakers will reply and say, "Oh, why did you not do it"? That is not the answer; two wrongs do not make a right. As much as you are responsible, we are responsible. But you are more responsible because in the last four years incidents of hijacking have been very much more than what they were between 1970 and 1977.

Whatever it is, the Government no doubt was jolted out from its lethargy as it were, once a young man called Sepala Ekanayake who as the hon. Member for Kalawana said, has blown up into somewhat of a mini-folk hero, the who has hijacked a plane and taught the Sudda a lesson! Frankly, wherever it may be in this country, this man is considered somewhat of a folk hero. That is the publicity given by the Government press. I am thankful that the hon. Member for Kalawana read out long extracts from the "Lankadipa", "Dinamina" and the government sponsored newspapers, to show how they deliberately tried to -- whether it is by design I do not know -- to give a picture of this man as a hero. Today, he is considered a hero, which obviously is a very sad commentary on the life of this country -- that a hijacker is considered a folk hero. We are surely, in need of heroes in this country. That is obviously the conclusion one can come to.

Now, this entire piece of legislation we are debating today is without a doubt brought into cover the acts of one person, only one person -- there are no two persons involved in this -- and that one person is Ekanayake. That is why I cannot understand the logic of the Hon. Minister of State when he said on the Floor of this House, "why, there is no relevance for discussing Sepala Ekanayake under this Bill". Because he is in fact the Bill. If Sepala Ekanayake did not hijack the Alitalia plane there would have been no Bill. I frankly cannot see the desirability in any way, bringing in a piece of legislation to cover one person, one act, which I think, though it may be lawful, is not desirable in any sense of the law. This concept of bringing legislation to cover one person is considered internationally as bad legislation, and has been held by our courts also as bad legislation.







**හරින්ද්‍ර කොරියා මහතා**

(*திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா*)

(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Now, why are you getting upset ?

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(*திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Sir, this is the kind of frivolous rubbish that the hon. Member is indulging in.

**නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා**

(*பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்*)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please ! We will come back to the Bill.

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(*திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Now, Sir, the United National Party had always, as a matter of principle, when it suited them, opposed retrospective legislation. I am not for a moment condoning it, nor am I attacking it. When the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, rightly or wrongly, on numerous occasions, tried to bring in retrospective legislation, the UNP became the champion against it. You all canvassed everywhere against retrospective legislation.—(Interruption.)

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**

(*அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்*)

(A Member)

Somarama ?

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(*திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Yes, precisely. You all opposed it then. Now here is a speech made by His Excellency the President which appears in the HANSARD of October 21, 1977, when he spoke on the Criminal Justice Commission Repeal Bill. There are vast reports, all of which I do not want to quote, where he has clearly stated that the UNP canvassed against retrospective legislation and that his government will not enact retrospective legislation at all. This is what the President said. The Constitution does not provide for it. If you all opposed it then—I am not saying that we did not do it—

**හරින්ද්‍ර කොරියා මහතා**

(*திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா*)

(Mr. Harindra Corea)

It is in Article 13 of the Constitution.

**ඒ. එම්. ආර්. බී. අත්නායක මහතා**

(*திரு. ஏ. எம். ஆர். பி. அத்தநாயக்க*)

(Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake)

මොනවද මේ කතා කරන්නේ? මැණියන්ට මොකද උනේ ?

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(*திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I hold different views on that matter. So what I am trying to say now is that right along, whenever we rightly or wrongly tried to introduce retrospective legislation, the UNP opposed it. You championed the cause against it in this country. Your President, after he assumed office as Prime Minister, categorically stated on the Floor of this House that he is against retrospective legislation, that he will never permit this Government to do it. Why are you bringing it now ? This is what I cannot understand. Of course, I know the replies you will give : " What did you all do then ? Why did you all do that ? " I am not arguing on that, Sir. We may have done it. I am not saying it is right or wrong. But you all opposed it then. How are you justifying the bringing of retrospective legislation to cover the acts of one man now ? That is my contention.

I am indeed grateful to the hon. Member for Kalawana who has come fully prepared and armed with a point which I myself wish to make, in fact which was also made subsequently by the hon. Member for Medawachchiya. It is the conduct of the Government. More important than the presentation of the Bill is the background which led to the presentation of the Bill.

Now let us see how the Government conducted itself. I will quote to you a passage from the Ceylon " Daily News " of Friday, July 2nd, 1982 :

" Envoy assured hijacker's safe passage home. Sri Lanka's Ambassador to Bangkok Mrs. Manel Abeysekera had given an assurance to aircraft hijacker Sepala Ekanayake that no harm would befall him if he gave himself up and took a flight to Colombo with his family."

" No harm would befall him." This is a categorical assurance given by the Sri Lanka Ambassador in Bangkok, Mrs. Manel Abeysekera. This is also substantiated by the following passage in the same article :

" As this edition goes to press, there was clear indication that the authorities here will not place him under arrest."

Sir, here is another passage in the " Dinamina " of 3rd July 1982, which goes to further substantiate my argument. It states :

" හයිලන්තයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා නානාපති මනෙල් අබේසේකර මහත්මයාණන් වහන්සේගේ දූවට ගරු කිරීමක් වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගුවන් යානා කොල්ලකරු සේපාල ඒකනායකට විරුද්ධව කිසිම පියවරක් නොගැනීමට රජය ඊයේ තීරණය කළේය."

**කිසිම තීරණයක් නොගැනීමට**

That is a deliberate decision of the Government. You cannot say that it is a frivolous statement issued to the press by some person ? Is the press speculating frivolously ? It is a diabolical, deliberate decision that the Government was not going to prosecute Sepala Ekanayake. Then it goes on to say :

" මෙම තීරණය ගෙන ආත්තේ ඊයේ රාත්‍රියේ හදිසියේ කැඳවූ විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ බලධාරීන්ගේ රැස්වීමකදීය."



[අනුර බණ්ඩාරාත්න මහතා]

It is a decision taken at an emergency meeting summoned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I have known Mrs. Abeysekera for a number of years. She is extremely reliable, extremely competent and an extremely able diplomat. She has been serving the country as the Chief of Protocol for many years. As she is now our Ambassador in Bangkok, she is a person who discharges her duties with absolute responsibility. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry cannot put the blame on Mrs. Abeysekera and for a moment even assume that she acted on her own accord. She has not. Therefore, we have to assume that this is a directive that Mrs. Manel Abeysekera had received from the Foreign Ministry and this is a promise she made to the hijacker after she received the authority of the Foreign Ministry.

Now, Sir, we will go into this. You have in fact given a false assurance to Mr. Sepala Ekanayake. You have got him here on false pretext. Having got him here, you treated him like a hero. At the airport he was allowed to take all the money he brought in. At the airport you provided him with police protection to go to his hotel. You gave him all the publicity worthy of a hero, a conquering hero coming back home, as the Hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) stated. On the next day you gave him police protection to go to the bank to deposit his money, and Mr. Ekanayake was received like the returning home of a conquering son.

The Government, up to this point, as the hon. Member for Kalawana clearly pointed out very correctly, had one view that Mr. Ekanayake was not going to be taken before Court. He was in fact given a guarantee that there will be no prosecution against him. He was perfectly free to live in this country as a citizen. Virtually, and suddenly, overnight, when you had international and national opinion hardening against you, your attitude changed. You changed course, you changed horses in midstream. First of all, the International Pilots' Association said that they were going to boycott Sri Lanka. They have made a categorical statement. I do not know where their headquarters are, but they made a categorical statement that they were going to boycott all planes landing in Sri Lanka. That frightened you.

Secondly, Sir, all the guests residing in the Hotel (Ceylon) Intercontinental refused to stay in the hotel if Mr. Ekanayake continued to be resident there, and I believe that the Intercontinental chain of hotels had further stated that they will not have any Sri Lankan officials permitted to stay in their hotels.

Then, Sir, there was an avalanche of national opinion against you. In fact several newspapers carried out items of interview they had from various people, and 90 per cent of those interviewed clearly stated that they were aghast at the conduct of the Government and the

behaviour of the Government on the release and the treatment you had meted out to Mr. Ekanayake. Now, Sir, this is the point of time at which you began to change your mind. There were clearly two attitudes; one is let the man come, let him settle down like a free citizen. When suddenly you found international opinion harden against you then you changed course completely and you went to the other extreme. Look at the extreme you have gone to.

Last Friday the Magistrate permitted Mr. Ekanayake bail—Rs. 250,000 cash bail and Rs. 250,000 on surety—Rs. 500,000 heavy bail. The Government—the Attorney-General's Department—went before the Court and argued against that, but the Magistrate overruled that and gave bail to Mr. Ekanayake. Then as he could not raise the money, the cash he wanted, he was kept over the week-end in remand. Then on Monday morning the Attorney-General goes to the Court of Appeal gets special permission from the Judges and files another plaint saying that they are against the granting of bail to Mr. Ekanayake. Now why do you go to this extreme, from one extreme to the other? Because you found that virtually your complicity in this whole matter was becoming the discussion of serious concern internationally as well as nationally. That, Sir, I think is the basic position of the Opposition from the speeches I have heard today of some of them, from the hon. Member for Kalawana, the hon. Member for Medawachchiya and the hon. Member for Gampaha—that that is the attitude of the Government.

We as a responsible party cannot condone hijacking. We are, in fact, thankful that you have brought legislation but it is the opportune time for the Opposition to see under what circumstances you brought in this situation and whether your conduct on this whole matter has been in fact unquestionable. That, Sir, is the point I want to make.

Finally, Sir, may I also make an appeal to the Government now that you are bringing in retrospective legislation—that is obviously what you are going to do. Whatever we say you are going to pass this Bill—to please assure and ensure that Mr. Ekanayake is tried in our Courts, and if found guilty punished here and kept here. I think it is quite right to say that not a single hijacker up to date has been extradited to another country. There have been much more serious hijackings than this. This man's ransom, as the hon. Member for Gampaha said, was one of the lowest ransoms ever demanded by a hijacker, three hundred thousand dollars, and he wanted his son back. But there have been other hijackers who have, in fact, demanded bigger ransoms and made much bigger demands, and they had never been extradited to another country. There is no reason, Sir, why we should allow this son of Sri Lanka, a citizen of Sri Lanka, to be extradited to a foreign country.



Take for example the case of Uma Maheswaran and Prabhakaran, two well known criminals, two A-grade criminals in this country, citizens of Sri Lanka, wanted criminals, wanted murderers responsible for the deaths of innocent policemen in this country. When they were caught in Madras what did the State of Tamilnadu do? You all sent the Inspector-General of Police to Madras, you all sent other officers. But did they allow you to take them out? They did not allow you to take them out, and the Government of India has not yet decided whether they are going to permit Prabhakaran and Uma Maheswaran to be extradited to Sri Lanka. They have not still decided that and the State of Tamilnadu and the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu are both totally against the extradition of both Uma Maheswaran and Prabhakaran—and mind you they are citizens of Sri Lanka—and they are refusing to extradite them virtually. Sepala Ekanayake is also a citizen of Sri Lanka. Why should we permit him to be extradited to Italy and harassed there or whatever is done there? If he has committed an offence, you are bringing in legislation however late to cover that up, to catch up with that loophole. However much we are against it you will do it, but in the name of justice, Sir, I do not think Mr. Ekanayake should be permitted to be extradited to Italy.

I would also like to submit, Sir, that, in fact, there is very little that can be said about this Bill, because I think all parties in this House are against hijacking both nationally and internationally but there are certain matters that this House must be made aware of before they raise their hands for this Bill, particularly the way the Government has conducted itself on the matter of this hijacking since its inception.

