



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝඛිත පිටපත)

අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

වරප්‍රසාද

පිළිගන්වන ලද කෙටුම්පත් පහත :

Release from Custody of German Nationals' Property Bill

රජයට විරුද්ධව කළ කුමන්ත්‍රණය

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

தொகுதி 4
இல. 9
(பகுதி I)

புதன் கிழமை
14, பெப்ரவரி 1962

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

(பிழைதிருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

சிறப்புரிமை

முதல் மதிப்பிடம் பெற்ற மசோதா:

Release from custody of German Nationals' property Bill

1962, ஜனவரி 27 இல் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கனிழ்ப்பதற்காகச் செய்யப்பட்ட சதி முயற்சி
வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 46
No. 9
(Part I)

Wednesday
14th February, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRIVILEGE

RELEASE FROM CUSTODY OF GERMAN NATIONALS' PROPERTY BILL :

Read the First time

COUP D'ETAT OF 27TH JANUARY, 1962

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

1962 පෙබරවාරි 14 වන බදද

අ. භා. 2ට මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය.
කථානායකතුමා [ගරු ආර්. එස්. පැල් පොල] මූලාසනා රැස් විය.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

ඉංග්‍රීසි උපගුරුවරුන් පුහුණු කිරීම

1. බබිලිවි. දහනායක මයා. (ගාල්ල)
(*කි.ප්‍ර. උප්ගිය. තපත්‍රයක—කාබි*)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake—Galle)

අධ්‍යාපන හා ගුවන් විදුලි කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ඉංග්‍රීසි උපගුරුවරුන් සඳහා වූ පුහුණුවීමේ පාඨමාලාව නගරබද ගුරුවරුන්ට පමණක් සීමාකර ඇත්තේ මන්ද? (ආ) ගම්බද පාසැල්වල සිටින ඉංග්‍රීසි උපගුරුවරුන්, නගරබදව සිටින ඉංග්‍රීසි උපගුරුවරුන්ට වඩා, පුහුණුවීමේ පාඨමාලාවක් අවශ්‍ය වන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඇ) පාඨමාලාව හැදෑරීමට ගම්බද පාසැල්වල ඉංග්‍රීසි උපගුරුවරුන්ට ඉඩ දෙන්නේ කවදද?

වී. ටී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා. (අධ්‍යාපන හා ගුවන් විදුලි පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(*කි.ප්‍ර. ඩී. ඩී. ජී. කුරුණාතන—කබ්බි, ඉබ්බි පාරාජාතින් පාරාලාමන්තක කාරිය තරිති*)

(Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Broadcasting)

(අ) ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශයන්හි නියුක්ත ඉංග්‍රීසි උපගුරුවරුන් සඳහාත් පාඨමාලා තිබේ. (ආ) එසේය. (ඇ) ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශයන්හි ඉංග්‍රීසි උපගුරුවරුන් සඳහා පාඨමාලා දැනුදු ක්‍රියාවෙහි යෙදේ.

බබිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(*කි.ප්‍ර. උප්ගිය. තපත්‍රයක*)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

ස්ථාන කියක එහෙම ක්‍රියාවෙහි යෙදෙන වාදයි අපට දන ගන්ට පුවවන්ද?

වී. ටී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා.

(*කි.ප්‍ර. ඩී. ඩී. ජී. කුරුණාතන*)
(Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

ගණන නම් දන් කියන්ට අමාරුයි. ඒ ගන විස්තර වුවමනා නම් පසුව ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට දන්වන්ට පුවවති.

ජේ/චර්මපුරම් රජයේ දෙමළ පාසැලට ලී බඩු නැතිකම

2. ඒ. ෂිවසුන්දරම් මයා. (කිලිනොච්චි)
(*කි.ප්‍ර. ආ. ශිවසුන්දරම්—කිලිනොච්චි*)
(Mr. A. Shivasunderam—Kilinochchi)

අධ්‍යාපන හා ගුවන් විදුලි කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ජේ/චර්මපුරම්හි රජයේ දෙමළ මිශ්‍ර පාසැල කිසිම ලී බඩුවක් නොමැතිව පසුගිය අවුරුදු දෙක තුළ සිට පවත්වාගෙන යන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ලී බඩු සඳහා කිසි වෙකුට ඇනවුම් බාරදී තිබේද? එසේ නම් කාටද? කවදද? (ඇ) තවත් ප්‍රමාද නොකර ලී බඩු සැපයීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද? එසේ නම් කවදද?

වී. ටී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා.

(*කි.ප්‍ර. ඩී. ඩී. ජී. කුරුණාතන*)
(Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

(a) Yes. The school has been functioning with the minimum requirements as provided by the society which handed over the school to Government. (b) Yes. With the National Small Industries Corporation on 10.1.1962. (c) Yes. Before the end of February 1962.

ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශ අනුව ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය සමතු දෙමළ සහ මස්ලිම් අයට ගුරුපත්වීම් දීම

3. ෂිවසුන්දරම් මයා.

(*කි.ප්‍ර. ශිවසුන්දරම්*)
(Mr. Shivasunderam)

අධ්‍යාපන හා ගුවන් විදුලි කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 61.5.22 දින අංක විද්‍යාල/ඒ 198 දරණ අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂකගේ චක්‍රලේඛන ලිපියෙන් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාඨශාලා සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය සමත් ගුරුවරුන් 3,322 දෙනෙක් සේවයට බදවා ගත් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශ අනුව ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාඨශාලා සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය සමත්

[ඔවුන් දරම් මයා.]

දෙමළ හා මුස්ලිම් ගුරුවරුන් බඳවා නොගන්නා ලද්දේ මන්ද? (ඉ) දෙමළ හා මුස්ලිම් ජනතාවගේ ළමයින්ට අධ්‍යාපනික පහසුකම් ලබා නොදීම රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියද? (ඊ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඡන්දදායක කොටසක් අනුව දෙමළ හා මුස්ලිම් ගුරුවරුන් බඳවා ගැනීමට එතුමා නියෝග කරන්නාද? එනම්, සිංහල අය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කළ පරිදි ඉංග්‍රීසි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාඨශාලා සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය සමත් වී දෙනෙක් හා දෙමළ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාඨශාලා සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය සමත් වී දෙනෙක් බඳවා ගැනීමයි.

වී. පී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

(a) Yes, in accordance with the Gazette notification of 27.1.1961. (b) There was no need for S. S. C. qualified teachers for Tamil schools as there were qualified teachers on the waiting list. Moreover, there is an excess of Tamil teachers. In regard to Muslim schools, recruitment on an electoral basis was not practicable on account of the dearth of S. S. C. qualified Muslims in several electorates. (c) No. (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (b).

ඔවුන් දරම් මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. Shivasunderam)

What about the recruitment of English assistants in my electorate? We are short of English assistants and I think we should increase the number by taking some more English assistants.

වී. පී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

We are now collecting statistics with regard to the requirements of the various schools.

ඔවුන් දරම් මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. Shivasunderam)

I have been inviting the attention of the Education Department for the last two years, and up to now most of the schools have not been given the required English assistants.

බබිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Is he aware—

කමාරායකතුමා

(ආරාධනාකරු)
(Mr. Speaker)

Order please!

ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා. (වත්තල)

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. D. Shelton Jayasinghe—Wattala)
What is the reply?

වී. පී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

I have replied.

බබිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Is he aware that there are a large number of Muslim qualified men and women who are on the waiting list for employment; and if he is aware, will he take steps to employ them immediately as there are vacancies in Muslim schools?

වී. පී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

There are a number of vacancies, but it is a question of finding the money. As soon as money is available we will recruit them.

බබිලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඒ. ජී. කරුණාරත්න)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Surely education cannot be starved. You must find the money.

එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. එදිරිසිංහ මයා. සේවයෙන් පහකරනු ලැබීම

4. පී. බී. බාලසුරියා මයා. (ගලිගොමුව) (කි.ප්‍ර. ජී. පී. පාලසුරියා—කබ්ලිගොමුව) (Mr. P. B. Balasuriya—Galigomuwa)

අධ්‍යාපන හා ගුවන් විදුලි කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) තමා සේවයෙන් අස් කිරීමට විරුද්ධව එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. එදිරිසිංහ මහතා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අභියාචනය නිසා 1960.10.12 වෙනි දින උප අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂකවරයෙකු විසින් පවත්වන ලද විභාගයේ ප්‍රතිඵලය කුමක්ද? (ආ) එම විභාගය පැවැත්වූ නිලධාරියාගේ සම්පූර්ණ වාර්තාව එතුමා මේ ගැන සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේද? (ඉ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ ඇයි?

වී. පී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා. (කි.ප්‍ර. ඩී. ඩී. ජී. ජයරත්න) (Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

ගැ කථානායකතුමනි, මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීම සඳහා කල් වුවමනා කරනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

මොරටු විද්‍යාලයේ ප්‍රාථමික අංශයේ ප්‍රධානාචාර්යවරයාගේ සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබීම

5. බාලසුරියා මයා. (කි.ප්‍ර. පාලසුරියා) (Mr. Balasuriya)

අධ්‍යාපන හා ගුවන් විදුලි කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂකතුමාගේ ඒ. එස්. ඒ. 954 හා 1958.7.25 දිනය දරණ වක්‍ර ලේඛනයේ 2 ඡේදයේ සඳහන් උපදෙස්වලට විරුද්ධව මොරටු විද්‍යාලයේ හිටපු කළමනාකරු 1960.2.17 දින සිට එම විද්‍යාලයේ ප්‍රාථමික අංශයේ ප්‍රධානාචාර්යවරයාගේ සේවය නතර කළ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ඒ ගැන විභාගකර එම ප්‍රධානාචාර්යවරයාට පිළිතුරු යවා තිබේද? (ඉ) එසේ නම්, එම පිළිතුර කුමක්ද? (ඊ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

වී. පී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා. (කි.ප්‍ර. ඩී. ඩී. ජී. ජයරත්න) (Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

ගැ කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයටත් පිළිතුරු සැපයීමට කල් වුවමනා කරනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

මොරටු විද්‍යාලයේ ප්‍රාථමික අංශයේ ප්‍රධානාචාර්යවරයාට වැටුප් ගෙවීම නතර කරවීම

6. බාලසුරියා මයා. (කි.ප්‍ර. පාලසුරියා) (Mr. Balasuriya)

අධ්‍යාපන හා ගුවන් විදුලි කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) මොරටු විද්‍යාලයේ හිටපු කළමනාකරුගේ 1960.1.11 දිනය දරණ ලිපියෙන් නියම කරන ලද පරිදි, උපගුරුවරයෙකු වශයෙන් සේවය කිරීමට එකඟ නොවීම නිසා, එම විද්‍යාලයේ ප්‍රාථමික අංශයේ ප්‍රධානාචාර්යවරයාට වැටුප් ගෙවීම 1960.2.1 දින සිට පළාතේ අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරියා විසින් නතර කරන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ඒ ගැන විභාගකර එම ප්‍රධානාචාර්යවරයාට පිළිතුරු යවා තිබේද? (ඉ) එසේ නම්, එම පිළිතුර කුමක්ද? (ඊ) නොඑසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

වී. පී. ජී. කරුණාරත්න මයා. (කි.ප්‍ර. ඩී. ඩී. ජී. ජයරත්න) (Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne)

ගැ කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නයත් කලින් ප්‍රශ්නයටම අදාළ එකක් නිසා ඊට පිළිතුරු සැපයීමටත් කල් වුවමනා කරනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

මහ/නියන්ගොඩ රජයේ විද්‍යාලයේ උපගුරු එල්. ජී. එච්. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහත්මියගේ පඩි කැපීම

7. පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා. (මිහින්තලේ) (කි.ප්‍ර. ජී. ආම්. ජේ. ධේනනායක—මිහින්තලේ) (Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon—Mihintale)

අධ්‍යාපන හා ගුවන් විදුලි කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) මහ/නියන්ගොඩ රජයේ විද්‍යාලයේ

[පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මය.]

ලී. ප. අංක 170072 ඇල්. ජී. එච්. එස්. ද සිල්වා උපගුරුවරිය 1961 ජනවාරි 3 වනදා සිට දින 9ක වෛද්‍ය නිවාඩු ලබා ඒ සඳහා ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍ය සහතිකයක් මුල්ගුරුවරයාට භාර දුන් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ඒකාලයේ හදිසි අවස්ථාව පැනවූ නිසා මුල්ගුරුවරයාගේ ලිපියක් අනුව ඇය රෝගාතුරව සිටිය දීම 1961.1.10 දින ආපසු රාජකාරියෙහි යෙදුන බව එතුමා දන්නේද? (ඉ) තමාට නියමිත නිවාඩු තිබියදී, දින 9ක් සඳහා වෛද්‍ය සහතික ඉදිරිපත් කොට දින 7ක් පමණක් නිවාඩු ලබා පසුව රාජකාරියෙහි යෙදුන ඇයගේ ඉහත කී සම්පූර්ණ කාලය වෙනුවෙන් රු. 69.54 ක් කපා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) වෛද්‍ය සහතිකයක් ඉදිරිපත්කොට තිබියදී මෙම පඩි කැපීම යුක්ති සහගත නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) කපා ඇති මුදල වහාම ආපසු ගෙවීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා (කෘෂිකම්, ඉඩම් වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමති හා සහායක)

(කෙළවරා ජී. ජී. ඒ. ඒ. සිල්වා—කුමන්දරාය, කානි, ඒර්ථපාසන, ඩිව්නිසා අනුමාප්පරාම සභා ප්‍රකාශන)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva—Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power and Leader of the House)

(අ) ඔව්. නමුත් 3.1.61 සිට 13.1.61 දක්වා දින 11 කට ආයුර්වේද සහතිකයක් සහිත නිවාඩු ඉල්ලුම් පතක් මහ/නියන් ගොඩ ර. පාසැලේ ඇල්. ජී. එච්. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහත්මිය ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත. (ආ) නැත. මේ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. (ඉ) ඔව්. (ඊ) නැත. භාණ්ඩාගාර වනු ලේඛ අංක 2/9/413 (4) හා 28.12.60 හා සම්බන්ධ වූ අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමාගේ අංක ජී. ඊ. ඩී. 6205 හා 3.1.61 දානමින් නිකුත් කළ වනු ලේඛයෙන් 1961 ජනවාරි මුල් දෙසතිය තුළ කිසිම නිවාඩුවක් නොදීමටත්, දී ඇති නිවාඩු අවලංගු කරන ලෙසත් උපදෙස් දුන් පරිදි අසනීප සඳහා රජයේ වෛද්‍ය සහතික උඩ පමණක් අසනීප නිවාඩු අනුමත කළේය. (උ) එසේය. (ආ) ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව වේ.

මිනුම් කමිකරු එන්. එන්. හෙන්ද්‍රික් මහතා සේවයෙන් අස් කිරීම

8. බඩ්ලිවි. දහනායක මය.
(කි.රු. උප්බන්ධු. තනතුරු කොමිෂන්)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

කෘෂිකර්ම, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) දැනට උච්චිතව, ඕපාත සිටින මිනුම් කමිකරු එන්. එම්. හෙන්ද්‍රික්, ඔහු විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද වෛද්‍ය සහතික තිබියදීත්, තනතුර අතහැර ගියේ යයි ගාල්ලේ ආණ්ඩුවේ දිසාපතිතුමා විසින් සේවයෙන් අස් කරන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මේ කාරණය ගැන පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා හෙන්ද්‍රික් මහතාට සහනයක් ලබාදීමට එතුමා සලස්වනවාද?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(කෙළවරා ජී. ජී. ඒ. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

(අ) නැත. නියම තත්ත්වය මෙසේය. නාවකාලික මිනුම් කමිකරු එන්. එන්. හෙන්ද්‍රික් මහතා ඔහුගේ 60.7.8 දින දරණ ලියමනෙන් තමා අසනීපයෙන් සිටින නිසා වැඩට පැමිණිය නොහැකි බව තමා භාරව සිටි මිනිත්දෝරු මහතාට දැනුම් දෙන ලදී. ඔහු දිගටම වැඩට නොපැමිණි හෙයින්, 60.8.2 දරණ රිජිස්ටර් ලිය මනෙන් ඔහුගේ වැඩට නොපැමිණීමට වෛද්‍ය සහතිකයක් එවන ලෙස දැනුම් දුනි. ඔහු තමාගේ 60.8.11 දින දරණ ලිය මතක් සමග දින 14 කට 60.8.1 දරණ වෛද්‍ය සහතිකය ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදී. කෙසේ වෙතත් ඔහු දිගටම වැඩට නො පැමිණි නිසා ඔහු 60.7.9 සිට 60.7.31 දක්වාත් 60.8.15 සිට මේ දක්වාත් අවසර රහිතව වැඩට නොපැමිණ සිටින බව සඳහන් කරමින් 60.8.26 දරණ රිජිස්ටර් ලියමන යවා කරුණු පැහැදිලි කරන ලෙස දන්වා සිටියේය. ඔහු අසනීපයෙන් සිටි නම් 60.9.5 පෙර වෛද්‍ය සහතිකයක් ඉදිරි පත් කළ යුතු බවත්, එසේ නොකළොත් රක්ෂාව අතහැර ගිය ලෙස සලකනු ලබන බවත් සඳහන් කරන ලදී. මෙම ලියමනට හෙන්ද්‍රික් මහතාගෙන් පිළිතුරු නො ලැබිණි. ඔහු වැඩට ආවේවත් වෛද්‍ය සහ නික ඉදිරිපත් කළේවත් නැත. ඒ නිසා 60.11.21 දරණ රිජිස්ටර් ලියමනෙන් 191

දරණ පාලන රෙගුලාසිය යටතේ ඔහු තනතුර හැර ගිය ලෙස සලකන බව දැනුම් දෙන ලදී. (ආ) ඉහත සඳහන් කරුණු අනුව සහනයක් හෝ පරිත්‍යක්‍යයක් අත් වශයය.

කොත්මලේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයේ
නුගවෙල ජලාශයේ වැඩ කටයුතු

9. පී. සී. ඉම්බුලාන මයා. (රුවන්වැල්ල)
(කී.ප්‍ර. පී. ඩී. ඉම්බුලාන—රුවාණාවැව)
(Mr. P. C. Imbulana—Ruwanwella)

කෘෂිකම්, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) මහ වැලි ගඟ ක්‍රමය යටතේ කොත්මලේ ඡන්ද දූයක කොට්ඨාශයේ නුගවෙල ජලාශයේ වැඩ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීමට යෝජනා කර තිබේද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, මෙම ජලාශය හැදීම නිසා අනාවචන අය පදිංචි කරවීම සඳහා කුමන පියවරක් ගනු ලබන්නේද? (ඉ) ඉඩම් හිමියන්ට වන්දි ගෙවනු ලබන්නේද?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

(a) The preparation of the detailed plans and Estimates for the proposed Nugawela Reservoir—which is now being called the Kotmale Reservoir at the request of the people of Kotmale and the M. P. for Kotmale is now being done. Actual construction work can begin only after the plans and estimates are finalized and the necessary funds passed by Parliament. (b) At the request of the M.P. for Kotmale, the M. P. for Kotmale and I met the people of the villages which will be affected by the construction of the Kotmale reservoir at a very well attended public meeting at Katadora in Kotmale. The villagers were of opinion that peasants who lose all their land should be moved to a Dry Zone Colonization Scheme and they also asked that comparatively neglected sections from neighbouring estates be acquired for a settlement of distressed villagers in Kotmale itself. Both proposals will be investigated before the construction work is started. (c) Yes.

කෘෂිකම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ගොවිපල උපදේශිකාවන් කෘෂිකම් උපදේශක තනතුරු වලට පත්කිරීම

10. සී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර මයා. (රත්නපුරය)

(கி.பு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகரா—இரத்தினபுரி)
(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera—Ratnapura)

කෘෂිකම්, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ගොවිපල උපදේශිකාවන් විසින්, එම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කෘෂිකර්ම උපදේශක තනතුර සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ඉල්ලුම්පත්‍ර ගැන සලකා බලන ලෙස ඉල්ලුමින් ඔවුන් විසින් කෘෂිකර්ම අධ්‍යක්ෂ වෙත සංදේශයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) අඩුම අධ්‍යාපනික සුදුසුකම් වශයෙන් ඉංග්‍රීසි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාඨශාලා සහතිකයන්, වෘත්තීය සුදුසුකම් වශයෙන් උසස් කෘෂිකර්මය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කුණ්ඩසාලේ කාන්තා කෘෂිකර්ම විද්‍යාලයේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහතිකයන් ගොවිපල උපදේශිකාවන් දරණ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෑතකදී කෘෂිකර්ම උපදේශක තනතුරු සඳහා කෘෂිකර්ම අධ්‍යක්ෂ විසින්, ආණ්ඩුවේ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ දැන්වීමක් පළ කිරීමෙන්, ඉහත (ආ) ඡේදයේ සඳහන් සුදුසුකම් ඇති අයගෙන් ඉල්ලුම්පත්‍ර කැඳවන ලද බවත්, ගොවිපල උපදේශිකාවන්ද ඉල්ලුම්පත්‍ර යැවූ නමුත් ඒවා ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන ලද බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) දැනටමත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින මේ කාන්තාවන්ගේ අයදුම් පත්‍ර ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කොට ඉහත සඳහන් සුදුසුකම් ඇති පිටස්තර ඉල්ලුම්කරුවන් කෘෂිකර්ම උපදේශිකාවන් වශයෙන් පත් කර සිටින බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) මේ කාන්තාවන් ලබා සිටින කෘෂිකර්මය පිළිබඳ සහතිකය මේ තනතුර සඳහා පිළි නොගන්නා බව කෘෂිකර්ම අධ්‍යක්ෂ විසින් ඔවුන් වෙත දන්වා යවා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? එසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද? (ඌ) මේ කාන්තාවන්ට ලබාදී ඇති පුහුණුවත්, දැනට කෘෂිකර්ම උපදේශිකා තනතුරට පත් කර සිටින කාන්තාවන්ට ලබාදී ඇති පුහුණුවත් අතර ඇති වෙනස කුමක්ද? (එ) මොවුන් කෘෂිකම් උපදේශක තනතුරට පත් කිරීම සඳහා

[ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා.]
 එතුමා සලකා බලන්නේ නැත්නම් මො
 චුන්ගේ අනාගත බලාපොරොත්තු හා
 ඔවුන්ට අයිති උසස්වීම් මොනවාද? (ඒ)
 මේ කාන්තාවන් දැනටමත් අවුරුදු දෙක
 කටත් අධික කාලයක් දක්ෂ ලෙස දෙපාර්තී
 මේන්තුවේ සේවය කොට ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ
 ප්‍රායෝගික කෘෂිකර්මය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මනා
 පළපුරුද්දක් හා පුළුල් දැණුමක් ලබාගෙන
 සිටින හෙයින් යටත් පිරිසෙයින් දැනට
 දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සිටින ගොවිපල උප
 දේශිකාවන් සමූහය පමණක්වත් මෙම
 තනතුරට පත් කිරීම ගැන එතුමා සලකා
 බලනවාද? තොළසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද? (ඔ)
 ඔවුන්ගේ සන්දේශයේ සඳහන් ආයාචනා
 ගැන එතුමා සලකා බලනවාද?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
 (කෙරුම ජී. පී. ඒ. ඒ. සිල්වා)
 (The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) No. Appli-
 cations were invited in terms of the
 approved Scheme of Recruitment
 from persons who held the Certificate
 of the School of Agriculture, Pera-
 deniya, or its equivalent as the mini-
 mum educational qualifications. The
 Women Farm Advisers who applied
 had only the 'Senior Certificate' in
 Advanced Agriculture of the School
 of Agriculture, for Girls, Kundasale,
 which was awarded up to 1958 on the
 results of an examination of a lower
 standard than the certificate of the
 School of Agriculture, Peradeniya.
 (d) No. (e) Yes—for the reason set
 out in answer to question (c). (f)
 The ladies who have been appointed
 to posts of Agricultural Instructors
 had followed the same intensive
 course in Agriculture and allied sub-
 jects and passed for the same final
 examination. The ladies who were
 appointed Women Farm Advisers in
 the past had followed a much less
 intensive and comprehensive course.
 (g) At present like officers in several
 other grades in the Department their
 only prospects are of proceeding in
 their own scale, having Rs. 918—
 13 x 42—1,464. Possibilities of im-
 proving their prospects will be
 examined. (h) No, because their

knowledge and experience are inade-
 quate. (i) Yes—the memorandum is
 being examined by the Director of
 Agriculture.

ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා. (කොට්ටාව)
 (තිලක. ඩී. ඒ. ජයරත්න—කොට්ටාව)
 (Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena—Kottawa)
 අතුරු ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්න කැමතියි.
 කුණ්ඩසාලේ කම්කරු අංශයේ ඉගෙනීම
 ලබා සහතික ඇතිව අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තී-
 මේන්තුවේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය සමත් වී සිටින උදව්
 යට ගුරු පදවි දී පාසැල්වල වැඩ කිරීමට
 සැලැස්වීම සුදුසු නැද්ද කියා මා අහන්න
 කැමතියි. කුණ්ඩසාලේ ආදී පාසැලවලින්
 කෘෂිකර්ම කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පුහුණුව ලබා
 ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨයෙක්ද සමත් වී සිටින ඒ උදවියට
 අද වන තුරුත් නියම විධියට අධ්‍යාපන
 දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් සලකා නැත්තේ
 ඇයි?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
 (කෙරුම ජී. පී. ඒ. ඒ. සිල්වා)
 (The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

කෝට්ටේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (ඩී. ඩී.
 ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.) අදහස් මම භාර
 ගන්නවා. අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 මගින් ගුරු පත්වීම් දෙන අවස්ථාවේදී මේ
 කියන උදවියට සහනයක් දෙන්නය කියා
 මම කලින්ම අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට
 ලියා යවා තිබෙනවා.

නාහකඩයේ හීන්තලපොත පත

11. කුසුමා රාජරත්න මිය. (ඌව-
 පරණගම)
 (තිලකුමාරි උසුමාරා රාජරත්න—උව-පරණ
 ගම)
 (Mrs. Kusuma Rajaratna—Uva-Parana-
 gama)

කෘෂිකර්ම, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාගී හා විදුලි බලය
 පිළිබඳ ඇමතීගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ)
 උඩුකිඳ ආදායම් පාලක කොට්ඨාශයේ
 කුමාරපවිටිය වසමේ නාහකඩයේ ගමට
 අයිති හීන්තලපොත පතත් (F. V. P.
 443) නමැති රජයේ මුඩුබිමේ විශාලත්වය
 කොපමණද? (ආ) මෙම ඉඩමෙන් වැලිමඩ
 -පුනුවත්ත ප්‍රසිද්ධ පාරේ රෙසවේශමට
 කොපමණ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයක් වෙන් කර
 තිබේද? (ඇ) මෙම පතනෙන් ගම් පලේ

කිරීමේ හෝ වෙන යම් කිසි ආඥ පනතක් යටතේ යම් කෙනෙකුට ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් දී තිබේ නම්, ඒ අයගේ නම හා ලිපිනය, ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය හා ලොට් නොම්මරය කවරේද? (ඊ) මෙම මුඩු ඉඩමෙන් කොටසක් තාහකඩිය පල්ලේවෙල සිටින මුස්ලිම් ජනතාවගේ සොහොන් භූමියක් ලෙස වෙන් කර තිබෙන බිම් ප්‍රමාණය හා එහි ලොට් නොම්මරය කවරේද? (උ) මෙම පනතෙන්, ගම් පල්ලේ කිරීමේ ආඥ පනත අනුව තාහකඩිය ගමේ ඉඩම් නොමැති ගේ වැසියන්ට ඉඩම් දීම පිණිස ඉඩම් කවේවරියක් පවත්වනවාද? නො එසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
 (கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)
 (The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

(අ) අක්කර 4 රුඩ් 3 පර්චස් 37.2 (ආ) අක්කර 1 රුඩ් 3 පර්චස් 25.2 (ඉ) අක්කර 2 රුඩ් 3 පර්චස් 25ක් පමණ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයක් ඇති ලොට් නොම්මර 163 දරන බිම් කට්ටිය කුමාරපට්ටිය ගමේ ගම්මුලාදැනි එස්. එෆ්. එම්. ගුණතිලක මහතාට 1955 දී දී තිබේ. එසේ දී තිබෙන්නේ ඒ මහතාට තුඩුණු ඉඩම් කැබෙලි දෙකක් රජයට දුන් නාට පසුවයි. (ඊ) ලොට් නොම්මර 158 ඉඩම් කැබෙල්ලේ ප්‍රමාණය රුඩ් 2 පර්චස් 0.1 යි. (උ) හින්තලපොහ පනතේ වෙන ඉඩම් දෙන්නට නැත.

කිරිවනගමේ මැදපනත මූකලාන

12. කුසුමා රාජරත්න මිය.
 (கிருமதி குஸுமா ராஜரத்ன)
 (Mrs. Kusuma Rajaratna)

කෘෂිකම්, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) උඩුකිඳ ආදායම් පාලක ප්‍රදේශයේ කිරිවනගම වසමේ කිරිවනගම ගමේ මැදපනත නමැති රජයේ මූකලාන ඉඩම යම් කිසි කෙනෙකුට පවරා තිබේ නම්, ඔහුගේ නම හා ලිපිනය සඳහන් කර, ඒ පැවරීමට හේතු කවරේදැයි එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) කිරිවනගම වැසියන්ගේ කුඹුරුවලට වතුර ගිහවන නිසා, මොනම අන්දමකට හෝ මේ මූකලාන ඉඩම එලිකිරීමට හෝ වැටීමට ඉඩ නොදෙන ලෙස කටයුතු කරනවාද? (ඉ) යම් කිසි කෙනෙකු මේ මූකලාන ඉඩම එලි

කොට වැටීමට වැඩ කටයුතු යොදා තිබේ නම් එතුමා වහාම එය නතර කොට එවැනි අයට විරුද්ධව නීති ප්‍රකාර වැඩ කටයුතු යොදනවාද?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
 (கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)
 (The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

(ඒ) මැදපනත නම් රජයේ ඉඩම කිසි පුද්ගලයෙකුට පවරා නැත. (බී) ආසන්න වන්නේ කම්කරුවන් වන පුද්ගලයින් 4 දෙනෙකු විසින් අක්කර 4ක් පමණ අනට සරයෙන් අල්ලාගෙන නීතිවිරෝධී ලෙස වගා කර ඇත. ඔවුන්ට දිස්ත්‍රික් ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරියා විසින් දඩ ගසා ඇති අතර, ඔවුන් දැන් ඉඩමෙන් ඉවත් වී ඇත. (සී) පැන නොනගී.

මානක නිලධාරි එම්. ගුණසේකර මහතා
13. පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මිය.
 (திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னகூர்)
 (Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon)

කෘෂිකම්, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1952 සිට 1956 දක්වා රාජයේ ඉංග්‍රීසි උප ගුරුවරයෙකු වශයෙන් සේවය කළ, 1956 දී රජයේ මානක නිලධාරියෙකු වශයෙන් යළි පත්වීමක් ලැබූ උඩුගම වඩු මුන්නේ ගෙදර ඇම්. ගුණසේකර මහතා රජරට නොවිවිශාගම අසල මහ වන මැද සේවයේ යෙදී සිටියදී 1957 වර්ෂයේදී පක්ෂාඝාත රෝගයට ගොදුරුවූ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) දෙපා හා එක් අතක්ද පන නැතිව සිටින ඔහු තවමත් ලෙඩ නිවාඩු පිට සිටිනත් රැකියාව සිරිවීමට අවශ්‍ය දෙවසරක රාජකාරිය කාලය නිම නොවූ නිසා කිසිදු වේතනයක් නොලැබීම හේතුකොට ගෙන අනාථවී සිටින බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) ඤය රෝගීන් වැනි අයට සුවය ලැබෙන තෙක් මාසික සහනාධාර දීමනාවන් දෙන බැවින් මේ අසරණ රෝගියාටද එවැනිම සහනයක් දීමට එතුමා වග බලාගන්නවාද? (ඊ) එවැනි සහනයක් ඔහුට දීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරනවාද? (උ) දිවයිනේ මානක නිලධාරීන්ගේ හිඟයක් පවත්නා බැවින් මෙම තරුණ මානක නිලධාරියා විදේශීය රටකට හෝ යථා වෛද්‍යාධාර ලබාදී සුවපත් කරවීමට එතුමා කල්පනා කරන්නේද?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙසරාච්චි. ජී. ඒ. ඒ. ගිල්වාරා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

(a) Yes. Mr. M. Gunasekera was appointed a Government Surveyor in February, 1957 and while on his first field assignment in N. C. P. was stricken with Poliomyelitis on 7th June, 1957. (b) Yes. Medical Boards which have examined from time to time have recommended him leave for treatment. But he is not entitled to any leave with pay under Financial Regulations. Accordingly he has been on 'no pay' leave since 8th July, 1957. In fact he had worked only for about one month. (c) No. The concession is granted to Government employees suffering from T. B. are not applicable to employees suffering from other diseases. (d) No. But inquiries were made as to whether any financial assistance could be granted to this officer under the Votes of the Department of Social Services, or to grant compassionate relief under F. RR., but it is regretted that there is no provision available for such relief. (e) No. There is unfortunately no provision for such purposes.

කසළ ශෝධක අන්දිජිස් අප්පු මහතාගේ වැඩ තහනම් කිරීම

15. ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිල. උප්ඛ්‍ය. තකභ්‍රායක)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

ප්‍රවාහණ හා රජයේ වැඩ පිළිබඳ ඇමති හෝ ඇසු ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දිඹුල, පහත රජයේ වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කාල ශෝධකයෙකු වූ උච්චේදර මෙහෙරමිඛ ගමගේ අන්දිජිස් අප්පු මහතාගේ වැඩ, මේ අවුරුද්දේ සැප්තැම්බර් මාසයේදී කිසිම හේතුවක් නොමැතිව තහනම් කළ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ඔහුගේ වැඩ තහනම් කරන ලද්දේ මන්දැයි ඔහුට නොදැන්වූයේ ඇයි? (ඉ) අන්දිජිස් අප්පු මහතාට අවුරුදු දහයකට වඩා දීර්ඝ සේවයක් ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) රජයේ වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මෙකී ස්ථානයේ සේවය කරන කම්කරුවන් කීපදෙනෙකුත් විසින්ම, ඔවුන් සිංහලයින් නිසා ඔවුන්ට

හිරිහැර කරන්නේ යයි නිලධාරීන් කීප දෙනෙකුට විරුද්ධව, විශේෂයෙන් ඕවර් සියර් අම්බලවානර් මහතාට විරුද්ධව බර පනල වෝදනා නගා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) ස්වාධීන නිලධාරියෙකු ලවා සම්පූර්ණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා මේ කම්කරුවන්ට සහනයක් ලබා දීමට එතුමා සලස්වනවාද?

පී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා. (ප්‍රවාහණ හා රජයේ වැඩ පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(තිල. ඒ. ඒ. ටෙනෙකුණ්—පොර්ට්‍රාන්ස්පෝර්ට්, කැම්බ්‍රිජ් ආයතනික පාරාලාක්ෂක කාර්යාලය)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport and Works)

(අ) අන්දිජිස් අප්පු මහතා 61.8.2 වැනි දින, නින්දාසහගත වචන පාවිච්චි කර මින් තමාටද, තම කාර්යාලයේ ප්‍රධාන ලිපිකරු තැනටද පහරදීමට තර්ජනය කළායි, දිඹුල විධායක ඉංජිනේරු තැන විසින් කරන ලද රපෝර්තුවකට අනතුරුව රජයේ වැඩ අධ්‍යක්ෂක තැන විසින් ඔහුගේ වැඩ තහනම් කරන ලදී. හදිසියේම, අහේතුකව, ඔහුගේ වැඩ තහනම් කොට තැන. (ආ) ඔහුගේ වැඩ තහනම් කිරීමට හේතු ඔහු මුල සිටම දැන සිටියේය. 1961. 10.19 වැනි දින ඔහු වෙත රජයේ වැඩ අධ්‍යක්ෂක තැන විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෝදනා පත්‍රයෙහි, ඒ හේතු ලිඛිතව දක්වා ඇත. (ඉ) වැඩ තහනම් කරන ලද අවධියේදී අන්දිජිස් අප්පු මහතාගේ සේවය අවුරුදු 7යි, මාස 9කි. (ඊ) නැත. (උ) අන්දිජිස් අප්පු මහතාට විරුද්ධව වෝදනා විභාග කිරීම සඳහා නිලධාරියෙක් පත් කොට ඇත.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිල. උප්ඛ්‍ය. තකභ්‍රායක)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

ප්‍රමාද නොකර, කරුණා කර මේ කරුණ ගැන යුක්තිය ඉෂ්ට කරනවාද කියා දැන ගන්නට කැමතියි.

පී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(තිල. ඒ. ඒ. ටෙනෙකුණ්)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

ඔබ.

பி. வி. லேசலி ப்ரதானத் த்ர மிசா. (ந்ருவரல் த்ரெய)
(திரு. ரி. வி. வி. யம் பெர்னண்டோ—நுவரா லிய)
(Mr. T. William Fernando—Nuwara Eliya)

தே ப்ரதே த்ரலயா த்ரெதே க்ரலித் த்ர த்ர த்ரெகத்ர
த்ரெதே க்ரலித் த்ரெகத்ர த்ரெதே த்ர த்ர த்ரெகத்ர
த்ரெதே த்ர த்ர த்ரெகத்ர த்ரெதே த்ர த்ர த்ரெகத்ர

பி. நி. த்ரெத் த்ரகோத் த்ர மிசா.
(திரு. ரி. பி. த்ரெத் த்ரகூத்)
(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)
த்ர த்ர த்ரெதே த்ர த்ர த்ரெகத்ர

த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர, த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர, த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத்
த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத்

16. த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர மிசா.
(திரு. த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர)
(Mr. Shivasunderam)

த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத்
த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத்
த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத்

பி. நி. த்ரெத் த்ரகோத் த்ர மிசா.
(திரு. ரி. பி. த்ரெத் த்ரகூத்)
(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

(அ) த்ரத் த்ர (ஆ) த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரெகத்ர த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ர
த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத்

த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர மிசா.
(திரு. த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர)
(Mr. Shivasunderam)

த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத்
த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத்

பி. நி. த்ரெத் த்ரகோத் த்ர மிசா.
(திரு. ரி. பி. த்ரெத் த்ரகூத்)
(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

(அ) த்ரத் த்ர (ஆ) த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரெகத்ர த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ர
த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத்

த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர மிசா.
(திரு. ரி. பி. த்ரெத் த்ரகூத்)
(Mr. M. I. M. Abdul Majeed—Nintavur)

That is the atmosphere we want.

த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத்

17. த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர மிசா.
(திரு. த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர)
(Mr. Imbulana)

த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத்
த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத்

த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத் த்ரத்

(த்ரெத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத் த்ரகலத்ர த்ரத்

(The Hon. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—Minister of Labour and Nationalized Services)

(a) During the construction period of the Factory the contractors Messrs. Technoexport employed about 300 skilled, semi-skilled and casual employees. When the construction period was over the contractors dispensed with the services of these employees, some of whom were employed by the Corporation. A factory of this type normally needs a Factory Staff, in the crushing

[ශ්‍රී ලංකා වි. සංවිකා සිවිවර්ධන]
 season, of about 250 employees. When the season is over and maintenance work commences, permanent staff needed is not more than 70 to 80 employees. (b) and (c) In the light of Answer (a). Answers to Questions (b) and (c) do not arise.

ජයසිංහ මයා.
 (ශ්‍රී ල. ඉයාසිංහ)
 (Mr. D. Jayasinghe)

Is the Hon. Minister aware that approximately 3,500 labourers have been recruited under the various volunteer services for work in Kantalai Sugar Corporation. If that is the position and if you find that 500 labourers are in excess, will you give these labourers the first option of service before recruiting from the volunteer services?

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිවිවර්ධන
 (කෙළරාච්චි සොය්සා සිරිවර්ධන)
 (The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

I shall bring the matter to the notice of the Minister.

රෙදි විවිධ මධ්‍යස්ථානවල කම්කරුවන්ගේ වැටුප්

18. ඉම්බුලාන මයා.
 (ශ්‍රී ල. ඉම්බුලාන)
 (Mr. Imbulana)

කර්මාන්ත, සවදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) (1) රෙදි විවිධ මධ්‍යස්ථානවල වැඩ කරන කම්කරුවන්ට සුදුසු වැටුප් පරිමාණයක් තැනී බවත්, (2) සමීන මහින් පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන රෙදි විවිධ මධ්‍යස්ථානවල වැඩ කරන කම්කරුවන්ට ගෙවන පසි පුද්ගලික මධ්‍යස්ථානවල සේවය කරන කම්කරුවන්ට නොගෙවන බවත්, (3) දැනට ගෙවන සුළු පසිය උඩින් නියම දිනට නොගෙවන බවත්, (4) සේවයේ සරිතව යක් නොමැති බවත්, (5) නූල් කැටිමෙහි නියුක්ත වුවත් ප්‍රමාණවත් පසියක් නොගෙවන බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම කරුණු හරිහැස්වීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද?

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිවිවර්ධන (කර්මාන්ත, සවදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(කෙළරාච්චි සොය්සා සිරිවර්ධන)
 (The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

(a) (i) Persons engaged in the handloom industry at Co-operative Weavers Societies and Government textile centres are paid on a piece rate basis. The Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries has fixed standard piece rates for the various processes involved. (ii) I am not aware of any cases of underpayment at private centres. If, however, any specific instances are brought to my notice I shall instruct the department to take steps to see that the owners of these centres pay the standard piece rates. (iii) Weavers at Co-operative Weavers Societies and Government centres deliver their finished products to District Co-operative Unions and receive payments without delay. The Department is not aware of delays at private centres. (iv) The handloom industry is essentially a cottage industry and facilities have been provided for weavers to join Weavers' Co-operatives. The majority of them have done so. The department now guarantees the purchase of the finished products of weavers for disposal under the Industrial Products Act. The question of security of service does not arise in these circumstances. (v) The process of spinning yarn does not arise because yarn is imported in a form ready for weaving. However, the department pays standard piece rates for winding yarn. (b) Does not arise in view of the Answers already given.

ඩී. එම්. ලෝරන්ස්ගේ “වැට්ටි ආර්යාවගේ පෙම්වතා” නමැති පොත සම්බන්ධව පනවා ඇති තහනම

19. ජයා පතිරාණ මයා. (කුරුණෑගල)
 (ශ්‍රී ල. ඉයා පතිරාණ—කුරුණෑගල)
 (Mr. Jaya Pathirana—Kurunegala)

කර්මාන්ත, සවදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) පෙන්ගුඩින් පොත් සමාගම විසින් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරණ ලද ඩී. එම්. ලෝරන්ස්ගේ “වැට්ටි ආර්යාවගේ පෙම්වතා” නමැති

අශ්ලීල කොටස් ඉවත් නොකරණ ලද ප්‍රකාශනය,— (1) ඉංග්‍රීසි ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳ සම්භවනීය විවේචකයින් විසින් එය අශ්ලීල හෝ කාමුක අදහස් ඇති නවකතා වක් නොව උසස් සාහිත්‍ය කෘතියක් ලෙස පිළිගත් බවත්, (2) ඉංග්‍රීසි ජූරියක් විසින් විශිෂ්ඨ නඩු විභාගයකින් පසුව මෙම ග්‍රන්ථය ප්‍රසිද්ධියට පමුණුවන ලද ප්‍රකාශකයින් අශ්ලීල ලිපි ග්‍රන්ථ පළ කිරීම ගැන 1959 අශ්ලීල ලිපි ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශන පනතේ ඒ සම්බන්ධ නියෝග යටතේ “නිවැරදි කාර” යයි තීන්දු කළ බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, ලංකාවේ මේ පොත සම්බන්ධව පනවා ඇති තහනම ඉවත් කිරීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද? (ඉ) එතුමා තහනම ඉවත් කිරීමට අසතුටු නම් එයට හේතු මොනවාද?

ගරු එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන (කර්මාන්ත, සවදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙනුවට)
(කෙරුණ ජනරජයේ සභාපති) (The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

(a) (1) It is not possible to give a concise Answer to this Question. (2) Yes. (b) No. (c) The book is considered obscene in this country. If the importers consider otherwise they can under the Customs Ordinance, challenge the decision in a court of law.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.
(කිරු. උප්බන්ධු. තකරායඝ්ඝ) (Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Instead of permitting the head of the Customs Department to be the judge of this matter, will he be so good as to appoint a panel of competent literary men to pass judgment on such matters as this. At present the decision is to be made by the Principal Collector of Customs who is only a departmental head. I want you to appoint a body of competent literary men to pass judgment on such matters as this.

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන (කෙරුණ ජනරජයේ සභාපති) (The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)
I shall bring that suggestion to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Industries.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.
(කිරු. උප්බන්ධු. තකරායඝ්ඝ) (Mr. W. Dahanayake)
Are you aware that young girls have been asked to read this book?

වමිලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා. (කළුතර) (කිරු. ජමරානි ජුනාචාරි—කරුණානුකර) (Mr. Cholmondeley Goonewardene—Kalutara)

How is it that the film “Lady Chatterly’s Lover” has been allowed to be shown here? The book is banned, the film is allowed—is the position not anomalous?

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන (කෙරුණ ජනරජයේ සභාපති) (The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)
I am sorry I cannot answer that question. I shall bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister concerned.