**ජී. ඩී. පුංචිචලමේ මහතා (රත්නපුර)**  
 (කි.ල. ඉ. ඩී. පුංචිචලමේ—රාත්නපුර)  
 (Mr. G. V. PUNCHINILAME—RATNAPURA)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, බලය නැති කළ දේශපාලන පක්ෂ මොනවා හරි—මේ කණක් වුණත් කමක් නැහැ—බදාගෙන බලයට එන්න දහලනවා. අද විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයෙන් කෙරුණ කථාත් අන්න ඒ වගෙයි. කලවානෙ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා) කළ කථාවෙන් අපට පෙනෙන්නෙ මොකක්ද? 1977 මහ මැතිවරණයෙන් පරාජය වුණට පස්සෙ මොන විධියට හරි ආණ්ඩුවට පහර ගහල, කොහොම හරි නැවත වරක් බලය අල්ලා ගන්න පුළුවන්ද කියල බැලුවා. ඒ හැම එකක්ම වැරදුණා. දැන් ජාත්‍යන්තර හොරෙක්—විශාල හොරෙක්—කෝටි ගණනක හොරකමක් කළ හොරෙක්—අල්ලා ගෙන මේ රටේ බලයට එන්න පුළුවන්ද කියා බලනවා. මැතිවරණය කිට්ටු වෙන වේලාවේදී මේ විධියේ නොයෙක් දේවල් කරන්නට විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ උදවිය මාන බලනවා. මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ, බැරි වෙලාවත් මේ විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ ඉන්න ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් එක් කෙනෙක්වත්, මේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් එක් කෙනෙක්වත්, ඒ අහස් යානය ආතුලේ හිටියා නම් අද මේ කරන කථා

නොවෙයි කරන්නෙ. තුවරඑළිය-මස්කෙළියෙ දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා) හිටියා නම්, කලවානෙ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා හිටියා නම්, මැදවච්චියෙ ගරු (මෙමත්‍රීපාල සේනානායක මහතා) හිටියා නම්, අත්තනගල්ලෙ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා) හිටියා නම්—තුවරඑළිය-මස්කෙළියෙ දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා නිතරම එංගලන්තයට යනවා, හයිජැක් කරන්නටද, මොනවා කරන්නද කියා මම නැහැ—කොහොම වුණත් බැරිවෙලාවත් හිටියා නම්, මේ පින්තුරයේ අතික් පැත්තයි පෙන්වන්නෙ. දැන් මුත්තෙට්ටු අපට පෙන්වන්නෙ වෙස්සන්තර ජාතකයයි. මුත්තෙට්ටු එක් කෙනෙක්වත් ඒ අහස් යානයේ හිටියා නම් අපට පෙන්වන්නේ භූරිදත්ත ජාතකයයි.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ තත්ත්වය මම තමුත්තාත්සේට පෙන්වා දෙන්නම්. පසුගිය වතාවේ, පසුගිය මාසයේ, මේ සභාව රැස් වුණ අවස්ථාවේදී ලෙබ් නනයේ දැන් ඉන්න සිංහලයන් ගැන මුත්තෙට්ටු කථා කළේ නැද්ද? අපේ සිංහලයන් මෙපමණ ඉන්නවාය. ලාංකිකයන් මෙපමණ ඉන්නවාය, කරුණාකර ඒ අයගේ ආරක්ෂාව සලසා දෙන්නය කියා මම හිතන්නෙ ගම්පහ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාර නායක මහතා) මෙතැන ආවිත් කෑ ගැහුවෙ හරියට අපි යුද්ධයක් ඇති කලා වගෙයි. මේ ආණ්ඩුව යුද්ධයක් ඇති කලා වගෙයි. මේ ආණ්ඩුව යුද්ධයක් ඇති කලා වගෙයි. ලෙබ් නනයේ ඉන්න සිංහලයන් ගැන තමුත්තාත්සේලා මේ ගරු සභාවේදී කෑගැහුවා නම් අර අහස් යානයේ සිටි 260 දෙනෙක් ගැන—ලාංකිකයන් සිටියේ නැහැ, නමුත් සිටිය මිනිසුන් ගැන—තමුත්තාත්සේලාට කැක්කුමක් නැද්ද කියා මා අහන්න කැමතියි. තමුත්තාත්සේලාට විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයට මේ කැක්කුම ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ දේශපාලන වාසියක් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා පමණක් බව ලංකාවේ ඉන්න හැම කෙනෙක්ම දැනගන්න ඕනෑ. කොහොම හරි බලයට එන්න, දකුණේ හෝ වේවා—සේපාල ඒකනායක මහත්මයා දකුණේ කෙනෙක්—[බාබාකිපීම්] ඔව් දැනට අපේ පැත්තෙ. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, දැන් මේ කතන්දරය මේ විධියට පෙන්නා ගෙන යන්නේ දේශපාලන වාසියක් ගන්නයි. ලෙබ් නනයේ සිංහලයන් ගැන තමුත්තාත්සේලා එදා කථා කලා නම්, අද කථා කරන්න ඕනෑ මේ අහස් යානයේ සිටි මිනිසුන් 260 දෙනා ගැනයි. නමුත් තමුත්තාත්සේලා ඒ ගැන කථා කරන්නෙ නැහැ. කලවානේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා) ඒ ගැන කථා කළේම නැහැ. උත්තරාණේ කියෙව්වා පත් තරේ තිබෙන දේවල්. පත්තරේ කියන විට මම ලෙබ් කරන්න ඕනෑ 1970 සිට 1977 දක්වා තිබුණු පත්තර නිදහස ගැනත්, 1977 සිට මේ දක්වා තිබෙන පත්තර නිදහස ගැනත්. උත්තරාණෙලා කියනවා අද ආණ්ඩුවෙන් පරිපාලනය වන පත්තර තිබෙනවාලු. 'ඩේලි නිව්ස්', 'දිනමිණ', 'ලංකාදීප' ආදී පත්තර ගැන කිව්වා. ඇත්තෙන්ම ඒ පත්තර ඇත්ත කියා තිබෙනවා. ඇත්ත කිව්වාමත් උත්තරාණෙලා අහනවා, 'මේ පත්තරවල මේ මධුණයට ලොකු නැනත් දීලා, අනුකම්පාවක් දක්වලා පැය දැන් මේ නීතියක් ගෙනෙන්නේ?' කියා. ඇත්ත පැති හැටියට අද ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. ඇත්ත වසන් කරන්නෙ නැහැ. ඇත්ත ගංගන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් ඒ කලයේ ඇත්ත වගුවා. මාව හිට්ටිට්ටු අරගන්නා. ඒ වෙලාවේ අපේ







දෙක--තුනකට කලින් අපට කියා දුන්නා. නමුත් ඒ කාලයේදී ඒ වැරදිවලට දඬුවම් දුන්නාද? ඒ වගේම සල්ලි ගේනි කපාවකුත් කීවා. ඒවා ගැන ඒ පක්ෂයේ වගකිව යුතු උදවිය හොයා බලා අවශ්‍ය පරිදි කටයුතු කළාද? නමුත් අපේ ජනාධිපතිතුමා නම්, අපේ ආණ්ඩුව නම් යම්කිසි වරදක් සිදු වුණය දැන ගන්න ලැබුණොත් ඒ මොහොතේම වුණත් දඬුවම් දෙන්න ලැස්නියි. කරුණාකර ඒ බව මහකු තබා ගන්න. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ උදවිය ඒ බව දැනගෙනත් ඒවා හංගන්න, වසං කරන්න උත්සාහ කරනවා; ඒ මගින් තමන්ගේ විලි වසා ගන්න පුළුවන් වේය කියා හිතා ගෙන. නමුත් එතුමන්ලා තවමත් ඉන්නේ විදුරු ගෙවල්වලයි. එතුමන්ලා ඇදුම් මාරු කරන්නේත් ඒ විදුරු ගෙවල්වල ඉදගෙනමයි. එම නිසා එතුමන්ලාගේ හෙළුව රටේ ඉන්න හැමෝටම පෙනෙනවා. [බාධා කීරීම්] එතුමන්ලාට බැහැ, රට රවටන්න.

සේපාල ඒකතායක ඒ කටයුත්ත කළේ දැරූ සෙනෙහසින් යයි කියා පාමින් ඔහුට ජනතාවගේ ලොකු අනුකම්පාවක් ලබා දෙන්න උත්සාහ කළාය කියාත් එතුමන්ලා ආණ්ඩුවේ පාලනය යටතේ පවතින ඇතැම් ප්‍රධානතීන් පත්‍රවලට දොස් කීවා. ඇත්ත ඇති හැටියට පෙන්වා දුන්නාමත් උත්සාහලා කියනවා, එය වැරදිය කියා. ජනතාවට ඇත්ත අනෙක් පැත්තට පෙරළා පෙන්වමින් එතුමන්ලා අමුතු ආකල්පයකින් කටයුතු කරන්නේ දේශපාලන වාසි ලබා ගන්නයි.

1971 දී ඒ උදවිය දැරූ සෙනෙහස පෙන්නුවාද කියා මා අහන්න කැමැතියි. විජේවීර මහතා නිදහස් කළේ මොකද කියා ඒ උදවිය අපෙක් අහනවා. උත්සාහේ තුස්තවාදියෙක්ල. එහෙම නම් ඇයි නිදහස් කළේ කියා අහනවා. [බාධා කීරීම්] නුවරඑළිය-මස්කෙලිය දෙවැනි මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ මැණියන්දා 1971 දී 25,000 කට වැඩි පිරිසකට දැරූ සෙනෙහස පෙන්නුවා නොවි? [බාධා කීරීම්] ඒ අනුව බලන විට නම් අර ගුවන්යානයේ සිටි 260 දෙනා සුළු ගණනක්. එම නිසා ඒ 260 දෙනාට අනුකම්පාවක් ඕනෑ නැහැ : අපේ විදේශ කටයුතු පිලිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා ස්තුවන්න වෙනවා, ඒ 260 දෙනා බේරා ගැනීම සඳහා එතුමා ඉතාමත්ම කල්පනාකාරීව, ස්ථානෝචිත ප්‍රඥාවෙන්, නැනට ඔබින නුවණින් කටයුතු කර තිබීම ගැන.

නමුත් කලවානේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තේවිටුවේ ගම මහතා) කියන්නේ මොකක්ද? එතුමා උසාවියට ගිහින් කරන්නා වාගේ මේ ගරු සභාවේදීත් බොරු තර්කයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. වංගෙහිය මිනී මැරුවාය කියා ඔප්පු කළේ එතුමාගේ මාමණ්ඩිය තමයි. වංගෙහියයි මිනීමැරුවේ කිව්වා, සතාසිවම් නඩුවේදී ඒ ඔවුන්ගේ පුරුද්ද. අපට කමක් නැහැ, උසාවියට ගොස් ඒක කළාට.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, නමුත් නාන්සේත් නීති වෘත්තිය කරනවා. එහෙත් නමුත් නාන්සේටවත් වෙන කෙනෙකුටවත් මම මෙහෙම කියනවා නොවෙයි; මම මේ කියන්නේ කලවානේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තේවිටුවේගම මහතා) වැනි අයටයි. වංගෙහිය මිනී මැරුවලු. නමුත් නාන්සේලා එදා එවැනි දේවල් ඔප්පු කර සාක්කුවේ සල්ලි දමා ගත්තා. අහිංසක ගැහැණියක්

මැරුවා. ඇය මැරූ වේ වංගෙහියයි කියා සල්ලි වික සාක්කුවේ දමා ගත්තා. ඒත් කමක් නැහැ. කොහොම වුණත් අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉතාම කල්පනාකාරීව වැඩ කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා. මුත්සාහේලා අලු කියනවා, සේපාල ඒකතායක නිදහස් කරන්නාය කියා. එදා ඒ අහස් යානාව අත්අඩංගුවට ගත් අවස්ථාවේ අපේ ඇමතිතුමා කල්පනාකාරීව කටයුතු කළා. මෙන්න මෙහෙමයි, කටයුතු කළේ :

එතුමා අපේ තායිලන්ත තානාපතිවරියට දැනුම් දුන්නා, "ඉල්ලන ඕනෑම දෙයක් දීපන්. එසේ දීලා ගුවන් යානය තුළ සිටින පරාණ 260 නිදහස් කර ගනින්න. ගන්නා ඕනෑම තීරණයක් ගනින්න. ජීවිත වික බේරපන්. අහස් යානය බේරපන්" කීව්වා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේ අපට කියන්න පුළුවන්ද, "එයා අත්අඩංගුවට ගනින්න කියා. එහෙම කළා නම් එයා ළඟ තිබුණු පුපුරණ ද්‍රව්‍යයන් පුපුරනවා. එවිට අහස් යානාවත් ඉවරයි. ජීවිත 260 කුත් ඉවරයි; අන්තිමට ඒකතායකත් ඉවරයි. නමුත් අපේ ඇමතිතුමා කල්පනා කර තානාපතිනියට කීව්වා, "මේ කටයුත්ත ගැන ඕනෑම දෙයක් කරන්නට උඹටත් තායිලන්ත රජයටත් මම බලය දෙනවා" කියා. ඒ අනුව සේපාලට නිදහස දෙනවාය කීව්වා එය වැරදිද කියා මම කලවානේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගෙන් අහනවා. ජීවිත 260 ක් බේරා ගන්නත් අර කෝටි ගණනක් වටිනා අහස් යානය බේරා ගන්නත්, අපේ ජාත්‍යන්තර නාමය බේරා ගන්නත්, ඒකතායක බේරා ගන්නත් අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා කීව්වා "ඕනෑම දෙයක් කරපන්" කියා. ඩොලර් තුන් ලක්ෂයක් නොවෙයි ඊට වඩා වටිනා ජීවිත විකක් එතැන තිබුණා. ඒ නිසා, "ඕනෑම දෙයක් දීලා ජීවිත වික බේරපන්" කියා එතුමා බලය දුන්නා. එසේ බලය දුන් නිසා සේපාල ඒකතායකට සල්ලි වික ලැබුණා. ඔහුට කීව්වා, "ලංකාවට වරෙන් උඹට එන්න දෙනවා අපි උඹව අල්ලන්නේ නැහැ මොනම දෙයක් වත් කරන්නේ නැහැ" කියා.

හොරු මේ රටේ හොරකම් කළත් එකයි; වෙන රටක හොරකම් කළත් එකයි; කොහේ කළත් එකයි. අපේ රටේ රු. 5 ක් හොරකම් කළත්, පැහක් හොරකම් කළත් දඬුවම් දෙන්න නීතියක් තිබෙනවා. කෙහෙල් කැනක් කැපුවත් දඬුවම් කරන්න පුළුවන්. ජීවිත 260 ක් හොරකම් කරලා ඩොලර් තුන් ලක්ෂයක් හොරකම් කරලා බෝම්බ සවි කර ගෙන සිටි තුස්තවාදියෙක් මැඩලන්නට, ඒ කළ මගහිය විසඳන්නට, අපේ ඇමතිතුමා ගත් මාර්ගය වැරදිද? බැරිවෙලාවත් මේ අය හරියි කියන මාර්ගය ගන්නට ගියා නම් අන්න මම ඉස්සරවෙලා කී දෙය සිදු වෙනවා. උත්සාහේලාට දැන් තිබෙන්නේ ලේ පියාසය. ඒ ලේ පියාසාවෙන් තමයි උත්සාහේලා පෙලෙන්නේ. බැරිවෙලාවත් ඒකතායක එළියට ගන්න ගියා නම්, ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් යම් වැරදි පියවරක් ගන්නා නම්, අන්න එතකොට නමුත් නාන්සේලාගේ ඔය දොළඳක සංසිදෙනවා. අන්න ඒකයි, නමුත් නාන්සේලා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ.

ඒ නිසා මේ ගරු සභාවට අද ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන්නේ වැදගත් පනතක් මේ පනත මේ අය කියනවා වගේ එකක් නොවෙයි. මම හිතනවිධියට නමුත් නාන්සේලා



[ඒ. ඩී. පුංචිචලමේ මහතා]

ගෙනාට ඉස්සරහින් කරන්නාය බැද ගෙනයි, සිටින්නේ. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ගෙනා බඳින්නේ කරන්නායට ඉස්සරහින්. [බාබා කීරීමක්] ඒකත් ඉන්නවා ඒ පැත්තේ.

කෙසේ වුණත් ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, පොට වරද්දගෙනයි මේ ගොල්ලන් ඉන්නේ. මේ පනතේ අපි සේපාල ඒකනායක ගැන කිසි දෙයක් සඳහන් කර නැහැ. මේ පනතෙන්, මෙම සම්මුතිය තහවුරු කරගන්න තහවුරු කරගන්න පමණයි, අපි හදන්නේ. මින් ඉදිරියට සිදු වන දෙත්වලටත් දැන් සිද්ධ වෙලා තිබෙන දේටත් දඩු වම් දෙන්න ඕනෑ. මේක දැන් අවුරුදු 10 කට පමණ කලින් සම්මත කරගෙන තිබෙන සම්මුතියක්. මේ සම්මුතිය අපිත් මෙහි සම්මත කරගෙන තිබුණා නම් මුත් නැහේලා අද කෑ ගහන්නේ නැහැ. මුත් නැහේලාට කෑ ගහන්න ඉඩක් නැහැ. නුවරඑළිය—මස්කෙළිය දෙවෙනි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා) හටයට කීව්වා.

Quite correctly he said that this should have been done about ten years ago. I can appreciate what he said. I am very thankful to him.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඇත්ත ඇති හැටියට කථා කරන අපේ ගරු නුවරඑළිය—මස්කෙළිය දෙවෙනි මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට මම ගරු කරනවා. ඒ වාගේම හැම වේලේම ඇත්ත වසන් කරන, බොරුව ඉස්මතු කරන, ඇත්තය කියා නැත්තම කියන, අපේ කලවානෙ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටවෙගම මහතා) ඔය වකු අදහස් හැම වේලේම නියාගන්නේ නැතුව විකක් කෙළින් ඉදිරියට ඇවිත් අපේ නුවරඑළිය—මස්කෙළිය දෙවන මන්ත්‍රීතුමා වාගේ මේ ගරු සභාවට විකක්වත් ඇත්ත කථා කරන්නාය කියා ඉල්ලමින් මම නවතිනවා.

අ. හා. 6.23

**පර්සි සමරවීර මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය ස්වදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)**

(*திரு. பேரணி சமரவீர—உள்ளாட்சி இயக்குநர் பிரதி அமைச்சர்*)

(Mr. Percy Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Home Affairs)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මම කථා කරන්නා බලාපොරොත්තු සිටියේ නැහැ. නමුත් මෙම බරපතල ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡා කරන අවස්ථාවේදී විශේෂයෙන්ම විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ සමහර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනෙකුත් මේ රටේ විවිත් විව වැඩ බැලූ අගමැතිවරයෙකු වූ මැදවච්චියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (මෙමත්‍රීපාල සේනානායක මහතා) කථා කළ ආකාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මම වචන කීපයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕනෑ.

මම පළමුවෙන්ම නුවරඑළිය—මස්කෙළිය දෙවන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සඳහන් කළ අදහස ගැන කථාකරන්නම්. එතුමා සඳහන් කළ අදහස නම් මේ රජය අතිතයට බලපාන අන්දමට නීති සකස් කිරීම වැරදි බවයි. එතුමා මතක් කලා එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ සිටි කාලයේදී, මේ වාගේ නීතිවලට—අතිතයට බලපාන

සේ සකස් කරන නීතිවලට—විරුද්ධ වුණාය කියා, එතුමා මම මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ, ගරු එස් ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක අගමැතිතුමාගේ සාකච්ඡාවෙන් පස්සෙ—මම අදත් කියනවා මේක—එතුමන්ලා මොකක්ද කෙළේ කියා. වැරදි නොකළ තල්දුවේ සේමාරුම හික්සුව එල්ලා මැරීමට එද මේ ආකාරයෙන් නීති පැනව්වා.

ඒ අවුරුදු විසි ගණනකට කලින් මේ රටේ කළ දෙයක් නමුත් අවුරුදු විසි ගණනක් තුළ මේ රට ඉදිරියට ගමන් කරමින් අද ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් යම් තැනකට පත් වී දියුණු වන ලංකාවේ මේ වාගේ සිද්ධියක් ඇති වුණ අවස්ථාවකදී අතිතයට බලපවත්වන නීති ඊනි ගෙන ඒම නුසුදුසුය කියා මේ වගකිය යුතු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කල්පනා කරනවා නම්, තමන් කථා කරන්නේ වගකීමෙන් තොරවයි කියා එතුමන්ලා පිළිගන්න ඕනෑ බව මම මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. දැන දැනත් එතුමන්ලා එවැනි ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම වගකීමෙන් තොරව ක්‍රියා කිරීමක් හැටියට මම මතක් නැවතත් මතක් කරනවා.

ඒ වාගේම නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, වතාවත් කීපයක් මේ රටේ වැඩ බැලූ අගමැතිතුමකු වන මැදවච්චියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා අද මේ රටට කියන්නේ මොකක්ද? ලංකාවේ ඉපදුණු කෙනෙක්, සිංහලයෙක්, මේ විධියට වෙන රටකට පාවා දෙන්නට එපාය කියා බොහෝම වේග වත්ව ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. මම මැදවච්චියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා තුමාට මතක් කරනවා සේපාල ඒකනායක කියන පුද්ගලයා මේ රටේ ඉපදුණු එක පමණයි වුණේ කියා, බොහෝම සුළු කාලයක් මේ රටේ අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබූ සේපාල ඒකනායක කියන පුද්ගලයා ජීවත් වුණේ පිට රටයි. පිට රට ජීවත් වුණා පමණක් නොව, රත්නපුරේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ඒ. ඩී. පුංචිචලමේ මහතා) ප්‍රකාශ කලා වාගේ එතුමාගේ ජීවිතයේ වසන්ත කාලය එතුමා ගත කළේ ඉතාලියේයි. ඉතාලියෙන් හායඹාවකුත් සොයාගෙන එතුමා මේ කුඩා රට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අමතක කළ ලාංකිකයෙක් එතුමාට අද ලාංකික ගමන් බලපත්‍රයක් තිබෙන බව ඇත්ත. නමුත් තමන්ගේ රටත් ජාතියත් තමන්ගේ දෙමව්පිය නැදෑ හිතවතුන් අමතක කර දමා ඔහු ඒ විධියේ ජීවිතයක් ගත කලා නම් මැදවච්චියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මේ තරම් හයිසෙන් කෑ ගසා මේ රටට කියන්න හදන්නේ මොන සිංහලයෙක් ආරක්ෂා කරන්න කියලද? එපමණක් නොවෙයි.

**ඇර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி*)  
(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

තමුත්තාත්සේගේ මාතරට තිබෙන සම්බන්ධය මොකක්ද?