ඩී. ඇම්. යහපත්හාමි මහතාට සහනාධාර මුදලක්
20. බබ්ලිවි. ජී. එම්. ඇල්බට් සිල්වා මයා. (මොනරාගල) (කිරු. උප්බන්ධු. ඉ. ආර්. ආල්බට් සිල්වා—මොනරාගල) (Mr. W. G. M. Albert Silva—Monaragala)

කර්මාන්ත, සවදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ අතලේ වසමේ මුතුකෙළියාවේ පදිංචි ඩී. ඇම්. යහපත්හාමි මහතාගේ ගෙය 1961 මාර්තු මස 14 වෙනිදා හදිසියේ ගිනිගත් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මේ බව ගම්මුලා දැනීමහතාට හා රජයේ උසස් නිලධාරීන්ට දන්නවා ඇත්ත් මෙතෙක් ආධාර මුදලක් ලැබී නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මොහුගේ ගෙය සාදා ගැනීමට ආධාර මුදලක් නොගෙවීමට හේතුව කුමක්ද? (ඊ) මොහුට ආධාර මුදලක් යෙදීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද? (උ) නොඑසේ නම් හේතුව කුමක්ද?

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන (කර්මාන්ත, සවදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) නැත. මේ සම්බන්ධව සහනාධාර වශයෙන් රුපියල් 200 ක් ගෙවීමට අනුමත කර ඇත. ප්‍රථම කොටස වශයෙන් රුපියල් 100 ක් ගෙවීමට මුදල් ඇණවුම් පතක් ප්‍රාදේශීය ආදායම් නිලධාරී මාර්ගයෙන් 1962.1.9 දින ඔහුට යවා ඇත. (ඉ), (ඊ), (උ) “(ආ)” අනුව මෙය පැන නොනගී.

කේ. ඇම්. සියානු මහතාට සහනාධාර මුදලක්

21. ඇල්බට් සිල්වා මයා.

(திரு. அல்பேட் சில்வா)

(Mr. Albert Silva)

කර්මාන්ත, සවදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ මුප්පනේ වසමේ බෙරන්හානේ පදිංචි කේ. ඇම්. සියානු මහතාගේ ගෙය 1960 මාර්තු මස 14 වෙනි දින හදිසියේ ගිනි ගත් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මේ බව ගම්මුලා දැනී තැනට සහ රජයේ උසස් නිලධාරීන්ට දන්නවා ඇත්ත් මෙතෙක් ආධාර මුදලක් ලැබී නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මොහුගේ ගෙය සාදා ගැනීමට ආධාර මුදලක් නොගෙවා සිටීමට හේතුව කුමක්ද? (ඊ) මොහුට ආධාර මුදලක් දීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරන්නවාද? (උ) නොඑසේ නම්, හේතුව කුමක්ද?

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන (කර්මාන්ත, සවදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ගරු කළානායකතුමා, මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සපයා ගැනීමට කල් අවශ්‍යයි.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

අනිකුත් ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරුන්ට යවන ලෙස මා ගරු ඇමති තුමන්ලාට දන්නවා සිටිනවා.

වරප්‍රසාද

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා. (දැදිගම)

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க—டெடிக்கம)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake—Dedigama)

I wish to raise two matters of Privilege.

You are fully aware, Mr. Speaker, of the statement on the coup made yesterday on the Floor of this House by the Hon. Minister of Finance, and you are also aware of the reference to me and in what connection it was made. The newspaper “Davasa” of this morning purports to report the proceedings of this House. It is not merely a commentary but purports to be a report of the proceedings. It reads as follows :

කුමන්ත්‍රණයට අදාළ නායක දෙපොලක් නම් කරයි

වාර්ථවූ කුමන්ත්‍රණයේ දේශපාලන සබඳකම් ඇති නායකයන් වශයෙන් යෝන් කොතලාවල හා ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මහතුන් ගැන සඳහන් වී ඇතැයි මුදල් ඇමති පිලික්ස් වයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා ඊයේ නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඉදිරියේ කීය.

I have been during the course of my speech—[Interruption.]

If it is a correct record, it is a direct contradiction of what the Hon. Minister of Finance said. What is the statement in this paper? It says that Sir John Kotalawala and I were two of the conspirators and leaders of the conspiracy. This is what the Hon. Minister of Finance himself said, as reported in HANSARD :

All that that statement purports to state is that senior police officers participating in the coup used the names of Sir John Kotalawala and Mr. Dudley Senanayake in order to win the support of the subordinate personnel to whom they gave instructions in the course of this transaction.—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 13th February, 1962; Vol. c. 1166.]

I say that this paper has published an absolutely false report, and I am raising this matter as one of Privilege.

The other matter I wish to refer to is in regard to Radio Ceylon. Radio Ceylon is endlessly broadcasting, not a commentary on what took place, but statements made in this House. Some of the speeches made against us are put on the air by Radio Ceylon

for instance, the speech of the hon. Member for Gampaha (Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake). I do not expect my speech to be broadcast by Radio Ceylon, but not even a few lines of what I said has been put over.

කමානයකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I shall look into the matter.

කෙටුම්පත් පණත් පිළිගැන්වීම

CUSTODY OF GERMAN NATIONALS' PROPERTY BILL

එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මයා. (අධිකරණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன—நீதி யமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice)

I present, a Bill to provide for the disposal of money and other property, belonging to German Nationals, in the possession of or vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

ආර්. සිංග්ලටන්-සැමන් මයා. (පත්කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. ஆர். சிங்கல்டன்-சமன்—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon—Appointed Member)

I rise to a point of Order. Is it in Order for a Parliamentary Secretary to introduce a Bill involving money ?

රෙ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

No !

ආර්. සිංග්ලටන්-සැමන් මයා.

(திரு. சிங்கல்டன்-சமன்)

(Mr. Singleton-Salmon)

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I feel I am like a policeman in this House trying to draw attention to various lapses! Matters appear to be going absolutely to the dogs.

කමානයකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member is correct. An Hon. Minister must move it.

CUSTODY OF GERMAN NATIONALS' PROPERTY BILL

“to provide for the disposal of money and other property, belonging to German nationals, in the possession of or vested in, the Custodian of Enemy Property.”

පිලිගැන්වන ලද්දේ කමිකරු හා ජනසතු සේවා පිළිබඳ ඇමති හරු එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන විසිනි. 1962 පෙබරවාරි 15 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්ද දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතු යයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

රො. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

“අද දින විසිර යෑමේදී මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය 1962 පෙබරවාරි 15 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්ද අ. හා. 2 වන තෙක් කල් තැබිය යුතුය” යි මම යෝජනා කරමි.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியூ. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

May I ask that the Debate which took place on the Adjournment Motion be continued tonight to a finish ?

රො. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

This is in respect of tomorrow's Meeting.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා. (දකුණු කොළඹ පලමුවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—கொழும்புத் தெற்கு முதலாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene—First Colombo South)

There is a Motion before the House. I take it we can speak on it. We are speaking on the Motion. We want to know whether arrangements will be made for this Debate to go on to a conclusion. We do not want to be caught too late. The Hon. Leader of the House might take up the position at 7.30 p.m. that there has been no suspension of Standing Orders. This

[පේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.]

Debate might go on for a very long time. So far, only two or three hon. Members have spoken. We want to know from the Hon. Leader how long we can go on tonight.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙනරව ජී. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

As I said, this is a Motion for adjournment of the House till 2 p.m. tomorrow. As for the questions now raised by hon. Members, the Government has no objection to this matter being discussed.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(ති. උ. උ. ඩී. ජයවර්ධන)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

We will have to go on till the Debate is finished. Let that be clearly understood.

කථානායකතුමා

(ආපාතනායක)
(Mr. Speaker)

Standing Orders have to be suspended. The Hon. Leader will have to move that.

පේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(ති. උ. උ. ජී. ජයවර්ධන)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Well, the Hon. Leader can move for the suspension of the Standing Orders. That is what we are asking for.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙනරව ජී. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

We have no objection to the House sitting till later than usual, but not till tomorrow morning. By agreement we can fix the time. The Government has no objection to this being discussed.

පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා. (මැද කොලම්බු දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(ති. උ. උ. ජී. බී. කෙනමන්—කොලොම්බු මධ්‍යම මන්ත්‍රී)
(Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Second Colombo Central)

We can go on and see.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙනරව ජී. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The Debate on the Adjournment Motion yesterday is to continue.

ප්‍රයිමරිය සහතික කරන ලදී.

කල්තැබීම

රජයට විරුධව කල කුමන්ත්‍රණය

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙනරව ජී. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I move, "That the House do now adjourn."

May I suggest that at the usual time, 8 p.m. we take up the question of how long the House wishes to sit? We do not know how long it will take. We will not object to any reasonable time.

අ. ආ. 2.40

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන්තොට)

(ඌරුමාලේ ආර්යාලය—කොලොම්බු)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

Yesterday, when we adjourned I was endeavouring to place before this House certain, shall I say, discrepancies with regard to the statement made before us and the events as they unfolded themselves in this coup. May I collect the threads, if I may say so, of that speech? I pointed out first of all that it was a significant thing that actual detention orders covered only the Left Opposition leaders. There were no detention orders for anybody else. In one case at least that detention order was served—in the case of the hon. Member for Baddegama (Mr. Neil de Alwis). In all other cases the detention orders were to be served on the Opposition Members except in the case of my good Friend the Member for Kesbewa (Mr. Somaweera Chandrasiri).—[Interruption]—No, it was not served on him. But we know that arrangements were made for the detention order to be served on him.—[Interruption]—The detention order on the hon. Member for Baddegama was served.

Now, this is borne out by the statement at page 7 :

“According to Colonel de Saram . . .”—who was, apparently, one of the alleged leaders of the coup, in the sense that he was a sort of king-pin—the plan for the coup, besides the arrest of leftists, envisaged only the arrest of Mr. F. R. D. Bandaranaike and Mr. N. Q. Dias, because in his view, they were the only persons who could give lawful and effective orders to the Service Commanders, so as to frustrate the coup ; and possibly Mr. S. A. Dissanayake, whom he thought was ‘potentially dangerous’.

There was not even reference to the other Members. Now that is very significant. I ask hon. Members to please ponder over these things. I am not asking you to come to conclusions. But, in fairness to all of us, please consider why this is so and also whether the interpretation I am placing on these events is not the more plausible interpretation. That is why I am urging hon. Members to take the case of my good Friend the Member for Kesbewa. Consider for a moment the position. The hon. Member for Kesbewa was not strictly a leftist leader. At least just now he is not associated with the leftists : he is a member of the Government party. Does anybody seriously say that Colonel de Saram or any other suspects in this coup were concerned with his activities ? Why is it that one of the people to be arrested was the hon. Member for Kesbewa ? What is the significance of this coup in so far as that hon. Member is concerned ? Mark you, Sir, in point of fact the statement at page 9 gives a list of people whom they thought would be arrested. There is a list here which more or less itemizes them. On page 4, under the heading “Plan of the Coup”, it says,

“Ministers of the Government . . .”—

It does not say all Members of the Government but ‘Ministers of the Government’, implying thereby some Ministers of the Government.—

“the Permanent Secretary for Defence and External Affairs, the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigations Department, the Superintendent of Police of the

Criminal Investigation Department, and some leftist leaders were among the persons to be arrested at some time after midnight. The Acting Captain of the Navy was also down to be arrested, while the other Service Commanders were to be restrained, and prevented from leaving their houses that night after a certain hour.”

Into these categories my good Friend does not fit in at all. In other words, I am trying to point out that if you go clearly on the assumption that there were no two stages in this coup but that it was one comprehensive plan for the arrest of all these leftist leaders and Government Ministers, then it is very difficult to explain. But if one can understand the reason for his arrest or, as I urged here already, if the police had—I do not know by whom—either explicit or implicit orders that in the event of a general strike certain people were, in anticipation, to be taken in, then it may not be difficult to explain.

Now, the explanation given with regard to the hon. Member for Kesbewa (Mr. Somawira Chandrasiri) is that, when the Headquarters Inspector of Mt. Lavinia asked the A. S. P., “Why should we arrest him ? He is a member of the S. L. F. P. and a Government M. P.”, the A. S. P. could give no sensible answer except to say, “I do not know, man. Some time back did he not write some article against the Government in the papers ? That may be the reason.” The hon. Member for Kesbewa wrote an open letter to the Prime Minister against the Prime Minister and against some Ministers also. Now, there is logic and sense in that, and then you can understand it.

Take again the arrest of my good Friend the hon. Member for Baddegama (Mr. Neal de Alwis). It is very difficult for me—I am sure hon. Members will agree with me—to understand his arrest. My good Friend was far away in Baddegama—of course, I am not trying to belittle his energies—but imagine Colonel F. C. de Saram, Sidney de Zoysa and C. C. Dissanayake being deeply concerned about my good Friend from Baddegama as so vital for their whole

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]
 coup. It is a little far-fetched. It is understandable if the police had orders already that all those leftist leaders and trade union leaders who were responsible for some strikes were to be arrested. The hon. Member for Baddegama was then leading a strike at Nakiyadeniya Estate and therefore it is understandable if he was one of those to be arrested. There is logic in that, there is some sense in that; otherwise it is very difficult to explain his arrest.

May I also point out that all these arrests were to be made by the police, not by the military, although out of the twenty-nine taken in fifteen of them were from the military. In other words, the major part of the coup or the major section of the conspirators were military people. But the initial action was to be taken by the police. Surely, there is some significance in that.

When we are trying to understand how this coup arose, the circumstances which gave birth to it, we must try and explain these things; otherwise they do not fall into line, otherwise you miss the whole idea of the coup, and the action that we take to counteract the coup will go wrong. That is one point I urged yesterday.

Secondly, I pointed out that these arrests were discussed openly. Not only the question of arrests but even the orders were given openly, and a considerable amount of activity like the preparation of police jeeps was done openly. Nothing was concealed quite contrary to all conceptions of a coup. All of us know that a coup is perhaps the most secret and confidential action that can be taken by a group of people, that they will not breathe freely about this to anybody if they can help it, that they have a very limited number of people in whom they could confide their implicit trust and they would be very chary of any action which can be construed as leading to this. But what do we find in this particular case?

I have already pointed out how the arrests have taken place, how discussions have taken place in the I. G's office and in Mr. Dissanayake's office. It is my good fortune that we adjourned last night so that I was able to go through this statement a little more carefully. Now according to this statement you will find various activities have been set out which indicate that these people have been quite busy. There is a statement here which says that the people in all police stations, including Homagama and those surrounding Colombo, were up; all the police stations were alerted.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිල. ඥ. ඡුර. ඉයවර්තන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Page 10, top paragraph.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොරාකුරු ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. It says, "There is a great deal of material to show that in many of the police stations under the authority of the officers to whom Mr. C. C. Dissanayake had given instructions, everything was in readiness to carry into immediate effect the execution of the coup on receiving a message." It is wrong to imagine that he chose his officers. Now, for instance, Mount Lavinia was entrusted to the person in charge of that area, and so on. Each officer in charge of the area was entrusted with the task. It is not as if he chose a particular officer and sent him to some other place. No.

The statement continues to say, "For instance, at Mirihana Police Station, men were standing by on duty from 11 P.M. onwards on 27.1.62 till the following morning."

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිල. ඥ. ඡුර. ඉයවර්තන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

A standstill coup!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(දොරාකැරි ඒ. ඒ. ඩෙපාර්ට්මේන්ට්)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They were on duty till the following morning and I happen to know that that was true of Homagama also because a report came to us that there was unusual activity at the Homagama Police Station. In most police stations there was considerable activity, nobody was going to hide anything. According to this, gazetted officers were summoned for a meeting at headquarters; the statement says that. And who summoned them? Mr. Stanley Senanayake himself and he was present himself. I would really love to know what he had to say to them because by that time he was in the coup. He summoned the gazetted officers and Mr. Dissanayake came a little late for that meeting but he addressed them in batches. That is what the statement says, quite openly. There is not much attempt to conceal all these.

I can give further information. That is not only true of the police but look at the military. After all the military has got what is called the M.I.5. What were they doing? This is authentic information—the only thing is I cannot disclose the source. On the 25th night—this is Ceylon Engineers—the men had been called out by the Commanding Officer and asked whether they were ready to go anywhere and they replied to say, yes. Mind you, no special men were chosen, all the men were called out. The Commanding Officer asked them whether they were ready to go anywhere and they replied to say, yes. Then they had been asked to get their small kit ready.

When they were asked whether they had ammunition, they said, "No." They had been asked to draw ammunition. There is nothing to hide in this business.

Twenty-five men had been issued with 1,000 .303 rifle ammunition. Fifty Sten gun ammunition 9 millimetre and sinkdown revolver ammunition issued.

On the 27th, Army leave had been cancelled by the Commanding Officer. You cannot cancel Army leave in hiding.

මේ ආදී. ජයවර්ධන මයා.
(තිල. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)
Is it in the volunteers?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(දොරාකැරි ඒ. ඒ. ඩෙපාර්ට්මේන්ට්)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
Ceylon Engineers. Regulars.

On the 26th all sergeants were in possession of Sten guns; and Junior N. C. Os and men of rifles, and order had also been issued that all available men should stand by with arms. Order had been issued.

Now this is a peculiar thing. It is the practice in the Army that orders are conveyed to the N. C. Os and men through the Regimental Sergeant Majors or Company Sergeant Majors. But the Sergeants had not been aware of the order issued to the N. C. Os and the men to be armed. The order had been issued direct by the commanding Officer through officers close to him. Then I have a list of officers who are very close to the Commanding Officer. By the way, the Commanding Officer is one of the arrested officers.

Mr. Speaker, the Statement also says this on page 5:

"A special direct telephone line had been laid the previous day, from Lower Lake Road to Echelon Square, for use by army personnel."

You cannot hide the fact of laying a telephone here. It is something unusual. Army Intelligence is supposed to be inquiring into all these things. What were they doing? Those are some of the points I wanted to make.

Then I went on to point out the fact about the I. G. P. not taking immediate, adequate action in keeping with the gravity of the information that was placed before him. This Statement makes a very

[අමාත්‍ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

curious admission; I want the hon. Members to follow it. I am reading from the Statement itself :

"Meanwhile, at about 5.15 p.m., the I.G.P., when he was at the Orient Club, also received information of the coup planned for that night."

That is the information given by my good Friend, the hon. Member for Ambalangoda (Mr. Kularatne). By the way, my good Friend did a signal service to this country. Is he mentioned once here by way of gratitude for the service that he rendered? Nothing is said here about it. I will come to him again.

This is important :

"He then telephoned to S.P., Colombo."—

Who is S. P., Colombo? Mr. Stanley Senanayake—

"and asked him to see him immediately at the Orient Club."

The S. P. was summoned to the Orient Club and he went. Now I would like to know what the S. P. told him. What were the questions that the I. G. P. asked the S. P.? The information placed before the I. G. P. by the hon. Member for Ambalangoda is this: "From my son-in-law I got the information that a coup has been planned for tonight; that my son-in-law is quite positive about it." That is the information placed before him. He gets down the S. P. Did he verify whether that was true or not? No. What did he do? He is apparently supposed to have talked to him and then let him go. I would like to ask hon. Members in all seriousness to please bring their minds to bear on this question.

Here is the I. G. P., the most responsible person with regard to law and order in this country, a trusted and a very responsible officer—I know and I can personally vouch for that—who gets information that there is a coup, from the person holding the post of Superintendent of Police, Colombo, one of the most responsible posts in the police force, who himself sends information

through his father-in-law to say that the coup is planned for that night, and all he does is he gets down the S. P., Colombo, to the Orient Club and asks: "Did you not know that?", and then he is sent off.

One has to presume one of two things. The I. G. P. asked whether it is true there are some plans like this. If Mr. Stanley Senanayake said, yes, what was the obvious duty of the I. G. P.? Of course it is very serious. Here is a senior Superintendent of Police in charge of the Western Province, or Colombo, saying that there is a coup to take place that night. He confirms that. Surely, he must take immediate action. Did he go to sleep? No. What did he do? He sent Mr. Stanley Senanayake away and he continued to play bridge! No. In fairness to the I. G. P. this is what he did. He then phoned up jingle—I am sorry, Mr. S. A. Dissanayake, the head of the C. I. D.

I would now ask you another question. Here is information brought saying that there is a coup. You summon the head of the C. I. D. The information is brought by somebody who is apparently in that conspiracy, or at least who was made a privy to that conspiracy for that is how he could give the information through his father-in-law. Why did not the I. G. P. keep Mr. Senanayake and question him in front of the head of the C. I. D.? Why did he allow him to go. Did he allow him to go as he was a good boy and there was nothing wrong? In that case he ought not to have sent for the head of the C. I. D. Why did he send for the C. I. D. except that he had doubts in his mind? In other words the S. P., Colombo, did not confirm anything or did not give any information that he wanted. He wanted, therefore, confirmation from the head of the C. I. D.

That is also very strange. I am going again by the statement. Apparently, from this statement, the head of the C. I. D. knew from 12 o'clock that day, because this is what the statement says :

වඩිලි සේනානායක මහ.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

This was on Saturday.

දොරේස එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

At about noon on Saturday. The first sentence on page 1, reads :

"At about noon on Saturday, the 27th of January, Mr. S. A. Dissanayake, D.I.G., C.I.D., received information which led him to suspect that there was a danger of a coup d'etat by certain police and army officers to overthrow the Government after midnight on the same day. He decided to verify his suspicion before reporting anything to the I.G.P., Mr. M. W. F. Abayakoon, and to the Hon. Prime Minister. The D.I.G., C.I.D. alerted his men and took necessary action immediately."

What is the necessary action he took? Did he question the Superintendent of Police, the key man? Surely the I. G. P. would have told the head of the C. I. D. "Look here: I have just summoned the Superintendent of Police, Colombo. He was here just now. This is the information he gave me. What have you to say? What have your investigations proved? Have they disclosed anything at all? If he has confirmed that there was something serious let us immediately go to "Temple Trees". I can understand that.

The head of the C. I. D. was sent away, the Superintendent of Police, Colombo was sent away; and the I. G. P. continued to play bridge till 7 o'clock! No. It is very unfair. That is what I am objecting to. Please do not under-estimate these officers. I say it is quite illogical to assume that these officers would not have taken action if in point of fact these arrests were unknown to them. That is the point I am trying to make that the I. G. P., the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, the head of the C. I. D., knew that it was a normal procedure. It was expected of them to arrest the leftist leaders as soon as there was a fear of a general strike. That is the point. That is why the

I. G. P. continued to play bridge. He knew that this was part of the normal situation, part of the normal orders given to them—whether implicitly or explicitly I cannot say; the Hon. Minister of Finance has denied, therefore it will not be explicit; but there was definitely an understanding certainly with the police that with the fear and threat of a general strike he had to take necessary action to detain leftist leaders. That is how it happened. Otherwise, please try and explain the failure on the part of the I. G. P. to take any action till 7 o'clock. Mind you, even at 7 o'clock he did not go on his own. He was summoned. That is admitted by the Hon. Minister of Finance. He was summoned by the Hon. Minister of Finance to "Temple Trees" and he was "ticked off" by him. The Hon. Minister admits that he was "ticked off", but he says it was done in his own house and not at "Temple Trees". I also knew that the I. G. P. was "ticked off", but I thought it was done at "Temple Trees".

Therefore, am I not putting before you a much more plausible case? Could this not be the real reason why the thing was started, and could this not be the way in which it was started? The Police really made a start on what for them was a normal act of arrest. The C. I. D. reported that a general strike was to take place on the 29th, and therefore the Police took action on the 27th.