**පර්සි සමරවීර මහතා**  
(*திரு. பேரணி சமரவீர*)  
(Mr. Percy Samaraweera)

තමුත්තාත්සේ විකක් හැන්දෑ වෙලා ආවොත් මම කියන්නම්, තිබෙන සම්බන්ධය මොකක්ද කියා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේවාගේ අවස්ථාවක, මේවැනි වැදගත් පනතක් සාකච්ඡා කරන අවස්ථාවක දේශපාලන පක්ෂයක අදහස් පමණක් පිළිබිඹු











මේ ගැන රහසිගත පැහැදිලි අවබෝධයක් තිබෙන්නේ කලවානේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයාට පමණයි. එතුමා සම්පූර්ණ සිද්ධිය දන්නවා. මෙය ජාත්‍යන්තර ත්‍රස්තවාදය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දේශීය ත්‍රස්තවාදයට අත දුන් අවස්ථාවක් බව එතුමා දන්නවා. ඔය ඩොලර් ලක්ෂ තුන සම්පූර්ණ යෙන්ම මේ රටේ ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදයට විරුද්ධව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වියදම් කරන්න ගෙනා සල්ලි බව මට අනුමානයෙන් නොව, සැකය ස්ඵර වන පරිදි ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළුවනි. ඇයි? ඔහු පසුපස සිටින අය කවුද යන වග සොයා බලන විට එය පැහැදිලි වන තිසා.

සේපාල ඒකතායකට නිදහස් ගුවන් ගමන් බල පත්‍රය දුන්නේ විදේශ ඇමතිතුමා නොවෙයි; ගරු අග මැතිතුමා නොවෙයි; ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා නොවෙයි; මේ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේවෙනත් කෙනෙක් නොවෙයි. එහෙම නම් කවුද ඒක දුන්නේ? මේ අරගලය කරලා මේ සල්ලි අරන්වරෙන් කියා සේපාල ඒකතායකට නිදහස් ගුවන් බල පත්‍රය දුන්නේ කවුද? ඒකයි, ප්‍රශ්නය. ඒක දුන්නේ, දන් නැති භංග වී යන, කඩාකප් පල් වී යන, විනාශ වී යන, ජන සම්මත වාදය ඉදිරියේ දනින් වැටී අඬලන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වාමාංශිකයෝ වික. දන් ඔවුන් කරන්න දෙයක් නැතිව දඟලනවා. ගරු අගමැති තුමා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය හිතට ගන්න ඕනෑ. විදේශ ඇමති තුමා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය හිතට ගන්න ඕනෑ.

මේ පනත වාගේ පනත් අනුමත කිරීමට විරුද්ධව කලවානේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කතා කිරීම. විරුද්ධ වීම, සභාවෙන් නැගිට යාම පුද්ගලයට කාරණයක් නොවෙයි. එතුමා තම ඔප්වත් මේසයේ ගසා ගන්න ඕනෑ. එතුමා ගේ පස්සේ ගිය මිනිස්සු අමාරුවේ වැටී සිටිනවා, කම් කරුවා එතුමාගේ පස්සේ ගියා. ඔවුන් හිඟන්නන් වුණා. සාමාන්‍ය මනුෂ්‍යයන් එතුමාගේ පස්සෙන් ගියා. ඔවුන්ගේ රක්ෂාවල් නැති වුණා. ලිපිකරුවන් එතුමා පස්සේ ගියා. ඔවුන් හිඟන්නන් වුණා. ඉන්න හිටින්න තැන් පවා ඔවුන්ට නැති වුණා. සේපාල ඒකතායක එතුමන්ලාගේ පස්සෙන් ගියා. එයා හිරේ වැටුණා. තමා ගේ ගැනින් දරුවන් ඒ මනුෂ්‍යයාට නැති වුණා. තත්ත්වය ඔකයි. වාමාංශික ව්‍යාපාරයේ හැටි ඔකයි.

මේ ගැන සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමකින්, සුපරීක්ෂාකාරීව සලකා බලන්න ඕනෑ. රාජ්‍ය මූලිකයෝ සමාජ මූලික යෝ කරන්න ඕනෑ ගෙවල්—දොරවල්, පාරවල් හැදීම පමණක් නොවෙයි. සමාජ පද්ධතිය තුළ විසිර යන විෂමාකාර අදහස් පිළිබඳවත් අවබෝධයක් ඇතිව කට යුතු කරන්න ඕනෑ. සේපාල ඒකතායකගේ ක්‍රියා පද්ධතිය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ජාත්‍යන්තර ත්‍රස්තවාදය සමග ශ්‍රී ලංකා ත්‍රස්තවාදය එක් කිරීමක්. සේපාල ඒකතායක ගෙනා ඩොලර් තුන් ලක්ෂයේ ප්‍රමාණය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ විනාශ වී ගිය නායිකාවගේ ගෙදරට රාත්‍රියේ ගෙනත් බාපු මල හයත් එක්ක සම්බන්ධ කර කල්පනා කර බලන්න. මේ මිනිස්සු එක පෙණේ ඔවුන්ට හා බුරුවන්. ලංකාවේ වාමාංශික ව්‍යාපාරයන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ ව්‍යාපාරයන් දෙකම ඔවුන්ට හා බුරුවෝ. දෙගොල්ල එකටයි යන්නේ. ඒ මිනිස්සු මෙහෙම නම්බුකාර හිඟකම් කරන බව අපි දන්නවා. ඒ පිළිබඳවත් පනත් එනවා. ඒ පිළිබඳව කොමිටි පත් කර තිබෙනවා. දන් කරුණු සොයන්න. සේපාල ඒකතායකගේ සිද්ධියත් ඒවාට සම්බන්ධ විය යුතුයි.

මගේ නිත්දව ඔන්න ඒකයි. මට පෙනෙන හැටි එහෙමයි. මට දැනුන හැටි එහෙමයි. අපි අධිකරණය සම්බන්ධ යෙන් බලපෑම් කරනවා නොවෙයි. අධිකරණයට ඇඟිලි ගසනවා නොවෙයි. මේ උත්තරීතර සභාවේදී අදාල මැති ඇමතිවරුන්ට මේ පිළිබඳව අපි දන්නා දේ කිම අපේ යුතුකමක්.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, තමුන්නාන්සේ කල්පනා කර බලන්න, ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයත්, මේ රටේ වාමාංශික කණ්ඩායමත් මේ පනතට විරුද්ධ වෙනවා. නමුත් ලංකාවේ ප්‍රධාන විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයත් ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයත් යන පක්ෂ දෙකම මේ පනත අනුමත කරනවා. තමුන්නාන්සේට ඔය ආසනයට මේ සිද්ධිය හොදට පැහැදිලිව පෙනෙනවා ඇති මට වඩා හොදට තමුන්නාන්සේට පෙනෙනවා. ප්‍රධාන විරුද්ධ පක්ෂය—දුට්ඨ එක්සත් විමුක්ති පෙරමුණ—සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම මෙම පනත අනුමත කරනවා. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ සියලු දෙනාම මෙම පනත අනුමත කරනවා. නමුත් ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයත්, වාමාංශික කණ්ඩායමත් මෙයට විරුද්ධ වෙනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ සිද්ධියේදී සේපාල ඒකතායක මහත්මයාට විසා ලැබීම පිළිබඳ සිද්ධියත් කල්පනාවට ගන්න ඕනෑ. ඉතාලියට ඔහුට යන්න දුන්නේ නැහැ. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, සේපාල ඒකතායකට අවුරුදු 10 කට 11 කට පසුව—සල්ලි වික සම්බ වුණට පසුව—ලංකාවට ගොඩබසින්න සිතුවේ මොන නිදායින් බලන්නද? ඔව්වර කාලයක් නැතිත් සිට ආවේ කලවානගේ බාප්පා බලන්නද, එහෙම නත් නම් කලවාන බලන්නද? එහෙම නැත්නම් පැන්ටිස් අයිසා බලන්නද? මම අහන ප්‍රශ්නය එයයි.

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**  
(අඟුණකොටුව ඉරුචාරි)  
(A Member)

කවද පැන්ටිස් අයිසා කියන්නේ?

**ඒ. එම්. ආර්. බී. අත්තනායක මහතා**  
(කිරු. ආ. ආ. ආ. පී. අත්තනායක)  
(Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake)

ඒ මම දන්නා යාලුවෙක්.

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**  
(අඟුණකොටුව ඉරුචාරි)  
(A Member)

පැන්ටිස් අයිසා කියන්නේ කාගේ යාලුවෙක්ද?

**ඒ. එම්. ආර්. බී. අත්තනායක මහතා**  
(කිරු. ආ. ආ. ආ. පී. අත්තනායක)  
(Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ලද ප්‍රශ්නයක් නෙවෙයි. පොඩි වශයෙන් සලකන්න පුළුවන් ප්‍රශ්නයක් නොවෙයි. දේශපාලන දර්ශනයක් වශයෙන් ගන්නා විට මේවා ලංකාවේ ජන සම්මතවාදී පාලන තන්ත්‍රයට, ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී පාලන තන්ත්‍රයට දමන එක් තරා මට්ටමක කබල වර්ගයක්. ඒ නිසා මේ පිළිබඳව මේ



[ඒ. එම්. ආර්. ඩී. අත්තනායක මහතා]

පනත පමණක් නොව, තව මීට වඩා ඉහළ පන්තියේ වහාම ගෙන එන්න සිද්ධ වෙනවා. මොකද? ජාත්‍යන්තර ත්‍රස්තවාදයත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ත්‍රස්තවාදයත් එක්වීමෙන් ගලවන්නට යයි; වෙන් කරන්නටයි. දැන් මේ මිනිස්සු ඇවිස්සිලිය ඉන්නේ. කරගන්න දෙයක් නැහැ. යන්න ගමනක් නැහැ. කැගහන්න දෙයක් නැහැ. මේ ආණ්ඩුව ඇවිත් අවුරුදු පහක් ගත වුණා. පෙළපාලි යන්න දන්නේ නැහැ. ආණ්ඩුව පෙළපාලි ගියේත් නැහැ. ඒ මිනිසුන්ට යන්න දන්නේත් නැහැ. ලංකාවේ එක මිනිසෙකුටවත් බඩේ අමාරුවක් හැදිල නැහැ. අවුරුදු හතලිස් ගණනක් තිස්සේ ගෙන ආ කුපාඩු, තිත්දින ව්‍යාපාර අවුරුදු පහක් ඇතුළතදී සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම නැති වුණා. ජනතාව මුලා කලා. ජනතාව විනාශ කළ, ජනතාවට වැරදි මාර්ගය පෙන්වා දුන්න ව්‍යාපාර සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම නැති කර, උත්තරීතර මට්ටමෙන්, අතිගරු ජනාධිපති උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේත්, ගරු අගමැතිතුමාගේත් තීක්ෂණ කල්පනාව යටතේ, කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයේ තීන්දුව නිසා, අද සමාජය යහපත් මට්ටමකට ගෙනැවිත් තිබෙනවා.