There is one other point—"Operation Runaway". The statement refers to that. That is a very significant thing. At the last sitting of the House before yesterday, on the 26th January—the coup was planned for the 27th night—the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) drew pointed attention to this. "Did you read the "Observer" this evening?"—he asked the House. On page 1 of the "Observer" that evening, the 26th January, it is reported that they had proposed to seal up Colombo.

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

On page two of the statement on the coup you will find this stated :

“Before a party could set out to look for Mr. Stanley Senanayake, however, he came to “Temple Trees” with his father-in-law Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, M. P.”

Is that wrong ?

කුලරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. குலரத்ன)

(Mr. Kularatne)

That is my second visit.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මයා. (වැලිගම)

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம—வெலிகம)

(Mr. Montague Jayewickreme—Weligama)

How many visits did you pay ?

කුලරත්න මයා.

(திரு. குலரத்ன)

(Mr. Kularatne)

My first visit was at about 11 o'clock with Mr. Ariyadasa. My second visit was a little after that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The important point is this : If the Hon. Minister of Finance was deeply concerned about this coup, would it not be the natural thing for him to summon Mr. Kularatne and try to get to the bottom of this affair ? Ask yourself the question why he did not do that. Was it not because the Hon. Minister of Finance, together with the I. G. P., were not quite certain whether this information referred only to the arrests they had in mind or whether it had gone beyond that ? They had to check up on it.

Here was a coup and the whole Government was to be overthrown : You have read books and you know what happens in other countries. What action is taken first ? Surely the first action is to immediately arrest all the conspirators who can be got hold of ? It is not so in the case of our Friends. They keep on checking, finding proofs, and so on. You were fortunate and you had a narrow shave because of the irresoluteness

of the conspirators ; otherwise you would have found your proofs six feet underground. Most of us would have been there.

The next question is this : when did the arrest take place ? The first arrest took place at 2 A.M., nearly two hours after “H” hour. [Interruption.] The time is immaterial. The point is that it took place after “H” hour. What were they doing from 7 o'clock till 12 or 1 o'clock ? Strange enough, one of the statements made is that they had sent word to get hold of Mr. Stanley Senanayake. This is the statement, as reported in HANSARD :

The Prime Minister also directed that Mr. Stanley Senanayake, S. P., Colombo, should be found and brought to “Temple Trees”.—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 13th February, 1962, Vol. 46, c. 1126.]

Can you imagine anything more ridiculous ? Mr. Stanley Senanayake was with the conspirators. That is how he got the information ; otherwise, how did he know that there was a coup ? Yet you say you waited till Mr. Stanley Senanayake came. If you found Mr. Stanley Senanayake, you would have found the conspirators too. What kind of childishness is this ? If the conspirators had actually kept Mr. Stanley Senanayake behind and carried on with their coup, you would have been still waiting till the coup was completed, because you had sent for him and he would never come. How do you explain that ?

In point of fact, one of the key men, Colonel F. C. de Saram was not even properly arrested. Colonel F. C. de Saram was taken—‘taken’ is the correct word—at 10.30 A.M. on Sunday. I would like to be corrected if I am wrong. A staff car was sent from Defence headquarters to his house, he was telephoned to, he was in his house, and he was brought in that staff car, I think by Colonel Russell Heyn. From there, from the Ceylon Volunteer Force Headquarters he was taken to “Temple Trees”. When he went there he was told : “You are under arrest.” That is how some people were actually arrested.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(දොරාකුල් ආණ්. ආණ්. බෙරෙරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister of Education will please bear with me. You have not questioned only one officer. I am unfortunately not in a position to give his name. Let us say "Mr. X."

සු. බී. වීරසේකර මයා. (යටිනුවර)
(තිල. පු. පී. වීරසේකර—යටිනුවර)
(Mr. U. B. Weerasekara—Yatinuwara)

You must give his name. Otherwise it is not proper.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(දොරාකුල් ආණ්. ආණ්. බෙරෙරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are asking me to disclose the information I have. If I do so, from where will I get information in future? I will not disclose it even for your benefit. But you can verify it. I ask you to verify it. I am stating that it is on the tape record and you can verify it.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.
(තිල. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Bring it here and play it.

ආරු බද්දිද්දීන් මහමුද්
(කෙරෙණ පතිපුතින් මහමුද්)
(The Hon. Badiuddin Mahmud)

You will hear something more also.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(දොරාකුල් ආණ්. ආණ්. බෙරෙරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

May I say that most of the officers who were questioned as to why they made the arrest said, "We thought they were orders from higher authorities".

සු. බී. වීරසේකර මයා.
(තිල. පු. පී. වීරසේකර)
(Mr. U. B. Weerasekara)

That is far from saying that these were orders from the Hon. Minister of Finance.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(දොරාකුල් ආණ්. ආණ්. බෙරෙරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Please listen. Then the question was put directly, "Whom do you mean by 'higher authorities'? Who gave that order?" They had said, "We thought it was an order from you"—straight to the Hon. Minister of Finance.

May I also add this? I have very reliable information for saying that the defence plea put before the Advisory Committee by C. C. Dissanayake, your chief suspect, is that he acted on your orders. That is the defence put forward.

ආරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(කෙරෙණ අභ්‍යන්තර ඉරුවර)
(An hon. Member)

Shame!

ආරු බද්දිද්දීන් මහමුද්
(කෙරෙණ පතිපුතින් මහමුද්)
(The Hon. Badiuddin Mahmud)

Before whom?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(දොරාකුල් ආණ්. ආණ්. බෙරෙරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Before the Advisory Committee. Your detenus have a right to go before the Advisory Committee. That is the plea put forward by C. C. Dissanayake.

All I say, therefore, is that you should not run away with the idea that this is an exaggerated and far-fetched theory. This was the position on the face of these orders: the 29th was the day on which the general strike was supposed to be launched; therefore, they fixed on the 27th to carry out the arrests—which would be quite normal and regular from their point of view—of the leftists, including my hon. Friend the Member for Kesbewa (Mr. Chandrasiri).

ආරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(කෙරෙණ අභ්‍යන්තර ඉරුවර)
(An hon. Member)

Why?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොරාක්කර් ඒ. ඒ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not know why the hon. Member for Kesbewa was to be arrested but there were detention orders—do not make a mistake! In your first statement that you made in the Senate you said that only Ministers in Colombo were to be arrested. So, do not mix up.

Then what happened? These officers thought that you wanted them to do this. As a matter of fact there is your own statement which says, at page 9:

“Mr. Dissanayake also met the gazetted police officers of Western Province (Central). He told them that an operation would be launched that night for the arrest of ‘leftists’, ‘troublemakers’ and ‘disruptive elements’, and mentioned the names of certain persons to be arrested by them.”

That is the stage at which the real coup started, having done that normal thing. This is where the real danger lies to all of us. That is where the real coup started. These people who had on their own been hatching these plots—they had worked out these plots on their own; not only Army officers, but also Catholic Action, a large number of capitalist interests, and reactionary forces had prepared and waited for a suitable time to embark on their coup plan—thought, “Here is the opportunity. You want us to arrest the leftists. We will double-cross you at the time and take the further step of arresting the Ministers.” That is where the coup really started.

So, let there be no mistake about this. I am quite conscious of the existence of this coup. All I am saying is that the coup was precipitated by your own orders—at least the impression that you left with the police authorities—that they should go all out to arrest these leftists in case of a general strike.

There is no mention in this statement of the arrest of the Prime Minister. All that they wanted to do was apparently to get hold of her, force her to sign a statement dissolve Parliament and—

ආර්. එස්. පෙරේරා මහ.

(තිල. ඥා. ඒ. පෙරේරා)

(Mr. R. S. Perera)

How do you know all this?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොරාක්කර් ඒ. ඒ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do you think I am a child like you?

ආර්. එස්. පෙරේරා මහ.

(තිල. ඥා. ඒ. පෙරේරා)

(Mr. R. S. Perera)

Unless you also had a part in the coup!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොරාක්කර් ඒ. ඒ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is very easy. Why do you not charge me? Just because you people are imbeciles do you expect us also to be imbeciles? No, we have more responsibility than that. May I know this? I want this pointed question answered by some responsible Minister. That is what you say on page 4 of your statement:

The investigations are not yet concluded, and will be completed as soon as possible. Nevertheless, the Government has decided that, in the public interest, it is essential that the details of the coup, so far as they have been revealed by the present investigations, should be disclosed.

In the public interest the details of the coup should be given. May I know why this most interesting and, from the point of view of public interest, one of the most valuable bits of information has been denied to us, that is, the people who were to be arrested? What is the secrecy about that? Why are only the names of F. R. D. Bandaranaike and N. Q. Dias mentioned here? Why are the names of the others who were to be arrested not mentioned? Is there any secrecy about that? In point of fact, it is the bounden duty of this Government to inform the others also so that necessary precautions may be taken by them. Do they not live in mortal fear even today?

சுரு. டி. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Those were specific names that were disclosed.

ஊழியர் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Please mention the specific names.

சுரு. டி. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

When these officers were examined, some of them said that the plot was to arrest leftist leaders, trouble makers and Ministers. Those specific names which they mentioned have been put down in this statement.

ஊழியர் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Mr. Leader of the House, I know as a matter of fact that the hon. Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene) was down for arrest, that the S. P. had orders to arrest him at 1 o'clock that night.

சுரு. டி. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

We do not know how the hon. Member came to know that, but at the investigations certain specific names were mention—[*Interruption.*]

ஊழியர் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The whole thing is so childish!

பி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(சுரு. டட்லி சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Why, the "Davasa" published all the names.

சுரு. டி. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(சுரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

What about Radio Ceylon?

சுரு. டி. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I do not know how "Davasa" got the names. Those who were mentioned by name have been put down in the statement.

ஊழியர் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

If you have that information then it is your bounden duty to give that information to the House.

Mr. Speaker, may I now pass on. What I have urged up to now is this. The real coup was, therefore, quite simple. It started on a legal basis and it proceeded on to be illegal, without bloodshed and nobody need worry and nobody need know.

சுரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ

(சுரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

The coup has become illegal.

ஊழியர் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No, it started purely on a legal basis and proceeded on to be illegal. By the way, the person who was to be the jailor in charge, Mr. Jerry Abeysinghe, is now a Crown witness.

சுரு. ஜயவிக்ரம

(சுரு. ஜயவிக்ரம)

(Mr. Jayewickreme)

Who is that?

ஊழியர் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Abeysinghe. We were all going to be in the same dungeon except that, my information is, Messrs. F. R. D. Bandaranaike and N. Q. Dias were to be placed in a separate house which was originally meant for us, I think. Is that right?

Mr. Speaker, from my point of view what is important is to get at how the coup started. But that does

not end the story. This is where we have got to take stock. Howsoever it started, it is clear that a major coup for the overthrow of this Government, to smash the democratic institutions of this country and to set up a military dictatorship was on the cards. That is the important point. I have tried to demonstrate how that was made possible and easy as a result of your own stupidities of what you had done in the past. That is how this position was brought about. It is true we escaped by sheer accident and that was not due to any particular intelligence of either M.I.5 or the C.I.D.

Let us ask this question ourselves. Suppose the coup had succeeded—please ask yourself the question—who are the people who would have benefited? Surely it is not difficult to imagine that this handful of military officers are not the people who mattered in this, there were more powerful forces behind, that is, the whole capitalist class of this country. Hon. Members are aware that today there is one expression of regret by the capitalist class that the coup had failed—you ask any capitalist or any big business man.

By the way, it reminds me, I have information which I would like the Government please to check up. Let us remember, one of the people arrested is Mr. Basil Jesudasan, an important Director of Messrs. Carson Cumberbatch & Co. During the week immediately preceding the Saturday fixed for the coup—

එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මයා.

(திரு. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன)

(Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

Kitto.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

—it is a minor matter—there was some unusual activity in the share market in Colombo, so much so that certain individuals have even been able to make a turnover within the week. Some brokers, the knowing

ones, are convinced that many were aware of the intended coup. Now this is information that I have got. I am sorry there was no time for me to check up from the brokers, but this is a thing which the Government can do. It will be advisable to ascertain from the firms the names of brokers who made large purchases during this period. This may give a useful clue.

As a matter of fact, he goes on to another interesting point. It is also known that certain groups of freemasons met quite often during this week. There was unusual activity among this crowd. Most of the business men are freemasons. The Minister of Finance is also a freemason.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

So is the Governor-General.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

So is the Governor-General. I am not saying anything against the Minister of Finance, but all these are things that you can check up. I am only pointing this out: that had the coup succeeded, it is not these petty military and police officers who would have ruled but the real reactionary elements. And I think it is very desirable that a full investigation into the activities of Catholic action should be undertaken by this Government.

These are matters that we must seriously consider because there is no denying the fact that the coup is a reality. That these elements did endeavour to utilize the military, to satisfy the private ambitions of military and police officers for their own purpose, is not in the slightest doubt.

Equally, there is the other side of the picture. Had the coup succeeded, who would have suffered most?

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

The vast mass of people of this country. You and I would not have been able to function in these Parliamentary institutions. There would have been no Parliaments. There would have been no democratic institutions, no village committees; none of these things would have been there. Most important of all, the cherished democratic rights of the vast mass of people, the right of free speech, the right of assembly would have vanished.

May I also ask: if it had succeeded who would have remained to fight? It is possible for us to satisfy ourselves by saying, "Oh, we would have fought till we shed our last drop of blood." But, I think, there is only one sure section that would have fought—the organized workers of this country. The trade unions, the middle class workers, the large mass of peasant organizations would have fought in every village. They would have sabotaged every possible activity. They are the real people who would have fought this coup if it had succeeded.

But there lies a tragedy: they are the one section you are suspecting most. That is the tragedy. Your real friends are those whom you distrust most. Your friends were the military whom you used against the workers, the masses of this country. Instead of listening to their demands and settling their problems, you used the military against them. And the military turned round on you.

Then is it not too late even now for us to re-think these matters instead of seeing a bogey in every strike that takes place. I asked the Minister of Labour as soon as this thing took place, "Why are you standing on your dignity. Go to the harbour some time and tell the workers, 'Look, this is the situation in the country. Help us to fight this. Get back to work and we will settle the problem.'" Was there no response?

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ය. සොය්ලා සිරිවර්ධන)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)
Except from your own union.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොකුල් ආණ. ආණ. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Did they not go back to work?

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ය. සොය්ලා සිරිවර්ධන)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)
They went back on the following day.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොකුල් ආණ. ආණ. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do you know that I myself had to address them at a meeting at Kochchikadde in the morning—

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ය. සොය්ලා සිරිවර්ධන)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

That was on the following day. On the very first day 9 unions agreed to go back.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොකුල් ආණ. ආණ. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All those 9 unions are petty unions, mere nameboards.

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ය. සොය්ලා සිරිවර්ධන)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

No, no! Mr. Philip Gunawardena's unions.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොකුල් ආණ. ආණ. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

As a matter of fact, it is not correct because they were coming the next evening for a joint committee for a decision and going back to work.

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(කෙරෙණ ඩී. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන)

(The Hon. Zoysa Siriwardena)

In the evening, 9 unions informed me that they were going back.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොරකුරු ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Anyhow, all that I am pointing out is this. We addressed, them and when that matter was placed before them, however reluctant they were, they were considering going back to work. A number of them decided to go back to work when the position was explained to them. Is it difficult for you to do the same thing with regard to the Bank strike? After all, this strike is part of your strike, because the national bank, the Bank of Ceylon is involved in this strike. Is it too difficult for you to appeal to them, to go to them and solve the problem? Do not look at it as a matter of prestige. Are they going to overthrow the Government? No. They are not anxious to overthrow the Government. Far from it. Every organized trade union will back you in this fight against the coup, and any future coup. I can assure you that every organised union will do that. The vast mass of the people in this country will fight against all these reactionary forces.

That is what you have got to do. You have to mobilize these people in order to carry on this fight, once and for all to prevent these coups and the opportunity for such coups. Do not forget, do not make a mistake, do not let hon. Members run away with the impression that this is the end of the story. For all I I know while we are talking here, there are other people outside who are hatching other and different things.

In point of fact, we are witnessing a fairly new phenomenon in Ceylon. Under the guise of Ceylonization what do we find? A number of Ceylonese young men of the capitalist class are joining the various directorates, and are joining in this with a lot of foreign elements. It is no

accident that this class nexus is growing; and it is no accident also that a number of service officers, whether it be the police or the military, are willing to go into these firms with fairly substantial salaries. You are building up a new commercial class, the elite in that class, who will go all out to ensure that reaction rules in this country. Do not forget that. This is a dangerous element that we have got to watch and we have to take adequate steps in order to prevent them from embarking on various adventures of their own.

You cannot fight a coup by totalitarian methods. Do not make a mistake. There is no point in fighting a coup if you are going to establish another totalitarian regime, whether it is a small or a big one. "A little bit of totalitarianism" has no meaning in words. There is no such thing as a "little bit of totalitarianism"; it always ends by being big; it is only the thin end of the wedge that you start with.

What is the present position today? Workers cannot have a meeting. Can they have a protest meeting against the coup or against all the reactionary people? The workers will be most interested to do that. Imagine what will happen if you have a lakh of workers and the organized vast mass of people assembled on Galle Face to threaten a war on the capitalist class in this country. They will die to a man before they allow any one of these fellows to deprive them of their liberty and their rights. What ill-effect will that have on all the people of this country? Will you permit that? No.

You have used your censorship, you have deprived these people of their democratic rights, you have still got the military on, and you want to fight one section of the military with another section of it. Please reconsider all these things. Do not treat the workers and the vast mass of the people of this country as your enemies when you know your real enemies. They have shown their claws. You know who the real enemy is now.

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

Surely you must get hold of your friends so that the enemy is once and for all worsted? You have got to free the people to fight for their freedom. You cannot expect them to fight with their hands tied behind their backs. You have got to free them. They must be free to organize themselves. The Government itself can help in this by organizing vigilance committees in every town and village to fight these coups. Tell the people the facts. Tell them, "This is the danger you are facing; let us all stand together in order to fight it." That is the way in which you can win the confidence of the people. It cannot be done by your clamping down all sorts of orders, rules and regulations. And you have got to disband all your volunteer military units. How often in this House have I demanded that the so-called Home Guard be disbanded? Who is the Head of this Home Guard? A medical man who has never handled a rifle in his life.

මේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිල. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Who is it?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොරකුරු ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Rex de Costa, a crude, capitalist reactionary.

You still have this unit. Why have you not disbanded the Home Guard? You still have your voluntary units. What are they doing outside? Send them home. Put all your regular forces into the barracks, restore civil administration. We have asked you to do these things over and over again. Cleanse the administrative machinery, reorganize and remodel it. Get rid of red tape and your obsolete Treasury rules and regulations which give all the power and authority to reactionary officials to put every obstacle in the way of your work. That is what has happened. But you will not do that. You will not take the necessary steps.

I agree with the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice who says "Either do your work properly or get out." He said he was prepared to get out. I do not want him to do that. That is not the solution. Let us, now that we have had such a jolt, at least understand the full implications of the coup. Do not create the conditions that will make it possible for reactionary men to stage a coup again. Let there be a break through. That is what we want.

Mr. Speaker, I want to assure hon. Members on that side once again that if they carry out these policies and measures in this way, if they tackle the situation courageously and with resolution along these lines which I think are the only democratic lines available, then in all their actions they will have the unstinted support of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party. On that, let them have no fears. We are of course not prepared to support any of your reactionary moves. We will help you to foil coups.

Before I conclude I want to give this solemn warning to all those who intend to embark on coups, whether they be small coups or big coups, whether it be to introduce big totalitarianism or small totalitarianism. Nearly one million organized workers of this country will fight any such move to the bitter end. I solemnly pledge on behalf of my party that every one of us will fight any reactionary attempt to deprive the people of such fruits of democracy as they have won, to deprive the masses of their birthright of freedom. Yes we will fight to the bitter end, we will fight in every village, in every street and in every workplace until the last vestige of reaction and corruption is swept away.

මයා පතිරාණ මයා.

(තිල. ජයා පතිරාණ)
(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

The protestations and the defence of the hon. Leader of the Opposition notwithstanding and in spite of the red-herring drawn across the trail by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, I believe every thinking person

would say that this coup is a right-wing coup, inspired by the reactionary elements in this country and directed not merely against this Government and its members, but directed against the progressive forces of this country, against the leftist parties, and I say, against the people of this country to rob them of the victories they had won in the 1956 general elections under the leadership of the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

To find out who are the personalities behind this coup, what were the purposes and objectives of this coup, what were they trying to achieve, one has got to give a short resume of the political history of this country both before 1956 and after 1956.

As we all know, political freedom was given to us somewhere around 1948 but the fact remains that all that the imperialist masters did was to hand over the reins of power to their agents in this country, so much so that colonial rule continued in this country and the blue-blooded sons of Privilege continued to reap the benefits of the freedom of this country. Nothing happened to the broad masses who just gaped and worked because the capitalist elements that held the reins of power in this country continued to exploit the capital in this country not only for their interests but for the interests of foreign imperialists.

What happened in 1956? A revolution took place by the process of secret ballot and for the first time in the history of our country the inarticulate masses of this country got political power. And who were the people who were defeated at the 1956 General Election? The United National Party, the reactionary party of this country, merely symbolized the reactionary forces in this country. Their reactionary forces were, to begin with, foreign capitalists, the local capitalist people who were opposed to the progressive elements in this country, Catholic Action, different reactionary elements all spear-headed by the United National Party—

வேலையாடலை உதி. கீ. உதி. காலீல் (உரு
கொடுக்கி துன்பம் உண்டி)

(டொக்டர் எம். லீ. எம். கலீல்—கொழும்பு
மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel—Third Colombo
Central)

Rubbish!

சொல்லை உதி.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிராண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

You say it is rubbish, but when you see what really happened you will realize that in fact this is a reactionary coup engineered and worked up by the reactionary elements of this country and the purpose has been to set up by undemocratic means a reactionary caucus to rule this country and the people who would have been doomed to bondage for ever.

When you look at that and when you look at the line of people who have already been arrested, you will see that some of those people are representative of the interests that were defeated in the 1956 general elections. If you just glance at the list you will see that not one of them is a person who has a love for his land, not one of them is a person who has love for the language of this country, not one of them is a person who has a love for the culture of this country. Their love is for their immediate circle, people whose loyalties are to their own clubs and to their own pubs. That is the best reply one could give to the hon. Member for Yatiyantota as to who the personalities behind this coup are.

The hon. Member tried to draw a redherring across the trial by suggesting that originally this coup was an "inside job", but if you go deeper into the matter, make a sounder analysis, find out who are the people who have vested interests which this coup was trying to buttress, then I believe that the hon. Member for Yatiyantota will himself realize and he will agree with all others that this coup has been hatched and engineered by the reactionary forces of this country and is directed against the progressive forces.

කමාතායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர்*)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order please ! The House will now be suspended for half an hour and on resumption the Hon. Deputy-Speaker will take the Chair.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව තාවකාලිකව අත් සිටුවන ලදීන්, අ. කා. 4.30 ට නියෝජ්‍ය කමාතායක තැන්පත් කිරීම ප්‍රකාශය මහතාගේ සහායනිත්වයෙන් කැමත පවත්වන ලදී.

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(*கிரு. ஜயா பதிரண*)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before the interval was taken I was pointing out the whys and wherefores of this coup, and I was endeavouring to show that the persons behind this coup were really men who were frustrated and who belonged to the category of hard-boiled reactionaries. I stated that the people were able to snatch power at the 1956 General Election, and the Government in power, the M. E. P., ushered in a series of socialist reforms. There came the Paddy Lands Act, which struck at the foundations of feudalism in this country. The peasants give eternal thanks to the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) for this piece of legislation. Thereafter there followed the provision for nationalizing the transport services and the port, and other progressive measures.

The reactionary forces saw the writing on the wall. They saw the red light. What happened? The first stage of the coup took place when a progressive Prime Minister was assassinated by the reactionary forces. A short hiatus followed, and a reactionary party once again came into power. That short interregnum of the United National Party should impress on the progressive forces of this country that it is their bounden duty, their duty by the people, to remain united. If the progressive forces of this country are disunited, then reaction will reign again.

An object lesson was learnt, and once again the progressive forces united. This time there followed the July 1960, victories, bringing into power the S. L. F. P. Government with a very comfortable majority.

Again, a series of progressive legislation was passed, aimed at the foundations of capitalism and reaction in this country. There came the nationalization of insurance, the setting up of the Petroleum Corporation, the take-over of schools, and other pieces of progressive legislation, which were calculated to destroy the reactionary forces in this country. Not only that, there was also a sense of frustration among the public servants and among sections of the forces, the Army and the Navy, because it so happened that these reactionary people were not prepared to toe the line of the Government. They were waiting at all times to obstruct the Government and were endeavouring in one way or another to retard progress in this country. We have now a broad picture of who the reactionary forces were—local capitalists, foreign interests, foreign powers who had been deprived of their bases, Catholic reaction, and all these were led by a reactionary Party, the United National Party.

In such a state of affairs the realization soon dawned on the reactionary forces that it was not possible for them to again come into power by the democratic process, through the secret ballot. Now, a number of definitions of democracy have been given to us by a number of speakers. We have had pontifical utterances on what is democracy by a Party which claims to have the sole monopoly of defending democracy in this country. But I thought the best contemporary definition of democracy was given recently in an editorial in the "Sunday Times" of January 21st:

"What is democracy, which every politician without exception is under stress to pledge himself to A book could be written in answer, but if we are to put the essence of it in a few phrases we would say democracy is Government of the people by the people . . . by means of a free and secret ballot to elect a Government . . . and the chance at fixed intervals by the same secret ballot to turn an existing regime out of office and to put another in its place"

In other words, democracy under the parliamentary system means rule of the people by those elected by the secret ballot. The only way that a Government can be turned out of

office is by popular vote after it has gone through the full period stipulated by the Constitution, or by suffering a defeat in this House.

I will submit that any other means of upsetting a duly elected Government is undemocratic. What happened? A year had not elapsed since this Government came into power when we had these defenders" of democracy going about the country predicting the downfall of this Government by February this year. Well, there was then a talk of a coup in the air. As usual, nobody took it seriously.

But yesterday the Hon. Minister of Finance read out a statement to the effect that some of the conspirators had remarked that the hon. Leader of the Opposition was in the know of it, the hon. Leader of the Opposition because unduly perturbed. That was purely a factual statement. Nobody suggested that the hon. Leader of the Opposition took part in the conspiracy. If at all, certain conspirators who took part in that abortive coup went about using the name of the hon. Leader of the Opposition as an open sesame in order to recruit conspirators to their ranks.

I submit to this House that if such a thing took place, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and he alone is to blame. We are told that he has been groomed in constitutional traditions. He no doubt was groomed by his late sire to become the Prime Minister of this country. He became Prime Minister of this country twice. He is the leader of a party which professes to be democratic and which professes to come into power by the democratic process. But when the hon. Leader of the Opposition goes about the country predicting the downfall of the Government, will not any conspirators taking part in a coup, in order to recruit further men to their ranks, hold out to their men, "Look here! do not worry, the Leader of the Opposition is also with us, and in time it is possible that he may be the head of the Government and we might have a dictatorship under

his leadership."? I say this because on a number of occasions the hon. Leader of the Opposition has made the most irresponsible statements. I shall refer to a few of them.

Speaking at Weligama—the speech was reported in the "Ceylon Daily News" of Monday, 23rd October, 1961—this is what Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the leader of a democratic party, said:

Mrs. Bandaranaike had said that he —

Meaning the hon. Leader of the Opposition—

was conspiring to overthrow the Government and she had come to the conclusion in view of the fact that he was going about the country addressing meeting criticizing the undemocratic activities of the present Government. He was prepared to admit that in that case he was the leader of that conspiracy which she was speaking of.

Again, we had a Debate in this House in September last year on the Emergency, and on that occasion the hon. Leader of the Opposition made this very prophetic pronouncement:

I am said to have predicted that this Government would fall in 18 months. Yes, I did that. I said that in July or August last year, and the 18 months will end in about January or February.— [OFFICIAL REPORT, 29th September, 1961; Vol. 45, c. 932.]

How close is the hour to the timing of the coup of January-February, 1962!

Then, again, the pages of HANSARD contain other pronouncements made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I will refer to what he stated on 24th November, 1961, in this House. There is a quotation from a speech which he is supposed to have made at Danowita on July 24th and reported in the "Ceylon Observer" of 25th July, which reads as follows:

I am speaking during the first anniversary of the Sirimavo Bandaranaike Government. I can assure you that this Government will not last for a second anniversary.

When such prophetic pronouncements are made by a responsible leader, will not any coup leader, in order to put fire and brimstone into the hearts of chicken-hearted conspirators, tell

[சய பதிரன் மய.]

them, "Look here, did you read the statement of the Leader of the Opposition made at such and such a place? He has stated that this Government will fall in February, 1962." Will that not give at least some hope to every potential conspirator that here the Leader of the Opposition is either backing or is prepared to back the conspiracy if it would culminate in success?

Therefore, I would tell the hon. Leader of the Opposition that he need not be unduly perturbed, because no one did make any allegation against him that he was, in fact, a conspirator. His utterances, the statements he had made as a responsible leader, have been utilized by the conspirators in order to further the conspiracy and in order to recruit more conspirators to their ranks. He has, therefore, been guilty of something worse than a conspiracy. Unwittingly, perhaps, he has lent himself to be utilized, his utterances have been utilized, by the conspirators in order to further a conspiracy against the State.

All this clearly shows that the forces behind this conspiracy are all disgruntled people who form the hard core of reaction in this country. Who are these people? If you will glance through the list of those arrested, you will find that they represent in some way or other those vested interests that suffered defeat at the hands of progressive forces in this country. Does it point to the L. S. S. P. as the conspirators? No. Does it point to the Communist Party? Certainly not. Does it point to the M. E. P.? Certainly not. Then where does it point? Look at the S. L. F. P. It has a comfortable majority. Never again, I predict, in the course of parliamentary history of this country, will any Government ever have such a majority. Every Government Member swears his loyalty to the Hon. Prime Minister to back the Government at every turn. Why should somebody hatch a conspiracy within the Government, and to achieve what purpose? Does the Hon. Minister of Finance expect to be the Prime Minister of this country?

வேலையாட்சய நானாதன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Why not?

சய பதிரன் மய.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிரன்)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

Do you suggest that he is trying to oust the present Prime Minister?

வேலையாட்சய நானாதன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Why not?

சுடன்தி மோல்திமொல மய. (நிலிநிடு)

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட—நிவிதிசல)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda—Niwitigala)

You are trying to oust Mr. Chelvanayakam!

சய பதிரன் மய.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிரன்)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

All this clearly point to one thing and to one thing alone: that the forces behind this conspiracy are the reactionary forces in this country. They are represented and they are guided by only one party that represents the hard core of reaction in this country, and that is the U. N. P.

Yesterday in the course of the Debate, the hon. Member for Kankasanturai (Mr. Chelvanayakam) made a speech. He condemned in no uncertain terms the use of violence for the purpose of achieving political power in this country. To a limited extent, with some reservations, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota also gave the Government an assurance of help. But I ask that party which represents the hard core of reaction in this country whether the leader of that party in the course of his speech yesterday condemned in no uncertain terms the conspirators or the conspiracy.

மெ மன்திரலசெக

(கெளரவ அங்கந்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

No.

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிரண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

What was he trying to do ?

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නානාදත්

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Who are the conspirators ?

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிரண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

He was trying to suggest that there was no conspiracy at all. That was what it amounted to.

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

No.

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிரண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

And he was trying to defend every one of the conspirators. I go further and say that he tried to do something worse, he tried to bring about a cleavage between the Roman Catholics and the Buddhists of this country. The hon. Leader of the Opposition made certain unwarranted remarks.

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

That is what you did.

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிரண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs read a very lengthy statement and it was factual. There was no mention there of Roman Catholics or Sinhalese, Tamils or Buddhists. Now why did the Hon. Leader of the Opposition whose party claims to represent every race and creed in this country to that ? No one asked him to defend the Roman Catholics

because it was not necessary in the circumstances as the Government made no allegation against the Roman Catholics.

But he went further. He tried to implicate the Buddhists of this country and to his undying shame he said that this coup could never have taken place without the Buddhists in it when there was no evidence to support that assertion.

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

If the hon. Member will give way, what I said was you gave out to the public the arrests of non-Buddhists when I knew you had arrested Buddhists as well and subsequently gave out the names of the Buddhists.

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிரண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was here when the hon. Leader of the Opposition made his diatribe against the Buddhist population of this country.

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

A diatribe against the Buddhists ?

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය කලීල්

(டொக்டர் கலீல்)

(Dr. Kaleel)

You are twisting.

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிரண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

I know the support he has from the Roman Catholics of this country ; I know that they voted for him because he is always ready to defend their interests. In every measure that came before this country, wherever possible, as between the progressive forces of this country and Catholic reaction, the Leader of the Opposition and his party always supported the Roman Catholics.

[ජයා පතිරණ මයා.]

This is what he says :

"Mr. Speaker, first, the way they set about it, you can understand, was to say that it was a Catholic coup. One by one, the arrests were all non-Buddhists."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 13th February, 1962; Vol. 46, c. 1158.]

I was astonished at it. No wonder, this defender of the faith might probably be canonized after his demise without even the devil's advocate being present to protest against the canonization for services rendered to the Catholics. He was astonished that Roman Catholics were involved in the coup. Then he goes on to say :

"I was wondering how a coup of this nature could take place without Buddhists."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 13th February, 1962; Vol. 46, c. 1158.]

බඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(කීරු. උද්ගි ජෙනායාක)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

What is wrong ?

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(කීරු. ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

It only means this: why do you implicate the Roman Catholics? There are the Buddhists who form the rank and file of the Public Service; they are in the majority in the police and they are in a majority in the country.

බඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(කීරු. උද්ගි ජෙනායාක)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

What is wrong ?

ජයා පතිරණ මයා.

(කීරු. ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

I have never been a supporter of his and I have opposed racialism but I do not like to set the Roman Catholics in this country against the Buddhists. But if today the Catholics have been dragged into this political arena and if at some future time there is bloodshed among the Roman Catholics and Buddhists in this

country, the hon. Leader of the Opposition will have to take full responsibility for such a calamity.

I am sorry for this Roman Catholic Church. No doubt, looking at the long list of 29 persons detained, you will find—perhaps it is a coincidence—that a majority of them are Roman Catholics. I know the history of that Church. It had a glorious past. It had sometimes an inglorious past. In the words of that eminent historian, Lord Macauley, it started from the time when the smoke of sacrifice rose in the pantry. It had a chequered history. It was dogmatic. In the age of feudalism, where reason was absent, it held sway. It was the handmaid of political power, of feudalism and all that was the negation of progress.

We know what happened during certain world movements. There took place a Renaissance of the world. The printing press came into existence. The Greek scholars fled Constantinople and they went over Europe; and they spread the new learning. And the first thing that they commenced to challenge was the interpretation of the Bible; and they challenged the authority of the Roman Catholic Church.

We know the story of how Martin Luther nailed his protests to his parish church. What was the struggle of the Church against the State? The Church was trying to create a State within a State. It was trying to entrench itself into the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of every country.

And after the Renaissance, there came the Reformation. We know that Europe then began to challenge the authority of the Papacy. Throughout its chequered history, for some mysterious reason, it has always opposed progressive reform. Right through its history, wherever there was a revolution, you found the counter-revolutionaries always in the ranks of the Roman Catholics. That is why I say that even today it is not too late for the Roman Catholic Church to reassess the changing times.

Especially in this country, the emphasis has changed. The inarticulate masses have reached the full height of their political stature. People who are living in penury, in hunger and famine must be raised up. Opportunity must be given to everybody. Why, therefore, does Catholic Action stand against progress? Why does the United National Party embrace Catholic Action at every turn?

சீசுவிக்ரெம் மொ.

(திரு. ஜயவிக்ரம)

(Mr. Jayewickreme)

We do not.

சீசு பதிராண மொ.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிராண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

Catholic Action has now become the handmaid of reactionary U.N.P. politics in this country. Possibly, there is a block vote always available to them. Possibly, the Buddhists are divided. Therefore, they can make capital of the division and rely on the undivided Roman Catholic votes to prop them up in power, possibly in the Greek Kalends. I have taken pains to demonstrate to you and to this House that this is the work of hard-boiled reactionaries in this country. I would warn this Government that we should not have a sense of complacency and sit down and think, "Well, this is the end of the coup; there will not be any more coups."

The pattern and experience in other countries will demonstrate to the Government that the capitalist structure and the capitalist forces behind that structure are not going to give in till they have fought to the very last. I warn the Government that there might be more coups in spite of the vigilance of the Government. The coups will come from the reactionary forces of this country buttressed by foreign reactionary forces. It is the supreme duty therefore of the progressive forces of this country to be united. It is not good, like the speech of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), to provide a ready-made defence for the conspirators.

டே. நகனாதன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

He is exposing the other conspirators.

சீசு பதிராண மொ.

(திரு. ஜயா பதிராண)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

Every murderer if asked the question: "Did you murder?", will say he did not murder but so and so murdered. That is the general tendency.

It is the duty therefore of the progressive forces of this country to show their sense of unity, to remain united and to pursue the reactionaries till they are defeated once and for all. There has been disunity among the progressive forces in the past. We have paid dearly for such disunity. We helped a reactionary party to come into power for a short period, but I hope that the progressive forces in this country will even now unite and help this Government to carry out its socialist policies to remove the masses from the bondage in which they are tied up. It is no use trying to see whether, having waited in the queue so long, it is possible even now to come into power. If you attempt that, if you show any disunity now, if the progressive forces are disunited, what will happen is that, we and you will all fall together. We have, therefore, to expect a tax on the democratic processes even hereafter. We have to watch them who represent the hard core of reaction in this country. We know who they are. They will not give in. The vast capitalist machinery is available to them. The foreign capitalist interests will back them. They may like to make this country a battleground because by now they have come to the conclusion that by the democratic process, the secret ballot, they will never come into power in this country.

I am surprised at the manner in which the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was seeking to turn tables on the Government. He seems to base his argument on one premise and one premise alone, that there was a

[ජයා පතිරණ මය.]

strike on the 29th January, therefore this coup was first hatched to take those strike leaders into custody. But will the hon. Member for Yatiyantota concede that in fact there was no strike?

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මය.

(තිரு. උඩ්ඩි ජෙනෙයාක)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

The coup occurred before. It occurred on the 27th January.

ජයා පතිරණ මය.

(තිரு. ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

Yes. But he seems to argue that there was a plot to arrest the leftist leaders because of the anticipated strike on the 29th, when, in fact, on his own showing there was no strike on the 29th of January.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(දෙතිවල-ලේකිස්ස)

(දොරාදර් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා—
දෙහිවැල-කල්කිස)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva—Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia)

I thought you were a lawyer who knows to argue.

ජයා පතිරණ මය.

(තිரு. ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

That is why I am arguing in that manner.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාදර් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Please do not fall into the illogic of the others. Keep to your own logic.

ජයා පතිරණ මය.

(තිரு. ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

I think my good Friend the hon. Member for Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) cannot laugh it off by saying that this is all bad logic when it is factually true.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාදර් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

You must understand before you talk.

ජයා පතිරණ මය.

(තිரு. ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, why should there be a coup to arrest the leftist leaders? The simple proposition I am putting forward to this House is, why should there be a coup to arrest the leftist leaders? Are they trying to set up a Government?—No. Did they ever contemplate upsetting this Government by undemocratic forces? The answer they will give is, no.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාදර් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I am glad to hear that, because your Front Benchers have definitely accused us of that here.

ජයා පතිරණ මය.

(තිரு. ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

They believe it and you do not understand.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාදර් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I say, just because a man who is pretending to be sick has given you a few arguments, do not mistake them.

ජයා පතිරණ මය.

(තිரு. ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

Well, if at all the Government in fact wants to arrest the leftist leaders why should they do it under a cloud of secrecy. No. The Emergency Regulations are available against those who incite strikes. All that they got to do is to give orders in broad daylight to arrest these people. Why should they hatch coups to arrest these people?

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාක්කර් කොල්වින් ආර්. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

That is a kind of argument that you do not understand—[Interruption.]

නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා

(ප්‍රධානි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාලකයා)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

Order, please! Will the hon. Member go on to another point.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාක්කර් කොල්වින් ආර්. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

You know, that is why I say not to retain other people.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා

(ප්‍රධානි ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාලකයා)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

Order please!

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(දොරාක්කර් කොල්වින් ආර්. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I am sorry, Sir.

ජයා පතිරාණ මයා.

(තිලක ඉයා පතිරාණ)

(Mr. Jaya Pathirana)

I quite understand the hon. Member for Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia. But I would make this final submission to the House.

No doubt the members of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party too suffer from a sense of frustration. They waited long in the queue to get political power, they have failed, and if at all some of them are in the Opposition they must thank the party in power for that. They would have got wiped out in the 1956 general elections, they nearly got wiped out in March, but thanks to the no-contest pact they came back to Parliament. So that this talk of the coup being at the beginning an inside job had better be told to the marines.

I would also at this stage solicit the active co-operation of the Opposition in one more matter. Our laws regarding treason and offences

against the State are inadequate. They were enacted in a colonial era to protect a foreign power ruling through the Queen. The draftsmen of the Penal Code never visualized that these colonial powers will some day merge into freedom and have at the head of the State a person elected by the free will of the people. We have to change these laws. Otherwise treason might be a matter of daily occurrence with impunity. Every section of this House will agree that to those who are implicated in this conspiracy the maximum penalty of the law should be meted out. Our laws are inadequate. I would therefore make a special appeal to all sections of the Opposition, if they are interested in preventing any Government from falling by violent methods divorced from the democratic process, to make it their bounden duty to support those measures that are introduced by the Government to punish the conspirators.

අ. ආ. 5.11

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිලක ඉයා ඉයා වර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, any Government, any party interested in the strengthening of democratic institutions, must necessarily be opposed to the overthrow of a democratically elected Government by force. Our party has not only, on the very first occasion available to us, in the Senate, but also in public speeches which are not reported in the press, and in this House, condemned any attempt to overthrow this Government which, we say, is democratically elected.

I am happy, therefore, that the original statement of the Minister of Finance, which was liable to be misunderstood, has now been notified with reference to Sir John Kotelawela and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Dudley Senanayake. The Minister of Finance has stated here that he meant no insinuation and that what he meant was that certain persons who were in the conspiracy were using the names of Sir John Kotelawela and Mr. Dudley Senanayake to further their attempt at this coup.

[சே. ஸர். சலவெடுரு மல.]

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice has gone even further and said, while complimenting the Leader of the Opposition, that the Leader of the Opposition has taken no part in this conspiracy.

சுஃ. ஃ. லனெடுருமலக மல. (஁லெடுரு)

(தரு. ஁ஸ். ஡. ஃண்டரநரயகக—கம்பஹர)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake—Gampaha)

What about you ?

சே. ஸர். சலவெடுரு மல.

(தரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I know that you slept on the road once in front of me.

And I am happy that the hon. Member for Kurunegala (Mr. Jaya Pathirana) has now himself said that the Leader of the Opposition has no reason whatsoever to be alarmed or offended, because the original statement made no imputation that he was a party to this conspiracy, but that certain people who were supposed to be the leaders of this coup had stated to certain other people, which people had stated to certain other people, which people have now stated to us, that the Leader's name was used for the furtherance of a conspiracy. So we can leave it at that—that there is no allegation whatsoever against the leader of our party that he has taken part in this conspiracy.

And that is in keeping with our programme and policy, because certainly it was our party that introduced this present Constitution into this country, and in defence of that Senator Peiris quite openly stated in the Senate that we are opposed to the overthrowing of a democratically elected Government. Let me quote his own words appearing in the Senate HANSARD of 30th January, 1962, at column 1624 and onwards :

"I welcome the statement made by the Hon. Acting Leader when he said that, as a Government democratically established, they are investigating into the allegations made and this so-called coup d'etat.

....While we are not a party which believes in revolution or in any bloody turmoil,.... we actually believe in democracy as it should be practised. We want democratic institutions to function and the work of democracy to be carried on.

And he goes on in that strain to show that he and our party are opposed to any attempt—

சுஃ. ஃ. லனெடுருமலக மல.

(தரு. ஁ஸ். ஡. ஃண்டரநரயகக)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

Did not your party representatives ask for a fair trial on the third day of the investigation ?

சே. ஸர். சலவெடுரு மல.

(தரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am also asking for a fair trial, even now.

஁ரு மன்திலெடுரு

(கௌரவ அங்ககத்தவர் ஁ருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Do you want an unfair trial ?

வெடுருலரீச நரனெடுரு

(டெக்டர் நரகநரதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

On the first day, the second day, the third day and every day we want a fair trial !

சுஃ. ஃ. லனெடுருமலக மல.

(தரு. ஁ஸ். ஡. ஃண்டரநரயகக)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

I am asking you—

நியோகித கலாமலகமல

(பிரதீசு சபநரயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

I am asking both the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) and the hon. Member for Gampaha (Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake) not to interrupt.

வெடுருலரீச நரனெடுரு

(டெக்டர் நரகநரதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I am sorry, Sir, for asking for a fair trial.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Can I be given a fair chance of speaking, Sir ?

The hon. Senator outlined quite clearly the views of our party on the very first occasion on Tuesday—two days after the coup was reported in the papers. In our paper the “Siyarata” dated the 2nd February—the first issue of the paper after the coup—we say ; එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය විස්මයකාර පක්ෂයක් නොවේ.

and condemn any attempt to overthrow the Government by force.

At our meeting at Nugegoda on the 4th the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, myself, Mr. Premadasa and every speaker said that we cannot speak about the coup that day owing to restrictions imposed by Emergency Regulations but that we are opposed to the forcible overthrow of the Government.

When the general strike was mooted a few weeks ago you may remember that the Union over which we have some measure of control—the Colombo Municipal Council United Employees Trade Union as well as certain other unions—made public statements published on the 4th January, 1962, that they would not take part in the strike as it is organized entirely on political grounds for breaking the Government. This was stated by Mr. S. Ganesh, Administrative Secretary of the Union. We were criticized by members and leaders of the trade union movement. But that was the view of the U. N. P.-sponsored trade union on the 4th January, 1962.