ජනතාව බියක් නැතිව, නිර්භීතව, ස්වාධීනව, ස්වෛරීව මේ ජාතිය තුළ ජීවත් වෙනවා. ඒ නිසාවෙන් වාමාංශික විෂමීඡ වළුරන්ත බැහැ. හරියට කබලට වී දැමීමට පැලවෙන්නේ නැතිවා වගේ තත්ත්වයක් උදා වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ජාත්‍යන්තර මට්ටමෙන් සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගයන් ලබා ගන්නට පිටරටවලට අත දික්කරනවා. එතකොට උනුත් හිඟුන්නො වෙලා. ඒ පැත්තෙන් අර ගල. පෝලන්තයෙන් ආධාර ගන්න බැහැ. අතික් රට වලින් ආධාර ගන්නත් බැහැ. අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා ඒ රටවල් එක්ක, තුන්වැනි ලෝකයේ රටක් වශයෙන්, නොබැදි රටක් වශයෙන් සහයෝගය පවත්වනවා. එය බොහොම උත්තරීතර මට්ටමේ අදහසක්. ඒ නිසා මේක සේපාල ඒකතායක විනෝදයටවත්, බවලතයි, දරුවයි ලබා ගැනීම සදහාවත් ගත්ත වායමක් නොවෙයි. එහෙම නැතිව ඒ අයත් සමග ලංකාවට ඇවිත් ලංකාවේ ජීවත් වෙන්න බොලරී තුන් ලක්ෂයක් ගෙන ආවා නොවෙයි, මේ සල්ලි සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ගෙන ආවේ ලංකාවේ ත්‍රස්තවාදී ව්‍යාපාර දියුණු කිරීමටයි. වාමාංශික ව්‍යාපාරය දියුණු කිරීමටයි. ඒ නිසා විදේශ ඇමතිතුමාත්, තායිලන්ත තානාපතිවරියත් ගත් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය ඉතාමත් කාලෝචිතයි. ජීවිත විලාස සංඛ්‍යාවක් බේරා ගැනීමට හැකිවීම එකක්. අහස් යානයන් බේරාගෙන ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ලැබෙන්නට තිබුණු අපකීර්තියෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව බේරා ගැනීම තවත් එකක්. එපමණක් නොවෙයි. අයුතු, අසාධාරණ විධියට වැය කරන්නට ගෙන ආ මුදල් සියුම් ලෙස, උපක්‍රමශීලීව ආණ්ඩුව සත්තක කර ගන්නා; තහනමට ගන්නා; ඒකතායකයේ ජීවිතයත් බේරා ගන්නා. ඔන්න ඔය නිසාවෙන්, කැන, කුට උපක්‍රම යොදන, තිහින ක්‍රියා මාර්ග ගන්නා ලංකාවේ වාමාංශික ව්‍යාපාරයෙන් ඒකතායකයේ ජීවිතයත් බේරීමම අපි කළ ලොකු පිංකමක්. මේ ගැන මේ මිනිසුන්ට අවබෝධයක් නැහැ.

අවබෝධයක් නැත්තේ මේකයි; 'මැරෙන්නට කිසිදු දුකක් නැත; ඉන්නටයි දුක' කියල කාර්ල් මාර්ක්ස් කීවාය කියල මරණ දැන්වීමක් බොරලන්දේ, ගහල තිබුණා. මම යන කොට දැක්කා. නමුත් කාර්ල් මැක්ස්

තමන්ගේ 'දාස් කැපිටාල්' කියන ග්‍රන්ථයේ කොතැනක වත් එහෙම ප්‍රකාශයක් කර නැති බව මම සහතික කර නව. ඒක අමූලික බ්‍රොරුවක්, අන්න ඒ වාගේ මැරෙන මිනිසුන් ගැන කවදාවත් අනුකම්පාවක් නැති, මැරෙන්න හදන මිනිසෙක් ගැන අනුකම්පාවක් නැති ඉන්නවුන් මැරීම සදහා පුදුම ආශාවකින් ජීවත් වන කණ්ඩායමක් තමයි ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වාමාංශික කණ්ඩායම. ඒක නිසා ඔවුන්ට තීන්දා වේවා. සේපාල ඒකතායක කළ වරදට දඩුවම් ලැබේවා. නැවතත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ජාත්‍යන්තර ත්‍රස්තවාදයේ සාමාජිකත්වය ලැබීමෙන් ලැබිය හැකිව තිබුණා වූ අපකීර්තියක් තිබෙනවා; නම් මින් ඉදිරියට එවැන්නක් නොලැබේවා කියා ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරමින් මගේ කතාව සමාප්ත කරනවා.

අ. ගා. 6.49  
**නිශ්ශංක විජයරත්න මහතා (අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමා)**  
 (ශ්‍රී ල. ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග උපකරණ—ශ්‍රී ල. අගමැතිතුමා)  
 (Mr. Nissanka Wijeratne—Minister of Justice)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I did not intend to participate today but I thought, on listening to many of the comments that had been made, that it would be advisable for all of us on both sides of the House to concentrate on some of the relevant issues that should guide us in making a decision in voting today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it would appear that the mere fact of using a gun, of carrying dynamite, of offering threats *ipso facto* renders an individual another hero. Certainly that appears to be an element in the thinking of Members of a certain section of the Opposition of this House. I do not think the issue before us concerns an individual by the name of Sepala Ekanayake. The real issue before this House is whether as a civilised nation in the international community we should be guided by canons that determine our relations with the other nations on incidents like hijacking.

Some Members of the Opposition almost reflecting the hijacking that takes place in certain political parties seem to imagine that this is a war between the Government and one of its individual citizens. That is not so. I do not think anything in the proposed legislation refers to an individual. As the Hon. Foreign Minister very clearly pointed out, there are certain obligations that flow from the Conventions that have been agreed to and which require legal steps to be taken in member countries.

One Member of the Opposition, Mr. Deputy Speaker, enquired as to why there was a delay in legislation. that is not strictly relevant to the issue. Does he deny that because legislation has been delayed it should be completely deferred? Conventions have been signed and in accordance with these Conventions the necessary legislative steps are being taken by this House as a responsible body.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there has also been an attempt made to praise officials of our country. The Ambassador of Sri Lanka in Thailand deserves praise not for heroics



but of clearly doing her duty. The Italian Ambassador in Sri Lanka also acted as any intelligent diplomat would do and the Thai Government and its officials, dealing with people who were temporarily insane and holding the lives of other human beings to ransom also took the only step that could have been taken in that particular context. Does the Opposition for a moment suggest that that individual concerned was carrying on a war justified by internationally accepted definitions which forgive participants the use of weapons? There have been people who have used weapons. I am sure the now leader of his party, the hon. Member for Medawachchiya, knowing the history of his own kinsmen in the past, will remember how in Hewaheta in the village of Wagolla a number of intrepid Kandyan soldiers armed themselves with gunpowder, built a trap, blew themselves up and with them a party of British marauders in their own territory! That was part of war. In self-defence people use arms. But here when innocent people are held to ransom by the use of dangerous weapons and material threatening their lives they descend to the level of common criminals.

The Government still is not thinking in terms of an individual. When the legislation comes into operation, then whether it is Sepala Ekanayake or whether it is someone else who may stand at the residences of their political leaders and try to hold them to ransom will equally be liable to action under the due courses of the law. We are not discussing the life of an individual, but the protection that should be offered to people and the proper courses of a civilised government standing before the international comity of nations. If it is their opinion that such a course of action is unwarranted, I wish they will offer that advice at all times and also convey it to their political friends in other countries. We in our country priding ourselves as a civilised nation paying the highest regard to law and international practice, must take our side with those committed to the safety of human beings. If we do not do so we shall be condemned on the international scene.

I am sorry for that individual Mr. Sepala Ekanayake, anyone who has children can understand the love he would have had for his child. I can understand the suffering of that foreign citizen married to a Sri Lankan who has paid a price in human feeling, but whose considerations do not matter. I think we should be realistic and we should be honest with ourselves and act in accordance with the dignity that our nation deserves. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I earnestly urge the Opposition not to try to make an incident of mock heroics on this issue not to try to appeal to feelings of people as if a struggle was going on against a country against which we had not declared war and that he was a lone ranger, a crusader on behalf of the people of Sri Lanka. These mock heroics, Mr. Deputy Speaker, ill become a party, a democratic party, a party that respected international practices when it was founded by their late leader Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

I do hope, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that even at this late stage the hon. Members of the Opposition, that section of the Opposition that chooses to chart a course of its own, that seizes every attempt to appear quixotic, would come back to reality and support the Government in the Bill that has been presented today by its Minister of Foreign Affairs and the country to which they belong and which like them, seeks the safety and the liberty of every individual, be he Sri Lankan or alien.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (කොත්මලේ)**

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ඥාණන්ත ත්‍යාගයක්—කොත්මලේ)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake—Kotmale)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මම සුදනම් නැගූ විට වෙලාවක් ගන්න. මේ පනත ගැන කථා කරද්දී සමහර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ අදහස් වැරදි විධියට අවබෝධ කරගෙන කථා කළා. ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් ගත යුතු නීති ගැන අපේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරු කොහෙත්ම විරුද්ධ නැහැ. අපි ඒවාට විරුද්ධය කියන මතයක් ඇතිකර තිබෙනවා නම් අපි ඒ මතය වෙනස් කරන්න ඕනෑ. හුඟක් අය උත්සාහ කළා වුවමනාවෙන්ම වාගේ, ජනතාවට කියන්න, ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය මේ ජාත්‍යන්තර සම්මුතීන්ට විරුද්ධය කියා. නැහැ, එහෙම එකක් නැහැ. ඉවත් යානා පැහැර ගැනීම, මංකොල්ල කෑම ආදිය වැරදි බව—ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් වැරදි බව—කාටත් පිළිගන්න වෙනවා. ඒ ගැන ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ. නමුත් මේ පනත තිබෙන කරුණු කිහිපයක් ගැන බලන විට පෙනී යන දෙයක් තමයි—අපට හැම වෙලාවෙම වරදින තැනක් තමයි—ඒ දවසට ඕනෑ කරන නීතිය, ඒ දවසේම සංශෝධනය කරන්නේ නැතිව හෝ ඒ දවසේම නීති ගත කරන්නේ නැතිව හෝ පසු කාලයකට, අතීතයට බලපවත්වන සේ සැලකෙන කලකට පසුව සකස් කිරීම. අන්න ඒකට අපි විරුද්ධයි. පසු කාලයකට බලපවත්වන සේ නීතිය සකස් කිරීම වැරදි කියන එකයි අපි කියන්නේ. අපට කරන්න තිබුණු කාලයේ ඒක කරන්නේ නැතිව අතපසු කර තිබෙන බව ඇත්ත. ඒ දෙවෙනි වරද. ඒකට හේතුව මේකයි ගරු ඇමති තුමනි. එක්කෝ කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලය මේ ගැන සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වග කියන්න ඕනෑ. එහෙම නැත්නම් විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශය ඒ ගැන වගකියන්න ඕනෑ.

1977 සිට විදේශ කටයුතු සම්බන්ධ ඇමති කෙනෙකු වෙනමම සිටියා. එසේ විදේශ ඇමති කෙනෙකු වෙනමම සිටියදීත්, විදේශ ඇමති වශයෙන් ගතයුතු ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය නොගැනීම ගැනයි අපේ විරුද්ධත්වය තිබෙන්නේ. ඇයි නීති හදන්න අවශ්‍ය පියවර නොගන්නේ? ඒ ඒ සම්මුතීන් අනුව ඒ ඒ අවස්ථාවල නීති හදුවා නම් හරි. නමුත් දැන් කරන්නේ යම්කිසි කෙනෙක් යම්කිසි දවසක, යම්කිසි වරදක් කළාම—සමහර විට නඩු දාන්නේත් මාස ගණනක් පසුවෙලා—ඔහුට විරුද්ධව ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න නීතියක් නැහැ. අන්න එවිට අපි කියනවා, පසුවට බලපාන විධියට අපි නීති හදමු කියා. මේක හැමදාමත් කරන දෙයක්. මේකට මම හැමදාමත් විරුද්ධ වෙනවා, මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී. එහෙම නම් කවිද වරද කර තිබෙන්නේ? ඒ කතායක කළ වැඩේ



[ආහන්ද දසනායක මහතා]

විර ක්‍රියාවක් හැටියට මම නම් කවදාවත් සලකන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒක විර ක්‍රියාවක් නොවෙයි. අපි කියනවා ජාත්‍යන්තර මට්ටමෙන් යම්කිසි වරදක් කර තිබෙන බව. [බාධා කිරීමක්] එක් එක්කෙනාගේ අදහස් වෙනස් වෙන්න පුළුවන්.