The Secretary states further :

“The decision was taken as the union felt that this was a strike organized by a few leaders for political reasons and hence we will not join the strike on this day”.

Whether they were correct or not the statement was made that the Union sponsored by the U. N. P. will not take part in the strike which may have the object of upsetting the Government of the day. Therefore, it is quite clear from every written document, from every speech, as far

as I know, that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and other leaders have made, that the U. N. P. not only will not approve of a coup to upset the democratically elected Government, but they condemn it and will give all help for a fair trial to those who conspired.

Why do we oppose a coup of this nature ? It is not because it is aimed only at the Government. I say that it was of this nature ; it was aimed at the whole parliamentary system that we have in this country. The Government is trying to take credit to itself by saying “Oh, these conspirators sought to overthrow the Government”. What nonsense ! We will just consider the consequence of this action of these mis-guided people if it succeeded.

Our Constitution—a written Constitution—introduced by us in 1947 has certain fundamental institutions, independent and working together without any interference one by the other if the Constitution is to provide a free and democratic life for the people of our country. There is the Monarch. We need not refer to her. She has no part in our daily life. There is the duly elected Parliament which consists of this House and the Senate. There is the Executive or the Cabinet, which is called the Government. And this is important : the Executive or the Cabinet or the Government is selected only from Parliament—from this House and from the Senate. There is the Judiciary, and there are the minor bodies, such as the Public Service Commission, the Judicial Service Commission and the Auditor-General. But the three important institutions are Parliament, the Government and the Judiciary.

Now, every one of these institutions must function independently of the others to some extent, unless you want the Constitution to break down. The Government is selected from this House and from the Senate, either from the elected Members or from the Appointed Members. No one outside one of these Houses can be in the Government for more than

[ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.]

four months. That was why the Hon. Prime Minister was appointed a Senator when this Government was formed. Even if she won every seat in this Island, she cannot be the Prime Minister unless she belongs to this House or to the Senate.

If this coup was to succeed, if the object of the people who were organizing this conspiracy was to overthrow this Government, how were they going to function? The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) outlined that to some extent. How were they going to function? The Government is arrested, let us say; the Prime Minister is forced to resign, let us say; every Minister is locked up, let us say; and some individual gets into some sort of uniform and says, "I am the Government of this country". Is he going to appear before the Senate, which was summoned to meet on Tuesday—

එල්. දී එස්. ඒ. ගුණසේකර මයා.
(කලවාන)

(ති.රු. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஏ. குணசேக்கர—
கலவான)
(Mr. L. de S. A. Gunasekera—Kala-
wana)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඊනි ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු කිරීමටයි මා නැගිලිවේ. කොළඹ නාගරික මන්ත්‍රී ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහත්මයා පත්‍ර වාර්තාකරුවන්ගේ ආසනයක ඉදගෙන ඉන්නවා.

ලක්ෂ්මන් රාජපක්ෂ මයා. (නිස්සමනා රාමය)

(ති.රු. லக்ஷ்மன் ராஜபக்ஷ—திஸ்ஸமணாராம)
(Mr. Lakshman Rajapaksa—Tissamaharama)

That is too small a matter. He has got a press ticket. Sit down!

එල්. දී එස්. ඒ. ගුණසේකර මයා.
(ති.රු. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஏ. குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. L. de S. A. Gunasekera)

කොහොමද ප්‍රෙස්ටිකෙට් විකක් ගත්තේ කියලා මම අහනවා.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I understand he has come on a press ticket from the U. N. P. How was the chief conspirator to meet the Senate on Tuesday, and how was he or that group of people going to answer Senator Doric d' Souza, who made the most important speech on that day? They cannot. They have to dissolve the Senate. How was that group of people going to meet this Parliament on the 13th without having a majority in this House, without having Members in the Cabinet selected from this House? They have to dissolve the House of Representatives. Having done that, how were they going to pass laws? They have to issue Gazette notifications, which would be tested in the courts of law, and the Supreme Court will hold that those laws are illegal. They will then have to suspend the operation of our independent courts of law. Parliament disappears, courts of justice disappear and Government disappears—

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

If the coup was successful the idea was that the U. N. P. would have been in power.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

—and the Constitution would have to be suspended. Whether it is the U. N. P. or an Imbulgoda booruwa who is in power, the U. N. P. will have to come to the aid of the intelligence of the Imbulgoda booruwa to carry on with that Constitution.

Without Parliament no democratic institution can function. So the consequences of this coup, if it was successful, if it was followed to a conclusion, would have been not only that these Front Benchers would have disappeared, that the Government would have been replaced by

another Government, but that the whole Parliamentary Constitution would have been suspended and an illegal dictator, whatever party he may have belonged to, would have taken his place and governed. How? By the use of the armed forces and the bullet.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was trying to show that our party has never even in secret advocated that there should be an abolition of parliamentary democracy in this country. Our leader, the present Leader of the Opposition, was selected as Prime Minister in 1952 on the death of his father. Parliament could have gone on for 1½ years but he dissolved Parliament within a few weeks because he said: "I do not wish to be Prime Minister through the back-door." We stood for elections in April, 1952, and we were selected by the largest majority that any party in this House ever had—a two-thirds majority. We could have changed this Constitution as Hitler did, as Mussolini did, and formed a dictatorship, a legally constituted dictatorship, in 1952. We did not do that.

When the Leader of the Opposition who was then Prime Minister, fell ill, we felt that he should continue to be Prime Minister, that he should take leave and come back and be Prime Minister, but he resigned from office. In March, 1960, we came back with a small majority to this House. We were defeated at the very first meeting of this House. There were precedents, if we wished, if the present Leader of the Opposition desired, to carry on for some more time without recommending dissolution, but within a few hours he went to the Governor-General and said: "I have not the confidence of this House. I am recommending a dissolution." Within a few hours of his defeat in March, 1960, he tendered his resignation.

When Sir John Kotelawala was defeated in April, 1956, there were some people who thought that he

would impose a dictatorship. But he went straight to "Queen's House" and tendered his resignation. The then Leader of the Opposition, who became Prime Minister, the late Mr. Bandaranaike, tapped Sir John on the back and complimented him on the manner of his departure.

Those are examples of the United National Party and its leaders during the last ten years since we introduced this Constitution. So, by our example we have shown that we want this parliamentary system to thrive. As far as possible we sincerely want it to thrive. It is not a question of the Leader of the Opposition becoming Prime Minister or somebody else becoming a Minister. He has been Prime Minister three times and I have been Minister for ten years. You have been Ministers for a few years. You know it is not a sinecure to be a Minister. On the contrary I am happier where I am now than sitting on your Benches. So what is this talk of the United National Party being lustful for power, wanting to sit in those seats. Some of you foolishly even want to insinuate that the leaders of our Party want to upset this whole Constitution. There are only a few more years before the general elections take place, I hope. Only your party can prevent that by some illegal method; we cannot.

We have carried on a campaign since 1956, a constitutional campaign in this House and outside this House. No one has ever suggested that the United National Party in this position has ever tried to do anything unconstitutional or illegal. When elections take place in a few years time—

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහ.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

Why did your party leaders predict that this Government would fall by February 5th? What were the reasons—

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

The hon. Member cannot interrupt unless the Member on his feet gives way.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

He is a hopeless case, Sir.

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

How was it that the hon. Leader of the Opposition predicted more than once the fall of the Government on 5th February? We want a reply to that.—[*Interruption.*]

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Not the House of Representatives; the house of observation is better.

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

If the coup was successful you would not be there. I know that.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

Please do not interrupt.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Our only desire is to see that Parliamentary institutions are strengthened in this country so that the people may elect to Parliament and to any local body in the country those whom they wish to elect. I say again therefore, with this as the background, that our leader as well as every member of our party without exception are opposed to whatever action that was taken to

overthrow this democratically-elected Government—I say that this is a democratically-elected Government; properly elected, legally elected—by any illegal force or any other methods; and we shall give every co-operation to bring the offenders to book.

I cannot in my reading of history find any other case in a country where Parliamentary democracy thrives where people have attempted to overthrow a Government by this method. In Egypt, Pakistan and Indonesia there were no Parliamentary institutions. In Egypt, King Farouk was ruling as a dictator. In Pakistan there was no elected Parliament. In Indonesia there was no elected Parliament. Every one of those cases was a case of a dictatorship being overthrown by another dictatorship. Hitler obtained a Parliamentary majority at the elections and he changed the Constitution and made himself a dictator. In Italy, Mussolini obtained a Parliamentary majority and made himself a dictator. The cases of France and Russia are too far back. But even if you go so far back as Napoleon, he was able to coerce the Legislative Assembly of the day to make him the Consul. Lenin was able to coerce the Constituent Assembly to do what he wished. Therefore, both of them came to be, in a sense, legally in the positions they were.—[*Interruption.*]—If I am wrong about Lenin, I stand to be corrected by the follower of Lenin. In everything else I am correct. In Pakistan, there was no Constitution.—[*Interruption.*] Maybe. But no election had been held in Pakistan; no Prime Minister had been elected. Only in regard to Lenin do I admit the superior knowledge of the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman).

කෙනමත් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Thank you!

[பே. ஈ. ப. சுவாமிநாதன்.]

So, various reasons like that can be given. It may be that some people think there are totalitarian tendencies in the Government—I do not say in the whole Government but in some parts of the Government—and that those parts are seeking to upset the parliamentary system and create a dictatorship. “We will do it before they do it. We will win the race to establish a dictatorship before some Members of the Government establish it and they may have failed in that race. These are answers that may come out when the trial is held. Till then I am unable to give an answer why these 29 people should have conspired to upset the Government because I cannot see among these 29 people any possible future Prime Minister of this country.

ஹாஸ்டிஸ் காலேஜின் ஈ. டி. சில்வா
(டாக்டர் கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

That may be precisely why they engaged in the coup.

பே. ஈ. ப. சுவாமிநாதன்.
(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

But there are reasons for them to think that there were some Members of the Government who were thinking of setting up a totalitarian State.

The Hon. Minister of Finance in his speech before the United Nations Assembly, I think, somewhere in September or October, welcomed to some extent countries which have a one-party system of Government. In a speech, as stated by hon. Members in this House, before the Lanka Soviet Union he said that a little bit of totalitarianism would not cause any harm.

And, Sir, I have in my hand, which has not yet gone before this investigating committee, a document which might well be the manifesto of these conspirators and I intend to table it for whatever use you may like to make of it. What does that document say?

I should like to read a passage here and there from this document. It says, “the question is whether democracy has taken root in the hearts and minds of men and women in these regions and whether the problems of Asia are any nearer solution as a result of the adoption of the democratic process. The answer to this question must regrettably be given against democracy.”

பி. பி. ஈ. ப. குணவர்தன.
(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)
What is that document?

பே. ஈ. ப. சுவாமிநாதன்.
(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)
I will table it.

பி. பி. ஈ. ப. குணவர்தன.
(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)
By whom?

பே. ஈ. ப. சுவாமிநாதன்.
(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

When I have finished I will table the document. Democracy has been defined in a variety of ways but for the present exercise he says that, “the right and the freedom to vote from which all other freedoms flow are not freedoms which the people of this country are now fit to exercise.”

He says there are various institutions, such as, the judiciary, the legislature, separation of powers, but in Asia and Africa these have become a foreign form of Government. He says that there must, therefore, be a swing to the right or a swing to the left and he goes on to say that the irresistible conclusion is that democracy is inadequate to help solve the problems of Asia and Africa and that the living standards can only be raised by ruthless planning and rigid controls. This is becoming, he says, the fertile breeding ground for politicians. Ceylon has not fared better than Ghana, Pakistan, Indonesia and Burma, all

countries which have become dictatorships. Every one knows what our present malady is. We suffer from an overdose of democracy.

Having defined democracy as freedom of speech, freedom of the courts, freedom of Parliament and freedom of opposition, we are suffering, says the writer of this manifesto, from an overdose.

The last sentence: "It is time we fashioned the Government, the form of Government suited to our genius and our needs. Freedoms are of no value if in order to enjoy them a country's economic and national progress has to be given second place. In this context the recent utterance of a responsible Minister is most heartening. A little bit of totalitarianism is unavoidable if we are to improve our economy. If more people both urban and rural can be made to think and act on these lines it will not be long before problems begin to solve. —C. E. P. Jayasuriya, 16th January, 1962." Now this has come to me with his compliments.

சீ. டி. ஐ. ஜெ. ஆர். குணவர்தன

(திரு. ஜெ. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Jayewickreme)

He sent it to you?

சீ. டி. ஐ. ஜெ. ஆர். குணவர்தன

(திரு. ஜெ. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

It is not in the press. This, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is the manifesto of these conspirators. Every word in this is being borne out by what they tried to do to upset freedom of speech, the courts of justice, to dissolve this Parliament and to eradicate this Government from office. And a little bit of totalitarianism, citing the Hon. Minister of Finance, is what he says is necessary in this country. I am tabling this document.

டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

With the blessings of the Hon. Minister of Finance.

சீ. டி. ஐ. ஜெ. ஆர். குணவர்தன

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

It is a "Lake House" production, is it?

சீ. டி. ஐ. ஜெ. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன

(திரு. ஜெ. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

That was sent to me with compliments.

Therefore, we know that in this country certain people have been, for the last few months, openly stating that they like democracy destroyed. We have never said that. They have said that they like a little bit of totalitarianism, that they like the example of Ghana, or Pakistan, in this country. And the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) said that the plan of Ghana for the setting up of a dictatorship and the arrest of political leaders was taken to the Government by the Hon. Minister of Finance. He said something more in this House. He did not mention it today. He said it on the 13th of December, last year, hardly two months ago. It is in column 2730 of HANSARD:

"I dare you to arrest us. I dare you, I defy you, to take action against any of us. I am prepared to take the consequences. Gaol is familiar to me. I have been there for a good number of years. None of you has tasted it. You are but sawdust Caesars. This is the small dose of totalitarianism that has now become a big dose of totalitarianism. Are you telling me that Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike did not make arrangements with the Army and the Navy to rule this country, to arrest some of your own people on that side? There is no need to laugh. You will be surprised to find yourselves behind bars, as a result of action by this gentleman here. When you start your Ayub Khan tricks you will not stop with us. It will end there on your side. We know what is happening. I know what is happening behind the scenes. I know the people who have been in touch with Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike. I know what is cooking, and I am telling you because I know what is cooking."

Now, do we want any more proof than a responsible Member of this honourable House, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota—who made a speech today which I shall use as the basis

[ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.]
of my argument—saying in this House, in the presence of the Hon. Minister of Finance, that with certain members of the Army the Hon. Minister of Finance was going to set up a dictatorship in this country? Do you want anything more than that?

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

It was denied by the Hon. Minister.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Up to this day, the Hon. Minister of Finance has not denied it in HANSARD, unless he is printing a HANSARD of his own.

වෛද්‍යවර්ධන නානාදත්ත

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Dictatorship HANSARD?

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Now, let us, on the basis of what I have stated here, consider what happened on the 27th, some days before that and a few days after that. I will begin with the statement of the Hon. Minister of Justice in the Senate made on Tuesday, 30th January, because by that time they had a full knowledge of what was to have occurred on the 27th. He said (column 1573 of the Senate HANSARD):

“The information regarding this plot was given to the Hon. Prime Minister on Saturday night, and according to this information, combined Army and Police personnel had conspired to arrest those Ministers who were resident in Colombo.”

And certain other political leaders also in Colombo shortly after midnight on Saturday. At the same time the plan arranged was to seal off Colombo and the approaches thereto with a view to preventing other Cabinet Ministers who were away from Colombo from returning.

Now, that is the coup—to arrest the Ministers and political leaders in Colombo, to seal off Colombo from the others. I remember, on Monday evening I was sitting next to the hon. Member for Avissawella, and he showed the “Observer” report where “Operation Runaway” was mentioned, and also that Colombo was to be sealed off. I was next to him when he raised the question in this House. That is part of the plan that was put into operation by the Government or by a section of the Government or by the police. You call it a coup. We are only taking the facts and not giving names. The idea was to arrest Ministers and political leaders in Colombo and the idea was to seal off Colombo from those who were outside and who might have sought to come in. All that is good; we accept that.

Now we go on to the White Paper published by the Minister of Finance, which has been rather adequately analysed by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. Perera), but you will pardon me if I too go into it in some detail. There are four or five hours on the 27th which are important. At 12 noon Mr. S. A. Dissanayake, D. I. G., C. I. D., received information; he was the first to receive information of the coup. At 5.15 p.m. the I. G. P. at the Orient Club received information, and he sent for the D. I. G., C. I. D. At 7 p.m. the Minister of Finance received information, and he contacted the I. G. P. at 8.30 p.m. The I. G. P. and the D. I. G., C. I. D., met the Minister of Finance at “Temple Trees” with the Prime Minister.

Now, I should like to say straight off that, reading through this paper, I have admiration only for one person, and that is a lady. I refer to the Prime Minister. One person acted quickly, acted efficiently and did everything that anybody could have done. In this paper we are told that she gave orders that the police depot should be immediately sealed off, that the police headquarters from which radio or radio-teletype messages could be sent to

all stations should be sealed off ; she issued a general directive to all police stations that no orders of an unusual or non-routine character should be carried out by any police officer unless expressly authorised by the I. G. P. himself ; she ordered the Service Commanders to report immediately to " Temple Trees ".

And here I would like to say that all the Service Commanders, Kadirgamar, Wijekoon and Barker are all Christians ; they are the people who stopped the coup and continued the investigation. The allegation is made that this is a Catholic coup and, as I shall show later, all those in command and in charge of the investigation, including the Minister of Justice, are all Christians.

Every step was taken by the Prime Minister, and if anybody stopped this coup it is the Prime Minister herself and not her lieutenant. Those are the hours I mentioned. I will come to that later.

I am sorry that I took over some of the ground the hon. Member for Yatiyantota covered, but I think Ministers of this Government, back-benchers in this Government, Members of this House and the country as a whole must know what happened, from Government's own documents, from documents published by Ministers, from speeches made by these Ministers, and not from what we have said or done, what happened as far as we know, until the case goes before Court.

On the 16th January " Operation Runaway " was to seal off Colombo. Now that was already in the papers. What is mentioned in this White Paper—and I would like to mention this as the first event of the coup. It is on page 8 :

Four or five days prior to the 27th of January, Mr. C. C. Dissanayake, D.I.G., Range 1, gave instructions to one of his officers that the men in the stations under his charge should be rehearsed in their " take post " orders and that he should hold sten-gun practices. Police officers also worked out a plan to seal off the entrances and exits from Colombo city so as to prevent vehicles within the area

from moving out of it. This exercise was practised on the 16th of January, 1962, and was labelled " Operation Runaway ".

Now the whole thing was in the " Ceylon Observer " which the hon. Member for Avissawella and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota read out. The hon. Member for Avissawella read it out on the 26th. On page 1 of the " Ceylon Observer " of Friday evening 26th January, 1962 it is stated as follows :

Operation Runaway is designed to streamline Police Procedures in the apprehension of persons trying to leave the City in a hurry and evade the long arm of the law.

I am saying all these in order that they may go on record in case I am also arrested in this coup.

ඩී. பி. டி. ரூனவர்தனா

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Did you get it published in the " Observer " ?

சீ. டி. ஜெ. ஜயவர்தனா

(திரு. ஜெ. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

And it is said that I was aware of these operations. But it is in the " Observer " and I have not got much control over the " Observer " now—I had but now I do not agree with their policy. So that is a public document, a public " Operation Runaway " not a private one, not a part of a coup that is secret, not a ' coup d'etat ' or ' coup de grace ' or some sort of coup as we understand it.

வேலையாண்டி நாகநாதன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Cuckoo !

சீ. டி. ஜெ. ஜயவர்தனா

(திரு. ஜெ. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

A coup means a secret stroke. ' Coup de grace ' means a secret fatal stroke. A coup d'etat is a short stroke against the State. It is a

[පේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා]

French word. I do not know what the appropriate Sinhalese word is, but it is not “කුමන්ත්‍රණය” I hope the Hon. Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping (Mr. Ilangaratne) will tell me the correct word—

ගරු පී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න (වාණිජ, වෙළඳ,
 ආහාර හා නැව් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ ரி. பி. இலங்கரத்தன—வர்த்தக,
 வியாபார, உணவு கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne—Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping)

“කුමන්ත්‍රණය”

පේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

—but it is not something that is published, that is published in the “Ceylon Observer” with a circulation of 50,000. The circulation has dropped recently but still it is public enough.

On the 22nd and 23rd Mr. C. C. Dissanayake orders Range 1 officers to rehearse “take posts” and sten-gun practice. That is also on page 8. I am citing every page so that you can make a note of it. If you have not brought your copy of the White Paper you can go home and refer to it. The officers in Range 1 were to “take posts” and hold sten-gun practices. Now sten-guns are very dangerous guns. Those are the guns used to decimate Aung Sang’s Cabinet in Burma. Sten-gun practices were held by Mr. C. C. Dissanayake who is supposed to be the chief suspect.

Now we come closer to the 27th, we come to the 26th. On page 8 it is stated:

On the 27th morning, Mr. C. C. Dissanayake met various gazetted officers of his Range, as well as others at his office and gave them certain instructions.

Mr. C. C. Dissanayake also instructed that a conference of many gazetted officers be called for the following evening at 6 P.M. at the office of the

S. P., Colombo. Now let us examine that.

He is not calling a few of his friends. He is not calling a few Catholics. He is not calling a conference of U. N. P. supporters. There are in the police anti-U. N. P. supporters. He is calling a conference of many gazetted officers to come to the office of the S. P., Colombo, at 6 P.M. the next day, that is, the 27th. He is calling them on the 26th, the same day that this appeared in the “Observer”. There is 24 hours’ time for anybody in this Island to know that Mr. C. C. Dissanayake has called a conference of gazetted officers to come to the S. P., Colombo’s room on the 27th evening. That is a fixed date, a fixed conference, done openly so that anybody will know.

Having summoned this conference at the S. P., Colombo’s office for the evening of Saturday, the 27th “on the 27th morning”—again at page 8, last column—“Mr. C. C. Dissanayake met various gazetted officers of his Range, as well as others, at his office and gave them certain instructions”. Now his office is next to the I. G. P’s office. Hon. Members who have had occasion to visit the I. G. P. will know that above the tunnel at the Police headquarters, behind the old Prime Minister’s rooms, is the I. G. P’s office. Next to that is the D. I. G., C. C. Dissanayake’s office. Between the I. G. P’s office and D. I. G., C. C. Dissanayake’s office there is no door. There is a small arch and a small revolving half or quarter door. You can see what is happening in his room. Nothing illicit can take place in either room without one spying on the other. Possibly you can hear in one room what is said in the other, unless it is talked in whispers. So the chief conspirator summons a conference of various gazetted officers in his Range as well as others in his room next to the I. G. P’s room and confers with them on the 27th morning.

Now what does he confer on? This is the most important thing. Already operation “Runaway” is known

throughout the Island, because the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) mentioned it in the house, it is in HANSARD and in all the papers. And everybody—I presume the D. I. G., C. I. D. too—was aware of it, having read the papers, which he should.