මම අහන්නෙ මේකයි, ඒක වරදක් හැටියට ඔප්පු වුණද? කවදාද ඒ වරද කසේ? ඒ වරද කරන අවස්ථා වෙලාවේදී ඔහු ලංකාවට ආවාද? තායිලන්තයට තිබුණ ඵහිදී ඔහුට ඔහුට අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන ඔහුට විරුද්ධව බැංකොක් නුවරදී නඩු අහන්න. නමුත් ඔහුට එතැනින් පිට කළා. ඔහුට මෙහාට එන්න ඉඩ දීලා ඊට පාව ඔහුට විරුද්ධව නඩු දමන්න කියා අපේ ලංකාවෙන් ඉල්ලනවා. ඔහුට විරුද්ධව නඩු පැවරීමට හෝ නීති කාර්යාලයකින් ඔහුට දඩුවම් දීමට හෝ අපි උත්සාහයක ගන්නේ නැත කියා විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම් මහත්මිය කියා තිබෙන්නේ ඒ නිසයි.

මේ කරුණු අනුව බැලුවාම කවදා වරද කර තිබෙන්නේ? ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් රටවල් දැන අදහනා ගැනීම, ඔවුන් සමග ගනුදෙනු කිරීම වැරදිය කියා කියන්න මොනම පක්ෂයකටවත් පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. එවැනි සම්මුතීන් තිබෙනවා නම් අපි ඒවාට එකඟ වෙන්න ඕනැ. වරද තිබෙන්නේ රජයේ විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයේයි. විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අවුරුදු පහක් තිස්සේ ඒ වෙනුවෙන්ම ඉන්න ඇමතිවරයා ඒ කටයුත්ත කරලා නැහැ. එහෙම නම් ඒ වරද වෙත කාටවත් පවරන්නේ ඇයි? සේපාල ඒකතායක ඇත්තවශයෙන් ම වරදකරුවෙක් කරන්න වෙන්නේ මේ රටේදී නොවෙයි. ඔහුට මේ රටෙන් ඉල්ලනවා. ඉතාලිය මේ රටින් ඉල්ලනවා, සේපාල ඒකතායක ඒ රටට එවන්න කියා. නමුත් අද පවතින නීතිය අනුව එසේ ඔහු යවන්න ක්‍රමයක් නැහැ. ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත සම්මත වුණොත් පමණයි, ඉතාලියට ඕනැ විධියට ඔහුට විරුද්ධව නඩු අහන්න ඔහු එයාට යවන්න පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ.

නමුත් ඉතාලියේ සිට නොවෙයි, ඔහු ලංකාවට ආවේ. බැංකොක්වලින්, ඔහු මෙහාට ආවේ. එහෙම නම් ඔහුට විරුද්ධව නඩු ඇසිය යුත්තේ කොයි රටේද කියාත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු වෙනවා. ඔහු ඉතාලියේ සිට කෙළින්ම මේ රටට ආවේ නැහැ. ම, කලින් කී විධියට බැංකොක් වලින්, ඔහු මෙහාට ආවේ. එහෙම නම් බැංකොක්වල දී ඔහු අත්-අඩංගුවට අරගෙන ඒ රටේ නීතිය අනුව ඔහුට විරුද්ධව නඩු අහන්න තිබුණා. නමුත් ඔවුන් ඊට අසමත් වුණා. එහෙම නම් ඔහුට බැංකොක්වලින් මේ රටට එන්න ඉඩ හැර තිබෙන්නේ උපක්‍රමයක් වශයෙනුයි. ඒ රට විසින් කළ යුතුව තිබුණු දෙයක් දැන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පිට පටවා තිබෙනවා. 'උඹලා මේකට අනුචෙයල්ලා, උඹලා තමයි, මේ වැඩය කරන්න ඕනැ' කියා අනවශ්‍ය කරදරයක් අප පිට පටවා තිබෙනවා.

සේපාල ඒකතායක ලාංකිකයෙක් බව හැබැයි. නමුත් ඔහු යම්කිසි වරදක් කළා නම් ඒ වරද ගැන නඩු ඇසිය යුත්තේ ඒ වරද කෙරුණු රටේදීයි. නමුත් ඔහු කළාය කියන වරද ගැන දැන් නඩු අහන්න

යන්නේ ඉතාලියේදීයි. ඔහු ඉතාලියේ ජීවත් වුණා පමණයි. ඔහුට ඉතාලියේ පුරවැසිකම නැහැ. ඔහුට පුරවැසිකම තිබෙන්නේ ලංකාවේයි. [බාධා කිරීම] ඒ රටේ කාන්තාවක් කසාද බැන්ද පමණින් ඔහුට ඉතාලියේ පුරවැසිකම ලැබී නැහැ. ඔහු ඉතාලියේ පුරවැසි කම ඉල්ලුවත් එය ප්‍රදානය කර නැහැ. ඔහුගේ විසා බලපත්‍රයේ කාල සීමාව දික් කරන්නයි ඉල්ලු විට ඒ ඒ ඉල්ලීමට ඉටු කර නැහැ, ඉතාලි රජය. ඒ විධියට, ඔහුගේ හැම ඉල්ලීමක්ම ඒ රටේ රජයෙන් නිර්දය ලෙස ප්‍රතික්ෂේප වී තිබෙනවා. මේ නිසා තමයි, ඔය අරගලයන් ඇති වුණේ. ඒ විධියට මොන ක්‍රමයකින් හෝ අරගලයක් කිරීම මගින් ඔහු තමාගේ වේදනාව ඉතාලි රජයටත්, ජනතාවටත් අඟවා තිබෙන බවත් ඇත්ත. ඔහු තමාගේ ඒ වේදනාව ප්‍රකාශ කළ විධිය වැරදි බව මාත් පිළිගන්නවා.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා (වෙළඳ හා නාවුක කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(තිල. ලලිත් මුදලි මහතා—වාර්තෘ, ස්වරාජ්‍ය කොමිෂන්)

(Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali—Minister of Trade & Shipping)

එහෙම නම් මොනවද තවත් කළා කරන්නේ?

ආහන්ද දසනායක මහතා

(තිල. ආනන්ද දසනායක)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

නමුත් අපි කියන්නේ මෙයයි: ඔහු අපසු යවන්න දැනට අපේ රටේ පවතින නීතිය අනුව බැරිය කියන්න අපට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. අප විසින් බැඳී තිබෙන ජාත්‍යන්තර ගිවිසුම්වලට අනුව නීතිය සකස් කර ඔහුට විරුද්ධව මේ රටේදී නඩු අහන්න පුළුවනි. ඇයි, ඔහුට විරුද්ධව අපේ රටේදී නඩු අහන්න බැරි? අපේ අධිකරණය ගැන අපට විශ්වාසයක් නැද්ද? [බාධා කිරීම] මේ නීතිය ගෙනැවිත් තිබෙන්නේ ඔහු රටින් පිට කිරීමටයි. අපි ඊට විරුද්ධයි. [බාධා කිරීම] සේපාල ඒකතායක බැංකොක්වලදී අත්-අඩංගුවට ගෙන නැහැ, ඉතාලියේදී අත්-අඩංගුවට ගෙන නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීම] ඔහු යම්කිසි වරදක් කර තිබෙනවාය කියා අත්-අඩංගුවට ගන්නේ ලංකාවේදීයි. අප ගරු කරන ඒ ජාත්‍යන්තර සම්මුතීන් අනුව මෙන්නේ මේ රටේ අද තිබෙන නීතිය අනුවත් ඔහුට විරුද්ධව මේ රටේදී නඩු අහන්න බැරි ඇයි?

මේ නීතිය සම්මත කිරීම ගැන අපේ---විශේෂයෙන් මගේ---විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීම] අපි විරුද්ධ මෙයවයි: ඇයි, ඔහු මේ රටින් පිටත් කරන්නේ?

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(මුදලි මහතා, ඉලාහාරි)

(A Member)

කවදා, පිටත් කරන්නේ?

ආහන්ද දසනායක මහතා

(තිල. ආනන්ද දසනායක)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

සේපාල ඒකතායක මේ රටින් පිටත් කර යැවීම ගැන අපි විරුද්ධයි. [බාධා කිරීම] ඊට වැඩි දෙයක් අපට අපට අවශ්‍ය නැහැ. ජාත්‍යන්තර සම්මුතීන් අනුව නීතිය







[சீரின் அங்குலக் கிட்டு மெயை]

So, we cannot expect any intelligent observations on these matters and I would really commend the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. The fact that he had the Bill ready before the hijacking is proof of the fact that this Bill has been brought so promptly after that. All the assurance that we can give is that the law officers of the Government will advise the Supreme Court correctly as to the legal provision. That is what the law officers in all states do. We will have to point out that there is the possibility under this Law to charge him in Sri Lanka, that the Sri Lankan Courts are competent after this Bill to charge him and that there is also a extradition provision. If you want to know what the Supreme Court will do, I think, in most cases the Supreme Court - (Interruption) - The duty of the Government is to apprise the Supreme Court of the legal provisions. In all extradition provisions the Government provides really an advisory function to the Supreme Court. When Italy makes an extradition application then you can ask that question from the Minister of Justice and we will give you an answer.

பீ. டி. பீ. சமீதி மெயை

(ஐஞாப் ஏ. லி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

This is a very unfortunate Bill because it has become controversial due to the fact that it comes before Parliament when certain developments have taken place. Otherwise, I believe nobody would have spoken on this Bill. It has become controversial because a hijacking incident has taken place recently. May I tell hon. Members of this House that this Bill is not tailored for a particular situation - (Interruption).

நியேபீந கபாநாயகர்

(உப சபாநாயகர் அலர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please ! Are you giving way ?

கேள்மீன் பீலகேமி மெயை

(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஐயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I just want to say this. The Cabinet of Ministers had decided that in its view it is urgent in the national interest.

பீ. டி. பீ. சமீதி மெயை

(ஐஞாப் ஏ. லி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

That is right ; that is all.

கேள்மீன் பீலகேமி மெயை

(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஐயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

But you have been in Government for such a long time, can you not see the urgency ?

பீ. டி. பீ. சமீதி மெயை

(ஐஞாப் ஏ. லி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

No ; all that I am saying is that if the Opposition is under the impression that this is tailored for a particular situation that impression is wrong, and that this Bill has become controversial because it has unfortunately got involved with a certain incident. As the Hon. Minister of Trade mentioned, this Bill could not have come before the House within three weeks. If you are to say that I have brought this Bill or that the Government has brought in this Bill as a result of the incident that took place, that would be wrong, because it would not have been possible to get this Bill ready within three weeks. I can tell the House that this Bill has been ready for over one year. When I introduced this Bill, I said that the Attorney-General's Department and the Legal Draftsman's Department had to address their minds to various issues before having it presented here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I said, this is an unfortunate Bill. If this incident did not take place, then I believe we would not have witnessed these rhetorical, emotional speeches or the highly oratorical speech by the hon. Member for Medawachchiya (Mr. Maithripala Senanayake).

Now, I want the House to remember a few facts. The hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) is not here now. He tried to make out that the Government had bungled, mismanaged, the hijacking episode. I must tell you that it is very easy for people how to sit with all the facts and pass judgement. I wish to know, if they were placed in my position, what they would have done. It is easy now to sit back and say all this.