On the 27th this is what he was discussing next to the I. G. P's room. He discussed that there was a plan to take over the Government some time after midnight that day. He discussed the arrest of the Navy Commander, Mr. Kadirgamar, who was given the code name "Commo". If the Navy Commander had retired to bed, it was to be "After Commo had roosted". He discussed the various times that they were to report, where police parties were to be in readiness, what strengths they should have to effect the arrests at the proper time. He discussed the code name for the whole operation, which was "Holdfast". When the arrest was made the Navy Commander was to be taken to Army Headquarters, and they should thereafter report to Queen's House. The pass word for admission to Army Headquarters that night was to be "Yathura". One of these officers was also required to send 15 armed motor cyclists to Torrington Square to be near the tar barrels by about 11 P.M. He was also required to have a covered lorry standing by. He was a very senior police officer at his office, and instructed him to contact a certain army officer and to arrange for both of them to be at the entrance to Army Headquarters by about midnight. He also met the gazetted police officers of Western Province (Central). He told them that an operation would be launched that night for the arrest of "leftists", "troublemakers" and "disruptive elements", and mentioned the names of certain persons to be arrested by them.

So, on the 27th morning, next to the I. G. P's room, the whole conspiracy was discussed. Every code word was used. The plan to arrest leftist trouble makers was mentioned. The people who were to go out and

arrest them were referred to, the places where army vehicles were to move about was mentioned—there was no secrecy, there was no closing of the little door that separates the I. G. P's room from the D. I. G.'s room. Nobody was kept at the door to prevent anybody from listening in. Everything was done in the open. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) has supplemented what is in this by saying that A. S. P. Ranasinghe was taken in by the D. I. G., C. I. D. to the I. G. P. The question of the arrest of the hon. Member for Kottawa (Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena) was mentioned on that occasion.

சி. பி. டி. டி. ஒக்ஸ்பர்டன் இயை.

(கிரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

He did not say that. That is not correct. That is not in the HANSARD.

சே. டி. டி. டி. ஒக்ஸ்பர்டன் இயை.

(கிரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I know what happened. It was mentioned to Mr. Dissanayake—

சி. பி. டி. டி. ஒக்ஸ்பர்டன் இயை.

(கிரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

That portion was not referred to by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota never mentioned that A. S. P. Ranasinghe indicated to the I. G. P., Mr. Abeyakoon, that Mr. Robert Gunawardena was to be arrested. He never mentioned that. He referred to something about *Nindagam*. But he did not mention the question of the arrest. The order he had to carry out for the arrest of the hon. Member for Kottawa, that was not mentioned by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota.

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The whole thing is there. Is it necessary for me to read that? I explained it more than once. Actually

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]
 what happened? The position was this. A. S. P. Ranasinghe was informed by Mr. C. C. Dissanayake that he should make arrangements for the arrest of the hon. Member for Kottawa. At that stage he enquired from the D. I. G., Mr. C. C. Dissanayake, whether it was in order. I think a problem of the Range arose. Mr. C. C. Dissanayake said it was all in order. Then he said: "I would like to see the I. G. P. because there are some other questions I wanted to ask about a function". Mr. C. C. Dissanayake himself told Mr. Ranasinghe "Yes, the I. G. P. is in the next room, we will go." They both went into the I. G. P's room. There Mr. Ranasinghe—this is the information I had—asked a question about the function first, not the question whether the order for the arrest was correct or not. The I. G. P. answered by saying: "You are all going to be busy. Therefore please cancel all these functions." That answer was given and Mr. Ranasinghe presumed that the order for arrests was in order. He did not further question that. So far as my information goes, he did not put any further question. He was satisfied and he went off.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මය.
 (තිල. ඥ. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)
 (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is not a fact which is in this White Paper. I am only going on what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) stated. The point is not whether he stated it or not. The point is that Mr. C. C. Dissanayake openly in the next room to that of the I. G. P's gave orders for the arrest of the hon. Member for Kottawa (Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena) and when the A. S. P. asked, "Does the I. G. P. know about it?" C. C. Dissanayake took him to the I. G. P's room. It is not material whether the I. G. P. was aware or not. But C. C. Dissanayake was not afraid to go to the I. G. P. with the police officer who questioned about the arrest.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මය.

(තිල. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)
 (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

May I be permitted to get a further explanation on this? Are you implying, insinuating that Mr. Abayakoon, the I. G. P., was aware of the order for the arrest of the hon. Member for Kottawa?

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මය.

(තිල. ඥ. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)
 (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මය.

(තිල. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)
 (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

No, I do not think so. If the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) knew that that was the position, he would have stated it in that way. He wanted only the inferences to be drawn from that. This is done for the purpose of minimising the offence of C. C. Dissanayake and saying, "If he had the order from Mr. Abeyakoon, then he had not committed any offence." This is a subtle method of defending the culprits and conspirators.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මය.

(තිල. ඥ. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)
 (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Then we come to the 27th evening.

ය. බී. වීරසේකර මය.

(තිල. ජ්‍ය. පී. වීරසේකර)
 (Mr. U. B. Weerasekara)

What about Ranasinghe?

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මය.

(තිල. ඥ. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)
 (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not know anything beyond that. I have no information about it. When I have information, I will disclose it—as I shall do in regard to some very important facts that I have. But as regard the Ranasinghe story, I do not know anything beyond what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota mentioned.

கி. பி. ஃபர். ஒக்ஸ்பர்டின மெ.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

I want you to state the position that the hon. Member for Yatiyantota took up—not the inference but what he said in the House.

சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்டின மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Thank you! I accept that.

Then we come to the 27th afternoon. Now, this conference of gazetted officers must have gone on for a considerable time—because, with all the disabilities of the police, I doubt very much whether they come to office before 9 in the morning—and having come to the office at 9 and discussed these various matters they must have gone on till 12 noon and gone home for lunch. At 6 P.M. on the 27th the gazetted officers again assembled. Where? At a conference summoned by Mr. C. C. Dissanayake the previous evening. Mr. C. C. Dissanayake is supposed to have come there a little later. This is what the statement says:

“Two other Gazetted Officers were also present, although not within Range I, on special instructions from Mr. C. C. Dissanayake. Mr. C. C. Dissanayake came to the conference a little late and dismissed the assembled officers in batches. He made some remarks about one of his senior officers having been tracked down by C. I. D. Inspectors. Two of the last officers to be dismissed were told by Mr. C. C. Dissanayake that they would be required to take armed police parties of specified strength from the Depot and to prevent the Army Commander, Major-General Wijekoon, and Air Vice-Marshal Barker from leaving their residence after 12.15 A.M. Another officer was detailed to surround the C.I.D. from about the same time.”

On the 26th the conference of the 27th was summoned. On the 27th morning there were conferences in C. C. Dissanayake's office, next to the I. G. P's office. It is stated that the first information of these events went to the D. I. G., C. I. D., at 12 noon. The White Paper says:

“At about noon on Saturday, the 27th of January Mr. S. A. Dissanayake, D.I.G., C.I.D., received information which led

him to suspect that there was a danger of a coup d'etat by certain police and army officers to overthrow the Government after midnight on the same day. He decided to verify his suspicions before reporting anything to the I.G.P., Mr. M. W. F. Abayakoon, and to the Hon. Prime Minister. The D.I.G., C.I.D., alerted his men and took necessary action immediately.”

Now, do the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) and the House know that Mr. S. A. Dissanayake, D. I. G., C. I. D., was playing golf on the 27th afternoon at the Havelock Golf Club with Mr. Hanzig from 2 P.M. till 6.30 P.M.—a semi-final match which he could have cancelled just as previously, during the Emergency, he cancelled a semi-final match because of the Emergency?

கி. பி. ஃபர். ஒக்ஸ்பர்டின மெ.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

But it only went on till 5 P.M.

சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்டின மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Well, say 5 P.M. then. The hon. Member for Avissawella knows more about golf than myself. From 2 P.M. till 5.30 P.M. or so he was playing golf.

சி. ஃபர். டி. பி. வர்தனாயக்க மெ.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

You said it was 6 P.M.

சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்டின மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

But, my dear man! from 12 noon he was aware of this conspiracy.

சி. ஃபர். டி. பி. வர்தனாயக்க மெ.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

You said that he was playing golf from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

பலவீகம் மொ.

(திரு. ஜயவிக்ரம)

(Mr. Jayewickreme)

That is immaterial. Listen to what is being said.

சே. ஃபர். பவல்டீன மொ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Two o'clock to five o'clock is enough for me. The chief man of the C. I. D.—the D. I. G.—who at noon (the word is here “non”) received information of this coup, went to the Havelock Golf Club after lunch—I did not clock the time—and played a golf match of more than nine holes with Mr. Hanzig, when he could have cancelled the match. He could have played on some other day! I am not saying he should not play golf, I am not saying he is guilty of an indiscretion; all I am saying is that from this White Paper and from the fact that he was playing golf the D. I. G., C. I. D., did not take seriously his knowledge of the fact that certain people were to be arrested. That is my charge. He did not take it seriously. If he knew about it, he took it as a routine matter, which did not prevent his playing his game of golf for two or three hours. Anything to say about it? I am not blaming hon. Members. Even the Members of the Cabinet did not know that he was playing golf, because if so, you would not put it like this. I ask the Hon. Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs; When the D. I. G. was playing golf till the match was over, do you say that at 12 noon he was aware of the biggest conspiracy in the whole world?

செ. சி. சமரவீர (பலவீகம் மொ.)

(கௌரவ எம். சமரவீர—உள்ளூராட்சி, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. Samaraweera—Minister of Local Government and Housing)

That might have been to lull the suspicions of the suspects?

பலவீகம் மொ.

(திரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

Solomon come to judgment!

சே. ஃபர். பவல்டீன மொ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

But the last sentence does not say “lull”. It says that the D. I. G., C. I. D. alerted his men—he did not lull his men—and took necessary action. That is a fact you must remember. That is a fact which you all did not know. I do not think anybody in this House knew that he was playing golf. That can be verified if you go to the Havelock Golf Club or if you ask Mr. Hanzig. They played golf for three or four hours during the time he had this information. That is not all, I will come out with some more.

Then, Sir, we come to the 5.15 event. The D. I. G., C. I. D. is playing golf. The I. G. P. is playing bridge, possibly putting in a drink or two at the Orient Club. I do not know who else he was playing bridge with, but it was somebody who was able to give certain information away of the conversation that the I. G. P. had with Mr. Kularatne. I hope Mr. Kularatne will make a statement in this House, or will he not?

கூலரத்ன மொ.

(திரு. கூலரத்ன)

(Mr. Kularatne)

Is it necessary?

சே. ஃபர். பவல்டீன மொ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

It is very necessary. I cannot see what more statement is necessary in this House than Mr. Kularatne's statement to whom, I must say, we owe something in this country for preventing this coup from taking place though his information may have put into trouble his own son-in-law. He could have easily gone to these conspirators and said, “Give this up my dear boys” because some of them

were his pupils. But he took the information to the right quarter, even though the I. G. P. was having a drink or two and playing a game of cards. He gave the information to the I.G.P. but what did the I.G.P. do? He continued his rubber! The D. I. G., C. I. D., continued his golf and the I. G. P. continued his rubber! And are you surprised that people plan coups against this Government? He just kept on playing his game of bridge.

He rung up, he says, the S. P., Colombo. Why did he not ring up the D. I. G., C. I. D.? But he first rang up the S. P., Colombo.

கனக சமரவீர

(கௌரவ சமரவீர)

(The Hon. Samaraweera)

He rang him up.

சீ. சி. டி. ஒன்வெர்லிங் மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Afterwards, after the S. P., Colombo, came. Then they rang up the D. I. G., C. I. D.

Now, Sir, it is 5.15 P.M., 6.15 P.M., 7 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the Minister of Finance comes into the scene. He has received information himself and the information he received was—that is outside this White Paper—of a military coup, not of a police coup. He contacts the I. G. P., gets him to his house and asks the I. G. P. to get the D. I. G., C. I. D., and for both of them to go at once to the Prime Minister and apprise her of the situation. Now the Prime Minister's house is next door to that of the Finance Minister's. It is only a 'hoo' shout away, as witnesses usually say, but the I. G. P. took 1½ hours to contact the Prime Minister—the slowest moving I. G. P. in the whole world!

At about 8.30 P.M. the I. G. P., the D. I. G., C. I. D., and Mr. Bandaranaike met the Prime Minister at "Temple Trees" and informed her of what each of them had heard of the planned coup. Then only did things begin to move, then only you

see quick action being taken. But from 12 noon till 8.30 P.M.—quite rightly the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was worried because he was one of those to be arrested, and quite rightly the Member for Avissawella is worried, I can understand, because if this coup had succeeded he may not be in the land of the living.

சி. சி. டி. ஒன்வெர்லிங் மெ.

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

And so many others.

சீ. சி. டி. ஒன்வெர்லிங் மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

And so many others. Though he and the Member for Kottawa are our political opponents yet this House will be a sad place if both of them are not there.

சி. சி. டி. ஒன்வெர்லிங் மெ.

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

We are very thankful to the U. N. P.

சீ. சி. டி. ஒன்வெர்லிங் மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Surely you can appreciate that? Somebody is at fault, not the conspirators. From 12 noon till 8.30 P.M. not one step is taken to stop this conspiracy. That is my charge, either it was callous indifference or it was purposeful indifference.

வேலுநாதன்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

It was like Drake playing a game of bowls.

சீ. சி. டி. ஒன்வெர்லிங் மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

No. Drake said he had plenty of time to singe the Spanish King's beard. But that is not so here, either it was done deliberately or it

[පළ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.]

was done through crass inefficiency and those who are guilty should not be kept in office.

Then we know what happened after that, how the S. P., Colombo, was got down and various steps were taken.

There is one other matter which I want to mention. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota said that he feels that the arrest of trade union leaders, the Leftist leaders, was part of directions issued by the Inspector-General of Police.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

No; that was not admitted.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am saying that he said so.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

He never said anything of that sort. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota never said that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(දොරොස් ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is the inference I drew.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

But you never stated it in so many words; you left room—

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I can draw the inference.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Naturally, if he does not deny it.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I want the inference drawn that the arrest of the Leftist leaders was sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police; he wanted that inference drawn.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

The Government says, "no."

ආර්. සමරවීර

(දෙශපාල සමරවීර)

(The Hon. Samaraweera)

The Government did not admit it.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Your original statement said that the coup was to arrest Ministers in Colombo, political leaders in Colombo and trade union leaders in Colombo. In the second Radio statement you omitted trade union leaders. Who then ordered the arrest of Mr. Neal de Alwis in Baddegama? Who wanted the arrest of the hon. Member for Kottawa? And who wanted the arrest of all these people mentioned on page 9 of the document? The Statement goes on to say:

There is a great deal of material to show that in many of the police stations under the authority of the officers to whom Mr. C. C. Dissanayake had given instructions, everything was in readiness to carry into immediate effect the execution of the coup on receiving a message."

There was a great deal of material to show that all the Police Stations were ready. What are they?

At Mirihana Police Station, men were standing by on duty from 11 P.M. onwards on 27.1.62 till the following morning at Kohuwela, the Sub-Inspector was on stand-by duty at the station with seven men till morning. At the Mount Lavinia Police Station, an Inspector was ordered to check on the movements of a certain Government M. P. and the tanks of all police vehicles were filled with petrol and required to stand by at 11 P.M. In many

other stations parties of men were on stand-by duty until shortly after midnight. In the Homagama district, in six of the seven stations, police parties on stand-by were armed and ready for special duty. In several Colombo Division police stations special instructions were issued to the officers in charge to have large bodies of men armed and ready to go out that night.

So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, what I am saying is that, according to this document, in police stations outside Colombo, in areas like Mirihana, Mount Lavinia, Kohuwela, Baddegama, where Leftist leaders lived police officers were in readiness for the purpose of arresting Leftist leaders, on instructions given, quite openly, by Mr. C. C. D'ssanayake, from the room next to the I.G.P.'s room and decided at a conference on the 26th and 27th morning and on 27th evening, at the S. P. Colombo's office. When the facts were brought to the notice of the S. P., C.I.D., at 12 noon he kept on playing golf. Four or five hours after that the D.I.G., C.I.D. drew the attention of the I.G.P., at 5.15 P.M., but nothing was brought to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister till 8.30 P.M. The inference is drawn that the I.G.P. and the D.I.G., C.I.D., were not taking this information seriously because they were official orders. That is the inference to be drawn.

Now, what part does the Hon. Minister of Finance play in this? Two weeks before this incident it was stated at a golf club,—I have the name of the informant and the names of those who were present—a friend of the Hon. Minister of Finance took a bet that Mr. Felix Dias would be the dictator of this country that he has all picked men in key positions, including Mr. Rajan Kadirgamar, in Radio Ceylon, and that he has only to press the button and two hundred picked men will get going and the leftists and all his political opponents will be out. This was openly stated at a golf club.

ජෝර්ජ් රාජපක්ෂ මය. (මුදල් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාපිලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(තිரு. ஜே. ராஜபக்ஷ—நிதியமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. George Rajapaksa—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance)

Who said that?

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මය.

(තිரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I got the name of the person.

බැ. සමරවිර

(கௌரவ சமரவீர)

(The Hon. Samaraweera)

From what are you reading?

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මය.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

These are my notes.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මය.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Give the name of the person.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මය.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

If I give my notes I cannot make my speech.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මය.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Give the name of the informant.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මය.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

As the hon. Member for Yatiyan-tota (Dr. N. M. Perera) said, if I give the name I will not get any further information.

බැ. පී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

What golf club was that?

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will give the name of the informant if the Hon. Minister of Finance will give me the name of the informant who mentioned Mr. Dudley Senanayake's name. Why do you not do that.

ජේ. පී. ඔබේසේකර මයා. (සෞඛ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(තිரு. ஜே. பி. ஒபயசேக்கர—சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. J. P. Obeyesekere—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health)

It was mentioned—Mr. Sidney de Zoysa.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

He mentioned the names.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

No, he did not. [Interruption.] What he said was that a police officer whose statement was recorded said that he had been told—Who is that police officer?

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

He mentioned the names of Mr. Sidney de Zoysa and Mr. C. C. Dissanayake.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Have you joined the Government?

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

You do not follow any of these things.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

No. He said, a police officer.

ඔබේසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. ஒபயசேக்கர)
(Mr. Obeyesekere)

The names were mentioned on the Floor of this House.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)
(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

Order, please! The hon. First Member for Colombo South (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene) is not bound to divulge the name.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

On column 1174 of HANSARD of Tuesday, February 13—that is yesterday—it is reported:

“You want him named? Very good! Mr. Sidney de Zoysa and Mr. C. C. Dissanayake—” [Interruption.]

ජෝර්ජ් රාජපක්‍ෂ මයා.

(திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் ராஜபக்ஷ)
(Mr. George Rajapaksa)

Come out with it!

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will stand by my word. But that is not correct.

ජෝර්ජ් රාජපක්‍ෂ මයා.

(திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் ராஜபக்ஷ)
(Mr. George Rajapaksa)

That is correct. It is so reported in the HANSARD.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

May I read this? What the Hon. Minister of Finance said was that a police officer whose statement was recorded said that he had been told

by one of the leaders of the coup that Sir John Kotelawala and Mr. Dudley Senanayake were in the know of the plan to overthrow the Government. The people he mentioned are the leaders of the coup. Who is the police officer then ?

නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා

(පிரතිප් සපාභායකර්)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

Will the hon. Member get on to another point now ?

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Read the HANSARD. You are reading the White Paper.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

What a good thing you are not a lawyer :

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

When you want to read you can read, but you want to hide that.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

The point is that the Hon. Minister of Finance did not mention the name of the police officer who said that Mr. Sidney de Zoysa told him.

රු. සමරවීර

(කෙනරව සමරවීර)

(The Hon. Samaraweera)

That is a matter of evidence. As a lawyer you must know that you cannot disclose the name of an informant like that. [Interruption.]

නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා

(පிரතිප් සපාභායකර්)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

The hon. Member can go on now.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

When the House settles down I will explain that again

Sidney de Zoysa's statement has not yet been recorded. C. C. Dissanayake's statement has not yet been recorded.

රු. සමරවීර

(කෙනරව සමරවීර)

(The Hon. Samaraweera)

It has been recorded.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Is that so ? I wanted to find that out. You say his statement has been recorded ?

රු. සමරවීර

(කෙනරව සමරවීර)

(The Hon. Samaraweera)

That is my information.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

C. C. Dissanayake has stated, when he was questioned : " Do not ask me, ask the I. G. P. who gave these orders." I want that on record.

Therefore, on the statement made by the hon Member for Yatiyantota, (Dr. N. M. Perera), from the manner in which this inquiry has been conducted, from the negligence of certain officials, I am entitled to presume that the attempt to arrest certain people outside Colombo—I will leave " inside Colombo " for the official coup—was part of a prepared plan by certain Members of this Government, and that is supported by certain other facts in this document. At page 10 we are told :

" Acting on his instructions, these officers in the Training School sent ladders and ammunitions to Colombo on the 27th January, but they did not send arms or men. On the 26th, two of these officers saw Mr. Sidney de Zoysa twice in Colombo, at Mr. de Zoysa's flat near the

[சே. ஈர். சலவீரன மை.]

Empire Theatre, and were instructed to come the following night armed and ready with a party of men to take part in the coup."

This is important :

"One of them was given some letters forged in his presence, for delivery"

Now, what were the letters forged ?
What were the names forged ?

ஒரு மெத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க—
ஐதேன டா ஸாஸ்காநிக கபயுது பிபிரெ
ஈமேதி

(கௌரவ மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க—
கைத்தொழில், உள்நாட்டு, கலாச்சார விவகார
அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Maithripala Senanayake—
Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs)

We cannot answer those questions here.

சே. ஈர். சலவீரன மை.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am only asking a rhetorical question. But the letters forged were the letters on which Mr. Neal de Alwis was arrested. One of the letters was addressed to Mr. V. E. Perera, S. P., Southern Province (West). The officer was going down that very night to meet Mr. V. E. Perera and Mr. David Thambyah, S. P., Southern Province (East). The statement says :

"One of the things that Mr. V. E. Perera had to attend to on the night of 27th January was the arrest of Mr. Neal de Alwis, M.P. for Baddegama."

I understand that the case of some of these officers is that the letters contained the signature of the I. G. P.

கி. பி. ஈர். ஜனவீரன மை.

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Forged.

சே. ஈர். சலவீரன மை.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Which are said to be forged. Therefore we are not going to start a defence of anybody who is going to be charged. That is not my purpose at all. I am not defending Mr. C. C. Dissanayake. I have not met him since the ill-fated march to Kandy when the bold and noble member for Gampaha (Mr. S. D. Bandarnayake) slept on the road.

மெத்திரிபால சேனாயக்கன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)
(Dr. Naganathan)

Rolled in the dust.

சே. ஈர். சலவீரன மை.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Mr. C. C. Dissanayake and Mr. Sidney de Zoysa were those who took the part of the Government and prevented our march. I have not met him since then—5 years or 4 years ago. It is not his defence that I am concerned with. I am trying to show that the Hon. Minister of Finance and certain of his friends had a plan to create a dictatorship in this country. That is my charge. That is what I am saying. He had plans to arrest the Hon. Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs and the Hon. Leader of the House.