There was an inquiry whether Ekanayake would be arrested on arrival, and that was because Ekanayake during his last visit to Sri Lanka had been involved in a brawl where he had broken somebody's arm and he feared that he would be arrested on arrival. He wanted to know whether he would be arrested. After making all the necessary inquiries from the Police and the people concerned, we informed him that he would not be arrested on arrival.

அநுர பண்டாரநாயக்க மெயை

(திரு. அநுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No. After arrival.

பீ. டி. பீ. சமீதி மெயை

(ஐஞாப் ஏ. லி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

On arrival and on that charge-(Interruption.) You do not have to debate with me. I will be very frank in this House and I will say all that happened. I am not here to score debating points. But I want the country and the people to know exactly what happened.



On this particular charge I said that he would not be arrested on arrival. In fact, the Government had decided that he should be taken into custody on arrival after interrogation with regard to his activities concerning the narcotic or drug trade. I made a request that he should not be arrested.

Today, there are people who say, "Yes, he arrived and he was not arrested". In the Opposition I saw two arguments, one maintaining, "You did not arrest him in time", and the other saying, "You should not have arrested him".

Now what do we do? For example, suppose we said at that time, "No, you will be arrested. There is a charge", or "You are guilty"; and he blew up the plane and 261 lives were lost! Not only you, the whole international community would have criticized us. You would have shouted from roof-tops and criticized the decision of the Foreign Ministry.

It is easy for you to sit back now and pontificate. It is easy for people to sit and pass judgment. People should know what happened. The hon. Member for Kalawana says that the day after Ekanayake arrived when he went to deposit his money he had a police escort. I am sure the police must have thought, "This man is carrying with him, so much of money and walking on the road, and if something happens to him again the police would be made answerable."

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Had he made his declaration to the Customs?

**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Yes. He had made his declaration and he was allowed to bring in the money. On Thursday morning the incident was over. The Thai Government had not taken any action. The Italian Government had not informed us of any of their intentions. He arrived here on Thursday night. On Friday night the Italian Ambassador telephoned me and said that his Government was making a complaint with regard to extortion. Possession of money obtained by extortion is an offence in our law, whether it is done within our country or outside Sri Lanka. On Saturday morning he made a complaint to the Inspector-General of Police, and then the normal steps were taken by the police. He was arrested, and the rest followed. It is easy for people now—

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

The Foreign Ministry has said you will take no action even on Friday?

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**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

As far as I am concerned, we have not made that statement.

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Then why did, you not deny that statement?

**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

For God's sake, so many things appear in the papers!

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

It is a statement made by your Secretary, Mr. W. T. Jayasinghe? Are you disclaiming it?

**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

If you are to make announcements and corrections, you must have a separate staff for that in this country.

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Your own Secretary is saying this. Surely he is a responsible officer?

**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

He is a very responsible officer. He is much more responsible than you. I can tell you that.

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

That is right. So you accept this?

**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

He is a very responsible person. He is a senior Civil Servant, a balanced and mature officer, and I do not think you would say that he is irresponsible.

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

He is much more mature than you.

**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

You have a long time to go.



අනුර බන්දාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

He is much more mature than you, certainly—(Interruption.)

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் ஏ. ஸி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Who? How can he be a Presidential candidate. He has a long time to go—a long time to go!

Sir, the whole theme of the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) was as if the Government had not made up its mind. The Government had made up its mind and the Government knew what it was doing, and when I told him that Sepala Ekanayake did not get a free ride in Air Lanka, that we did not pay for it, he was still not sure. Since he made that statement, I got in touch with Bangkok and my Ambassador has assured me that Ekanayake paid for his ticket. The Government did not provide him with a ticket nor did Air Lanka give him a ticket. He tried to make out first that we purchased a ticket for him. Secondly, he said Air Lanka gave him a first-class ticket. I do not know how these people come across all this information—(Interruption.).

Sir, I have been in the Opposition for the major part of my parliamentary life, for about 10 to 15 years, but I never made a statement seated in the Opposition unless I checked and cross-checked the facts, especially if it concerned the reputation and the image of my country.—(Interruption.) I am happy that the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) is coming in. I want to repeat this. I want the hon. Member to know this. I was stating that I have spent the major part of my parliamentary career in the Opposition, more than 15 years, but I have never said or made a statement from the Opposition, especially when it came to a case of affecting the image of my country, without checking and cross-checking my facts and being absolutely sure. When I told him over and over again that Air Lanka did not provide Ekanayake with a free ticket, or the Government, he still refused to accept it. I have since then got Bangkok and verified it. And do you realize for a moment the damage you have done to your own national carrier? You were hoping to make news tomorrow internationally to say that Air Lanka, Sri Lanka's national carrier, provided a free first-class ticket to a hijacker. You do not do that sort of thing.—(Interruption). I would not do that.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා (කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)

(திரு. சிநில் மத்திவ—கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவலர் கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew—Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs)

If he has any self respect, let him withdraw it now.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order please! The Hon. Speaker will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයේ, කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

அதன் பிறகு, பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனத்தி ளின்று அகலவே, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair, and MR. SPEAKER took the Chair.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் ஏ. ஸி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

When Ekanayake arrived at Katunayake certain things were expected to be done under the Hague Convention. That is, under Section 6 of the Hague Convention, we are expected to take over the passport of the Hijacker so that he cannot leave the country and also to ensure that the police of the country knows his whereabouts. We did both. We have not been found wanting in our responsibility in any way. According to the Hague Convention, Section 6, we took over his passport and we told the police to make sure that they knew his whereabouts.

I find it difficult to understand the Opposition. They blow hot and cold. On one side they say that we made him a folk hero, and on the other side they want to make extradition an issue and to make him another kind of hero. What is it that you want us to do? You said "Try him here." The hon. Member a lawyer, and he knows very well that this Bill only provides the legal framework for extradition. Extradition proper will come under the Extradition Treaty of 1977. And how can we tell the Supreme Court what it should do? Surely, Sir, to whom are they talking? Do they really mean what they say? Or do they really understand what they say? It must be one of the two. All of us must be very responsible in handling this issue. You seem to think that only you can feel for Sri Lankan, that you have a monopoly to feel for Sri Lankans, that we do not feel for Sri Lankans. Is that your contention? The tone of your speeches is that only you feel for Sri Lankans.

නමුත් නාන්සේලාම විතරයි, සිංහලයන් ගැන කැකිකු මක් තිබෙන්නේ, ආදරයක් තිබෙන්නේ; ඇල්මක් තිබෙන්නේ. අපව තැනූ ආදරයක්, සිංහලයන් ගැන.

We would expect a more responsible discussion, a more responsible Debate, especially from persons like the hon. Member for Medawachchiya whose candidature has been announced only today.—(Interruption.) Of course, where the hon. Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya is concerned, his candidature is being opposed by his brother-in-law and his sister.



**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Are you concerned about my being hijacked ?

**ಶ. சி. එස්. හමீத் මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Extradition ! It is not only hijacking, it is extradition !

**අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Do not worry. I will not get hijacked.

**ಶ. சி. එස්. හමීத் මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

As I said, it is very easy for people now to sit and pass judgement. This question was taken up, the question of retrospective validity. The hon. Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya says that "The United National Party had fiercely fought retrospective legislation but now what are you doing ?" In fact, when the last Constitution was being formulated a lot of thinking on this question of retrospective legislation was generated. The party leadership gave it lot of thought, and it was agreed that if it is to fulfil an international obligation then there must be room to resort to retrospective legislation. It is said so clearly in the Constitution. So far as the country's international obligations are concerned it has thought that it may be necessary, even desirable, to have retrospective legislation. It is precisely for this reason that the Constitution specifically states that the Government could have recourse to retrospective legislation in order to fulfil its obligations towards the international community in upholding the principles of international law. This is something on which we are very clear. There is no inroad into any accepted democratic norm or established democratic principle. This is purely to honour an international obligation.

Then, of course, there was talk of pressure. The hon. Member for Kaluwana—(Interruption). My co-Member of Parliament reminds me of Kaluwana. Kaluwana is in our electorate, Harispattuwa and we are used to saying "Kaluwana." Incidentally, it is a very strong area for me.

Now, they were talking about pressure. Pressure for what ? Pressure by whom ? I want to make this quite clear to this House. The Government of President J. R. Jayewardene is an independent Government, is a Government that does what it thinks is right and what should be done in the interests of the nation and in the interests of the international community. So there is no case of pressure. What is the pressure ? I mean, are you trying to say that the Italian Government is pressurizing

us to do this ? What is this talk of pressurizing us ?—(Interruption.) Not even lobbying.—(Interruption.) Somebody says, "arm-twisting". I think we have gone through all this and we can say that we are happy and independent. And what is the wrong that we have done for anybody to pressurize us ? The incident did not take place in Sri Lanka. It is not a Sri Lankan plane. The plane belongs to the Government of Italy. The incident took place in Bangkok. Pressurize us for what ? Why should any people pressurize us ? I cannot see the point. All our involvement so far as this hijacking is concerned is that the hijacker is a Sri Lankan. That is about all.

Sir, for a moment I would like to imagine that this Bill is passed today and that this Ekanayake hijacking episode took place three months later. Still it would be with retrospective effect, from 1978, for the simple reason that that is the date on which we became a party to the conventions. Now, what the Opposition is trying to make out is that we are giving it retrospective effect so that this particular case can be housed in that. It is not so. Forget the Ekanayake episode and imagine that this episode took place another three months later or in fact another three years or thirty years later. Still the date on which it becomes effective would be 1978. That is why I said that it is not tailored for a situation, because we became a party to the conventions in 1978.

So, I would like to make it quite clear to this House that, as far as this unfortunate incident is concerned, the Government has acted with caution, with care, with a sense of responsibility. As I said earlier, it may be easy for people now to sit and pass judgement on us, but in every step we took we have acted with respect to law and order, bearing in mind that as a Government we had to be cautious. Sir, I wish to repeat that this Bill is not tailored for any particular situation. It is true that during its passage certain situations have caught up with it. But I would wish hon. Members of the House to divorce the hijacking incident from the Bill, because it has nothing to do with the Ekanayake case, though the discussion has been more on the Ekanayake incident and less on the Bill. In introducing the Bill I was very careful of my obligations. That is why I did not make any reference to the Ekanayake incident. But since a number of questions had been raised, I have been compelled to reply them. I seek your pardon if I had not in any way kept to the normal traditions.

Thank you very much.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සිංහලයින් විස.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත 20 අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் இரண்டாம் முறையாக மீட்ப்பியிடப் பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.



















ஈ. சி. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோதி மஹா  
(ஜனாப ஏ. லி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I move,

"In page 10, line 7, leave out 'the Minister' and insert 'the Minister in charge of the subject of foreign Affairs.'"

சுனேஷிவக பிஜித சூதுய டத ப்ரதய விஜத ரீத, ஸஃ  
ஃதீத விஃ.

திருத்தம் விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Amendment put, and agreed to.

23 வத வதன்திய ஃனேஷிவகரஃத, பதந் கெடுதீபதேகி  
கெடுஷத் ஃபிஃபி சிநிஃ சூதுயகி திஃஷீத கரத ரீ.

23 ஆம் வாசகம், திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Clause 23, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

24 வத வதன்திய.—(ரூபதய ஃதீஷத் விவிவித);

24 ஆம் வாசகம்.—(மின ஒப்படைத்தல் தொடர்பிலான ஏற்பாடு)

CLAUSE 24.—(Provision regarding extradition.)

ரனீஷ்மத் ஃபகோதி மஹா

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I want the deletion of that entire clause, Sir. I do not want to explain this because I explained this a few moments ago. I wish that this be changed because we are quite aware that this is framed mainly with regard to one of our nationals at the moment. Therefore, let him be tried here, as the Opposition mentioned some time ago. We are not against his being tried if he has committed a crime, committed an offence, against the State, or has tried to disrupt any human beings in this country. Certainly try him, but let him be tried here, Sir.

Now, in the same way, as you are aware, we are trying to get two persons from India to Sri Lanka. We are trying to get two of those who have committed some crime in Sri Lanka, because they are nationals of our country. But we have tried this and failed because we have no extradition treaty with India at the moment. Therefore we are at a loose end. So, let us be very careful about it and let us not try a national from another country in our soil, and also not allow a national from our country to be tried on other soil. That is one point which I wanted to mention. I must say we tried very hard, the Government tried very hard with regard to the Tyrrel Goonatilleke case—

ஈ. சி. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோதி மஹா

(ஜனாப ஏ. லி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

With regard to whom ?

ரனீஷ்மத் ஃபகோதி மஹா

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

With regard to the Tyrrel Goonatilleke case, he was a national of our country and he was tried in England because the offence was committed there. But, in this case it is a national of our country and the offence was committed in another country, and if we are allowing the trial to be conducted in a third country, that will not be the correct thing to do. Therefore, I would like this deletion.

தலிதயகி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Is the Hon. Minister accepting that ?

ஈ. சி. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோதி மஹா

(ஜனாப ஏ. லி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

No.

சுனேஷிவக பிஜித சூதுய டத ப்ரதய விஜத ரீத, திஷ் ப்ரத  
விஃ.

திருத்தம் விடுக்கப்பட்டு நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

Amendment put, and negatived.

24 வத வதன்திய பதந் கெடுதீபதேகி கெடுஷத் ஃபிஃபி சிநிஃ  
சூதுயகி திஃஷீத கரத ரீ.

24 ஆம் வாசகம் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Clause 24 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

25 வத ஃத 26 வத வதன்தி பதந் கெடுதீபதேகி கெடுஷத் ஃபிஃபி சிநிஃ  
சூதுயகி திஃஷீத கரத ரீ.

25 ஆம், 26 ஆம் வாசகங்கள் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Clauses 25 and 26 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

ரூபதய, பதந் கெடுதீபதேகி கெடுஷத் ஃபிஃபி சிநிஃ  
சூதுயகி திஃஷீத கரத ரீ.

அட்டவாணை, திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு, சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

புஷ்தி வதன்திய பதந் கெடுதீபதேகி கெடுஷத் ஃபிஃபி சிநிஃ  
சூதுயகி திஃஷீத கரத ரீ.

சட்டமாக வாசகம் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Enacting Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

பூரீகெடு பதந் கெடுதீபதேகி கெடுஷத் ஃபிஃபி சிநிஃ சூதுயகி  
திஃஷீத கரத ரீ.

பாயிரம், சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Preamble ordered to stand part of the Bill.







### புள்ளிவினாக்கள்

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகள் : விபரங்கள்

TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGES : STATISTICS

10/82 (2)

கா. பொ. இராத்தினம்—ஊர்காவற்றுறை

(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kayts)

யேபுற கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தர உத்தேசம் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதா? (அ) இல்லாவிட்டால், அதற்கான காரணம் என்ன? (ஆ) இல்லாவிட்டால், அதற்கான காரணம் என்ன?

புள்ளிவினாக்கள் : (அ) இலங்கை ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளில், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (ii) அவற்றில் உள்ள சிங்கள மாணவர்கள், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (iii) முஸ்லிம் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளின் தொகை, (iv) முஸ்லிம் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளில், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (v) தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளில், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (vi) தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளில், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (vii) தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளில், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (viii) தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளில், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (ix) தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளில், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (x) தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளில், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை.

இளைஞர் அலுவலர்கள், தொழில்வசதி அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) ஒவ்வொரு கல்வி மாவட்டத்திலுமுள்ள, (i) சிங்கள ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரியின் தொகை, (ii) அவற்றில் உள்ள சிங்கள மாணவர்கள், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள், முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் தொகை, (iii) முஸ்லிம் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளின் தொகை, (iv)

அவற்றிலுள்ள சிங்கள—தமிழ்—முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை; (v) தமிழ் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி கல்லூரிகளின் தொகை, (vi) அவற்றில் உள்ள சிங்கள மாணவர்கள், தமிழ் மாணவர்கள் முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை என்பன வற்றை, அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) அன்றேல் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment and Minister of Education : (a) Will he state in respect of each Educational District—(i) the number of Sinhalese Teacher Training Colleges ; (ii) the number of Sinhalese students, Tamil students and Muslim students in these colleges ; (iii) the number of Muslim Teacher Training Colleges ; (iv) the number of Sinhalese students, Tamil students and Muslim students in these colleges ; (v) the number of Tamil Teacher Training Colleges ; (vi) the number of Sinhalese students, Tamil students and Muslim students in these colleges ? (b) if not, why ?

ரணில் வீக்ரமசிங்கம்—இளைஞர் அலுவலர்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe—Minister of Youth Affairs & Employment and Minister of Education)

- (அ) விசேஷ அலுவலர் சபை லேபினால் கையாண்டு கர்த்தி.
- (ஆ) இல்லை.
- (அ) விபரங்கள் அடங்கிய பட்டியல் அட்டவணைபடுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. (ஆ) எழவில்லை.
- (a) The schedule containing the particulars is tabled.
- (b) Does not arise.















**SCHEDULE 'B'**

Names of schools in Kayts Electorate to which the 10 teachers were appointed.

- J/Saivaprakasha Vid., Velanai
- J/Velanai Arthisoodi Vid.
- J/Kayts R.C.B.V.
- J/Nainativu Shantha Vid.
- J/Nainativu Ganesha Vid.
- J/Velanai East Chettipulam Vid.
- J/Karaiyoor A.M.T.M.
- J/Nainativu Nagapushani Vid.
- J/Naranthanai R.C.T.M.V.
- J/Mankunpan G.T.M.V.

யா/வேலுணை கிழக்கு ம. வி.	..	..	03
யா/சரவணை நாகேஸ்வரி ம. வி.	..	..	02
யா/வேலுணை சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	08
யா/நாரந்தனை ரே. க. ம. வி.	..	..	07
யா/வேலுணை சரஸ்வதி வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	03
யா/வேலுணை நடராஜா வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	04
யா/அல்லைப்பிட்டி பராசக்தி வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	01
யா/மண்டலீவு கார்த்திகேச வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	01
யா/மண்டலீவு ரே. க. வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	01
யா/சரவணை சின்னமடு ரே. க. வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	03
யா/வேலுணை ஐயனார் வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	01
யா/எழுவைதீவு ரே. க. வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	01
யா/அனலைதீவு வடலூர் அரசினர் தமிழ்க் கலவன் பாடசாலை	..	..	01
யா/அனலைதீவு தெற்கு அரசினர் தமிழ்க் கலவன் பாடசாலை	..	..	01

**புங்குதீவு வட்டாரம்**

<b>"டி" பசலேவகை</b>			
<b>பேரலகை உண்டலகை</b>			
<b>பாசலேவகை</b>	<b>புர்ப்பாபி</b>	<b>பாசலேவகை</b>	<b>புர்ப்பாபி</b>
யா/புங்குதீவு ம. வி.	..	..	13
யா/புங்குதீவு சிறி கணேச வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	09
யா/புங்குதீவு சிறி சித்திவிநாயகர் வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	06
யா/புங்குதீவு சுப்ரமணிய வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	08
யா/புங்குதீவு சண்முகநாத வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	08
யா/புங்குதீவு கமலாம்பிகை வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	08
யா/நயினாதிவு மகா வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	09
யா/நயினாதிவு சிறி கணேச வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	09
யா/நெடுந்தீவு மகா வித்தியாலயம்	..	..	07
யா/நெடுந்தீவு மத்திய ரே. க. மகலிர் பாடசாலை	..	..	06
யா/நெடுந்தீவு சைவப்பிரகாச வி.	..	..	06

**SCHEDULE 'C'**

**VELANAI CIRCUIT**

Name of School	No. of Vacancies
J/Sir Vaithilingam Duraisamy M.M.V.	10
J/Kayts St. Anthony's College	06
J/Karampan Shanmuganatha M.V.	03
J/Karampan Little Flower girls School	04
J/Mandativu M.V.	05
J/Analaitivu Sathasiva Boys School	05
J/Velanai East M.V.	03
J/Saravanai Nageshwari M.V.	02
J/Velanai Saivapragasa Vid.	08
J/Naranthanai R.C.M.V.	07
J/Velanai Saraswathie Vid.	03
J/Velanai Nadarajah Vid.	04
J/Allaipiddy Parasakthi Vid.	01
J/Mandathivu Karthigesu Vid.	01
J/Mandativu R.C. Vid.	01
J/Saravanai Sinnamadu R.C. Vid.	03
J/Velanai Aynar Vid.	01
J/Eluvativu R.C. Vid.	01
J/Analaitivu Vadaloor Govt. Tamil Mixed School	01
J/Analaitivu South Govt. Tamil Mixed School	01

**PUNGUDUTIVU CIRCUIT**

J/Pungudutivu M.V.	13
J/Pungudutivu Sri Ganesha Vid.	09
J/Pungudutivu Sri Sithivinyagar Vid.	05
J/Pungudutivu Subrmania Vid.	08
J/Pungudutivu Shanmuganatha Vid.	08
J/Pungudutivu Kamalambikai Vid.	08
J/Nainativu Maha Vid.	09
J/Nainativu Sri Ganesha Vid.	09
J/Delft Maha Vid.	07
J/Delft Centre R.C. Girls School	06
J/Delft Saivapragasa Vid.	06

**பட்டியல் இ வேலுணை வட்டாரம்**

பாடசாலையின் பெயர்	வெற்றிடங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை
யா/சேர் வைத்திலிங்கம் ஞானசாரி ம. ம. வி.	.. 10
யா/ஊர்காவற்றுறை பரி. அந்தோனியார் கல்லூரி	.. 06
யா/கரம்பன் சண்முகநாதர் ம. வி.	.. 03
யா/கரம்பன் சிறு புஸ்பக் கன்னியர்மடம்	.. 04
யா/மண்டலீவு ம. வி.	.. 05
யா/அனலைதீவு சதாசிவ ஆண்கள் பாடசாலை	.. 05















දයක මුදල් : පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික දයක මිල රු. 200/- කි. (අශෝධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 175/- කි). පිටපතක් ගෙත්වා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය නම් ගාස්තුව රු. 2.50 කි. තැපැල් ගාස්තුව යන 90 කි. කොළඹ 1, තා. පෙ. 500, රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත සෑම වර්ෂයකම නොවැම්බර් 30 දව ප්‍රථම දයක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දයකත්වය ලබාගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දයක ඉල්ලුම්පත් හාරගනු නොලැබේ.

சந்தா : ஹன்சார்ட் அதிகார அறிக்கையின் வருடாந்த சந்தா ரூபா 200/- (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 175/-) ஹன்சார்ட் தனிப்பிரதி ரூபா 2.50. தபாற் செலவு 90 சதம். வருடாந்த சந்தா முற்பணமாக அத்தியட்சர், அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டலுவலகம், த. பெ. இல. 500, கொழும்பு 1 என்ற விவாசத்திற்கு அனுப்பி பிரதிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வொராண்டும் நவம்பர் 30 ந் தேதிக்குமுன் சந்தாப் பணம் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். பிந்திக் கிடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

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not later than

Tuesday 3rd August 1952