ஒரு மன்றிவரையன்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

No! No!

ஒரு ஸமரவீர

(கௌரவ சமரவீர)
(The Hon. Samaraweera)

Prove it. You must be knowing it. You must have been in league with him.

சே. ஈர். சலவீரன மை.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am going to prove it.

[சே. ஈர். சுவர்தின மெ.]
might get into his head the idea "I must be the Prime Minister of this country".

ஒரு ஓலெர்தின

(கெளரவ இலங்கரதன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

Very unfair.

சே. ஈர். சுவர்தின மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not care about the means that I adopt.

He has put his stooges, men without briefs, Advocate H. D. Perera into the Income Tax Board of Review, he has put Mr. E. R. S. R. Coomaraswamy another briefless Barrister into various corporations, he has put Mr. Rafeek—

ஒரு மன்திரெரெனெ

(கெளரவ அங்ககத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

No! No!

ஈவர்தின மெல்தின ஈர். டி சில்வா

(டொக்டர் கெளரவின் ஆர். டி சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

He is not a brief-less Barrister.

சே. ஈர். சுவர்தின மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is compared to you. Mr. Eric LaBrooy another similar person—
[Interruption]. By putting these men into various Boards he is attempting to fill various posts with his friends and allies for the purpose of creating a group of men whom he can have at his command the day he wants to establish a dictatorship. It may be something of which, I am sorry to say, you hon. Members of the Government may not be aware. I am saying this for an important purpose. I am saying this because this document further states that the investigation is being conducted by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs. That is why I am saying this.

Under our Criminal Procedure Code every offence must be investigated by a police officer or an inquirer specially nominated for that purpose. That is the law of the land. That law of the land has not yet been upset. It may be that you may subvert the law of the land tomorrow. You may say that an inquiry by a politician is a legal process. But the law of the land when these offences were committed, when you carried on your inquiry, was that under the Criminal Procedure Code certain people, and certain people alone, can hold an inquiry into offences. No Minister has the power to do so, much less a Minister about whom it may be inferred that he will be an important witness at this inquiry, about whom allegations may be made by some of the accused that they acted on instructions given by police officers under his control and management. Surely you can see the force of that argument?

The offence with which these men are to be charged is, under the Penal Code, according to the law today, punishable with twenty years rigorous imprisonment. You may even change the law tomorrow to make it death. Your life is precious; so is theirs. The hon. Member for Gampaha (Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake) said: "Hang all these 29 men". Whether they are innocent or not, whether they are guilty or not—

ஒரு ஓலெர்தின

(கெளரவ இலங்கரதன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

We are not going to be as unreasonable as you were.

சே. ஈர். சுவர்தின மெ.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

Your Member, the hon. Member for Gampaha, said so publicly in this House. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice said: "Hang them and shoot them". The twenty-nine were mentioned.

ලද මෙවැනි පළ සේනානායක (කර්
මාත්, සවදේග හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු
පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(කෙළරාව මාමත්තිරිපාල ජෙනරායක—
කෙත්තොழිල්ල, දඳුනාඳු, කලාච්ඡාර විවකාර
අමාත්‍ය)

(The Hon. Maithripala Senanayake—
Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural
Affairs)

What he said was that the punish-
ment for this offence should be
death.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මහ.

(ති. උ. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I was in this House when it was
mentioned. The hon. Member for
Gampaha said, "twenty-nine men".
Of course, you may say that the
punishment for the offence must be
death, but you say that every man
whom you have taken in as a suspect
must be punished, every man who is
there on evidence taken by a person
who is not authorized to take
evidence by the law, a person against
whom allegations have been made not
only by me but by the hon. Member
for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera),
a person who might be a witness and
who, if the allegations made by some
of these men are true, should be a
co-accused—I make that charge—a
co-accused in the case! It may be
unpleasant for you to hear it, but
these unpleasant things must be said,
for lives of men are at stake. And
whether it is your whole party that
shouts against me or the whole coun-
try, my duty must be performed in
this House.

I am not afraid to charge the Hon.
Minister of Finance with attempting
to subvert the political institutions of
this country with a little bit of
totalitarianism, getting that article of
Mr. C. E. P. Jayasuriya published in
the papers and trying to create the
atmosphere for a dictatorship. I am
not afraid to make that charge. Hon.
Members are returned to this
House by the people, not to support
everything that a Government does ;
we are sent here, not to oppose
everything that a Government does.

But it is my duty, whatever the
consequences, to tell what I think in
this House, not on behalf of the 29
men—I do not care what happens to
them, but they are my citizens, they
are my voters, they are fellow
colleagues of ours—it is my duty to
see that they get a fair trial, a just
trial, not a trial by a man who, as I
said before, might be a co-conspirator,
with them, might be a co-accused
with them, and certainly will be a
most important witness if their trial
is to be a legal trial—[*Interruption.*]
All shout at me because I am saying
this. That shows that you have got
no knowledge of political and human
understanding.

I make that statement therefore
before I sit down, that our party,
whatever charge you may make
against them of being reactionary,
has seen to it that men in this coun-
try do get but a fair trial. Give
these men a fair trial—[*Inter-
ruption.*] Give them a trial which
is out of political interference. You
are trying to interfere with the
course of justice, you are trying to
select your judges to hear this case.
Politicians are those who take down
evidence. We know that the Minis-
ter of Finance, or if you wish, the
Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of Defence, was questioning
witnesses. How can he do that?
What law gives him the power to do
so? He says so in his statement.
What law passed by this House gives
him power to sit in judgment over his
fellow-beings, to question them?
The whole trial of yours will be
illegal. That is what you are doing.

If people have committed a cons-
piracy and the courts find them
guilty—we are not opposed to the
hanging of Buddharakita, we are not
opposed to the hanging of Somarama,
if they are found guilty. Not one of
us has been a witness in that case
though you tried hard to make us. If
these men have done these things,
hold them guilty in a court of law.
Why are you getting so excited?
Why are you getting so alarmed that
these 29 men may get off? Surely
they will not get off if your case is

[சே. ஶரீ. சலவீரன மல.]

true? If your case is not true, they must get off. Do you want to hang them even if they are innocent?

செ. மன்த்ரிவீர

(கெளரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Hon. Members)

No, no!

சே. ஶரீ. சலவீரன மல.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

We and you then agree. You want a fair trial. We want a fair trial. See to it that political men who may have had something to do with some of the events that took place that day do not have a part in the process. There may have been one coup. There may have been two coups. There may have been an attempt to arrest political leaders quite legally by the police administration with instructions from the Minister of Finance. There may have been an attempt by certain military men to cash in on that and perform their fell task. All these are matters that are to be investigated. You cannot investigate them. You are the men who are to be dealt with. These are the men who are to be dealt with. You have no right to investigate, to question them. Those men will stand before the bar of the people of this country in time to come and point an accusing finger at you and say, "Our blood shall be on your hands, on your children's hands." Give them a fair trial. Act legally. Act justly. And then the people of this country will stand by you against any conspirators who seek to destroy a democratic and elected Government. That is what I say. We are not for any conspirators at all.

Therefore, hon. Members, I have taken all this time. If you have got hurt at anything I have said, I am sorry.

செ. மன்த்ரிவீரன

(கெளரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Before you finish, please tell us the name—

சே. ஶரீ. சலவீரன மல.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am sorry if I said anything to hurt anybody. I am not saying anything against any Member of this House, but the Minister of Finance, I do charge him, for his past speeches, for his past actions, for the various attempts made to destroy the democratic process. He has got the mentality of a dictator in him. Unless you curb him in your party the day will come when he will assume that power and as the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) said with his army might take control of these democratic processes into his hand and destroy Parliamentary democracy. It is our chance, our opportunity, to protect those institutions; and you are not going to protect them by being the accusers, by being the investigators and by giving the men who you think are guilty of these acts an unfair and unjust trial. That is my plea to you, and I thank you for listening to me.

ஶ. ன. 6.55

சி. பி. ஶரீ. குணவர்தன மல.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

I wish to speak a few words in this Debate. I listened very carefully to all the speeches that were made in regard to the foiled coup. I listened very carefully to the speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Parliamentary Secretary for Defence and External Affairs. I read the paper which was given a name by the hon. First Member for Colombo South (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene). He called it a "White Paper". I suppose we have to copy even that from the country of which he thinks Ceylon is still a bit. I listened to the other speeches. I listened very carefully to every word that fell from the lips of the hon. First Member for Colombo South. I must say that he made a very clever, subtle and impressive defence of the conspirators in this case.

This conspiracy was to be implemented in the early hours of the 28th morning, that is, after midnight of

27th January. I myself heard one of the sirens because I was seated in my verandah at my residence till about 1.10 that morning. I saw with my own eyes some of the motor cyclists going. The coup was on! But, fortunately, some information had leaked out from some of the important participators as early, I think, as 10.30 in the morning of the 27th. You will see from this statement that at 12 noon Mr. S. A. Dissanayake, D. I. G., C. I. D., was working on this, on information he had received. He did not receive all the information but he had received a piece of information, I understand, at about 10.30 that morning and he was working on it. And being a good police hound, I understand that he had gathered a certain amount of information and placed that at the disposal of the Government.

Then we must be very thankful to the hon. Member for Ambalangoda (Mr. P. de S. Kularatne)—he was my teacher—for the information that he placed at the disposal of the Government. His son-in-law, Mr. Stanley Senanayake, S. P., Colombo, placed very important information at the disposal of the Government. His brother, Lionel Senanayake, too, placed very important information before the Government and, I understand, gave a fairly full scheme of the conspirators.

Later in the evening someone from military headquarters had placed important information at the disposal of the Minister of Finance. We got in touch with the I. G. P. I understand. But, of course, I know Mr. Abayakoon well; we were classmates from our eleventh year till we reached the junior. He was a good boy. He was a good public servant, honest, conscientious, but he is not a policeman. Mr. Abayakoon thinks that the size of a holding, land, does not alter even in five years; that the boundaries remain more or less the same. As a Settlement Officer he was certainly a good officer—settlement of land on villagers. But the head of the Police Force requires a different type of man. He must not

only be a good, conscientious, administrator but a police hound. You cannot get hold of people of the type of Mr. Sidney de Zoysa and others associated with him like Kitto unless you have in the police men who know the tricks of the trade for ten or twenty years.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

Order, please! Mr. Speaker will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා මූලසහයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, කථනායකතුමා මූලසනාරුව විය.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මහ.

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawerdena)

He was a good officer. I have nothing against him. He was a good public servant, loyal to any Government in office whether it be the U. N. P. or the S. L. F. P. or the M. E. P. He will be a loyal servant of the Government but when events move fast, when there is a coup on, when the conspirators do not move along known channels, it is necessary to have people who have experience of these things. So he thought a game of bridge was more important than the coup. I blame the U. N. P. for that, because the U. N. P. thinks that a whisky and soda and a game of bridge are more important than attending to important matters. I do not blame Mr. Abayakoon. He was only a victim of circumstances. He was a product of *thuppahi* culture. [Interruption]. Please do not interrupt. This is a very grave situation, and a very important matter is being discussed. This is not the time for levity. We can have that at some other time. Let us face the situation in which the country is placed, in which the people are placed.

I think I am not a person who was either a midwife or an obstetrician at the birth of this Government. There are others who were midwives, who were obstetricians, well-wishers, when this Government was formed.

[ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ඉන්ටර්මින මය.]

But I was not. And I have been one of the sternest critics of this Government, but I have not hesitated to support measures that this Government brings when I consider those measures are in the interests of the people. I have done that also, whether it be the Paddy Lands (Amending) Act or the People's Bank Bill or the Insurance Corporation Bill or the Oil Corporation Bill or the Schools take-over Bill, I have not hesitated to be with the Government when the United National Party was behind the Catholics, urging them to resist. We were with the Government, because that too was a very critical stage. We were with the Government and, I think, that this too is an important crisis you are facing, the country is facing and the people are facing. And so far as myself and my Party are concerned we propose to give every possible assistance as we stated. It did not take us long. We have a definite outlook on things. It does not take us weeks to arrive at decisions to assess a situation.

On the 30th we issued to the press an assessment of the situation and our attitude and I did not hesitate for a moment in characterising this coup as a reactionary coup for the restoration of the old vested interests, local and foreign, under the patronage of the United National Party. I do not hesitate to repeat that either in this House or anywhere in this Island even before a firing squad. I will prove that with chapter and verse.

So far as this coup is concerned it has not been a new one, this is only a variation of the old. I will read to you not lengthy quotations but certain extracts which might be important.

On the 21st of November, 1958, there was a Motion of No-confidence in the Government against the extension of the Emergency during the dark days of 1958, I made the following remarks. I propose to read one or two short extracts. This is what I said :

"Let me add at this stage that a highly placed police officer who was not here suddenly returned from England and from the day he came we have had trouble. I am making a request to you to remove that police officer if you want this Government to continue."—

I was addressing the Prime Minister. I was then in the Government Front Benches.

"From the day that that police officer returned to this island it was a question of intrigue and planning to upset this Government. He considers himself to be one of those men who want to rule this country. He started intriguing and planning and brought about disunity among the higher ranks of the Police Force."

He was responsible for bringing about largely disunity in the higher ranks of the police force among the D. I. Gs and S. Ps. That is one of the reasons why so many good men have left the force in addition to the rotten ones.

"I say that without any fear of contradiction because I can adduce facts in support of what I say. I have brought these matters to the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister and some other Hon. Ministers more than once, I can confess.

Then he tried to get himself appointed as the Inspector-General of Police. I know the present Inspector-General of Police is a good gentleman . . ."

I do not want to comment on that because he is no longer in the Police Force—Mr. Osmund de Silva.

Then I went on to say :

"This gentleman, a few days after he returned, started getting round him Army officers and Naval officers. The only person he could not find was a Mirza at that time."

A Military dictatorship had been set up in Pakistan. When the Military dictatorship was first set up, they had Mirza at the head. They did not allow Mirza to remain very long.

"Though there are some who are willing to offer themselves as Mirzas, after the recent developments in Pakistan they know that an Ayub Khan always follows a Mirza and they are therefore unwilling to offer themselves as a Mirza. This police officer probably wants to be the Ayub Khan of Ceylon.

Wherever this police officer went during the Emergency there was trouble. People were thrashed; Buddhist priests were turned out of their temples. In

Kataragama the Buddhist priest was driven from the temple a few hours after this man visited Kataragama. Wherever this officer went, there was an attack by the police on the people after he left. But he controls everything."

Then I went on to say in column 1994—as I said before I do not want to read the entire passage!

"I agree with the Leader of the Opposition."

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) was the Leader of the Opposition then.

"The continuance of the Emergency has made some men in the Services, in the Police Force, generally honest men who were doing a good job of work, to be removed from their positions of power due to the intrigues of this man. The chief of the C. I. D. Section has been removed and a stooge of this police officer placed there so that the Hon. Prime Minister can always be made to believe cooked up news, because it is the C. I. D. chief who prepares the news, prepares an estimate of the situation."

At that time, the present D.I.G., C.I.D., Mr. S. A. Dissanayake was the C.I.D. officer. This police officer saw to it that, because of the influence he built up in the Cabinet—his brother was a member of the Cabinet, the then Finance Minister—there were others who supported him, the Leader of the House, then Minister of Lands and Land Development; I do not want to name others, there may be others—he got rid of Mr. S. A. Dissanayake as D.I.G., C.I.D. and put in one of his stooges, Pate, who has gone to Australia now.

That is how the trouble started. From that time on, what happened? Mr. S. A. Dissanayake submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister after that Debate. Mr. Sidney de Zoysa saw that memorandum. Because of the influence he wielded over the Prime Minister and his wife, the present Prime Minister—he was a constant visitor both morning and evening at Rosmead Place—he was able to get rid of S. A. Dissanayake and put in this stooge, Pate.

The investigation regarding the assassination of the Prime Minister was virtually in charge of Mr. Sidney

de Zoysa. That is the reason why it was so unsatisfactory. I was just telling the hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake) about it. [Interruption.] I want to say this: On the 1st of February I attended that meeting of Leaders of Groups and I was not in favour of an early meeting of the House.

வேலையாச்சி சிவசாமிநாதன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Shame!

கி. பி. டி. டி. குணவர்தன மஹி

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Why? This House cannot help very much in tracking down the culprits. Let the investigation proceed. I was not in favour of an early meeting. That was the position then. I say that openly and I will go to any village in the country and tell the people that I did that in the interests of the country.

We come here and air our theories to the officers who are in charge of the investigation. How can you? They cannot without prejudice decide on the facts placed before them or the facts that are brought to them by various witnesses.

கி. பி. டி. டி. சே. சேனவிரத்ன மஹி. (மகிமம்)

(திரு. சி. பி. ஜே. செனவிரத்ன—மஹியங்கனை)

(Mr. C. P. J. Seneviratne—Mahiyangana)

But you air your prejudice.

கி. பி. டி. டி. குணவர்தன மஹி

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

You please sit down! I do not want anyone to interrupt me.

ஸ்டான்லி திலகரத்ன மஹி. (கோட்டி)

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலகரத்ன—கோட்டே)

(Mr. Stanley Tilekeratne—Kotte)

He is also a captain.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(සී. ඊ. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

I have seen these captains on the retired list, too many of them !

I was saying that I was against an early meeting of the House because I wanted the investigation to proceed. Those who were in charge of the investigation, Mr. S. A. Dissanayake and Mr. John Attygalle, are good policemen from what I know of them. They are like blood hounds, when you place the facts they get to the point; they have no politics so far as I know; and it is important to see that you do not prejudice their investigation. Let them go and get all the facts possible, and I think the Hon. Minister of Finance (the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs) has not prevented them from doing it—I hope he has not.

That is the reason why I was again an early meeting of the House. I said we are meeting on the 13th, that was our normal meeting and by that time at least the preliminary investigation could be completed. And the Minister in charge of it—the Hon. Prime Minister is not here—the person who is in charge of the Police External Affairs and Defence, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, would be able to place a report before this House.

So far as I am concerned I am not saying that everybody here is guilty. Nor am I saying that everybody here is innocent. My own personal view is that a good many of them must be guilty. There must be some innocent people, who are not guilty. I will not say anything more than that.

He has done a good job. There is no doubt about that. Whatever the hon. First Member for Colombo South (Mr J. R. Jayewardena) may say, I know these people who are impartial, who only wish for fair play, justice and all that—I know your justice, I know your fair play. Are you not the people who

were responsible for transferring Mr. Skandarajah, the Colombo Magistrate, to Matara because of his fearless judgment in the Kelaniya Temple case? They come now to teach us, to tell us of fair play and justice. We have had it too long from the U. N. P. I am not enamoured of their fair play and their justice. You made a good speech in defence of the conspirators, but we are not enamoured of, we are not going to be influenced by, that sort of thing.

I want to read another passage. Much has been made of that utterance of the Hon. Minister of Finance, "a little bit of totalitarianism." I do not blame him. I think he was foolish; he should not have uttered it. Sometimes it is best not to utter things even when you know them to be the truth. That is my experience. People are trying to read into what is contained in those words. Evidently our Friend is frustrated himself, as Minister of Finance. He wants to get things done, but he sees that the public services are not moving as he wants, fast enough. He wants to get rid of corruption and he wants the administration to function efficiently, and he is frustrated. But if he had more experience as a politician he would not have uttered those words. Those are words I do not utter—not that I do not believe in some of these things.

The hon. First Member for Colombo South (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene) read a long rigmarole here, written by one C. E. P. Jayasuriya. Are you sure that that letter was not prepared and planted by the conspirators at Lake House for the purpose of fathering the coup d'état on the Hon. Minister of Finance, if there was one? Are you sure that C. E. P. Jayasuriya is with the Hon. Minister of Finance? Could it not be rather that he was with the grand old man at Queen's House? The lady is not there now. I do not know whether she visits the place still.

When the hon. First Member for Colombo South (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene) makes remarks of this nature you have to take them with a pinch of salt. I am not sure that this was not engineered by Lake House, that Lake House was not aware of this coup d'etat and sought to father it on the Hon. Minister of Finance, that they did not get this particular letter published in their press. It was an important article; it should have appeared as an article, but it appeared as a letter. The whole rigmarole was there: it is worth investigating.

As soon as the conspiracy took place we issued a statement, and I believe on the 30th or the 31st—I am not sure of the date—I phoned up the Hon. Minister of Finance. I visited him later and asked him about the situation. I asked him whether the country was still in danger and whether adequate steps had been taken. He told me that I was also one who was to be shot soon after I was taken into custody. Well, it does not matter, an old man like myself who has lived a full life; I can afford to depart from this world. But at least the younger men must live, and we are anxious that steps should be taken to rid this country of gunmen of this type.

After the assassination of the late Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike I used these words in this House, on 20th October, 1959:

“Investigations will reveal that the leaders of that movement who tried to isolate the Prime Minister from the progressive elements of this country are the conspirators behind the assassin. We are interested in a full inquiry into the facts of this case and we are also interested in seeing that the culprits are brought to book as early as possible. This new element that has entered the political life of this country must be rooted out. Violent assassination, individual terrorism, must be rooted out, and they can be rooted out not by protecting vested interests, reactionaries, obscurantists and the dark forces responsible for the assassination but by putting an end to those forces.”

That is what I said. I made a 15-minute speech on that occasion. Paying my tribute to the late Prime

Minister I used those words. Again on the 25th of August last year I said this:

A Deputy Inspector-General of Police who was retired, a friend of my hon. Friend the Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake), who was promoted to the rank of Permanent Secretary, is functioning today as a private detective agency fully armed. I would like to know how he gets on. His agency transports cash under armed guards to estates and other business houses outside Colombo. I would like to know from the Inspector-General of Police and from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary from whom he has obtained permission to employ gunmen for the purpose of protecting the transport of cash. Who has given him authority? Has the Hon. Prime Minister given him the authority to do that? Has the Hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs given him authority to operate in that capacity of a private detective agency with armed gunmen? These are matters that should be looked into.—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th August, 1961, Vol. 44, c. 462 and 463.]

Then I went on:

last year the necessity for re-organizing the Army, Navy, the Air Force and the Police. I am glad that at least one person who should not have been in the Navy is out of it, Mr. Royce de Mel, or rather the Rear-Admiral. His activities during the last few years has resulted in making the Navy inefficient and in the expenditure of enormous sums of money without any benefit to this country. These are charges that should properly be brought against him if a proper investigation is made into his activities during the time he was in charge of the Navy.

I understand he is being defended by an able Advocate, an ex-Minister of Finance, a brother of Mr. Sidney de Zoysa in the investigation in the Navy—the investigations into the smuggling activities of the Navy. I have several other things. I do not want to mention everything.

That is why since 1956 we have been trying to impress on the Government of the late Prime Minister and the present Government the necessity for re-organizing these armed services and the Police, if we are to have real independence, if the victories we scored in 1956 are to be enjoyed by driving out these *thuppahi*-culture men. There is no other word for it. I know there is a Goanese friend of mine who is angry with me because I used the word *thuppahi*. I did not

දශක இரட்டி. இரட்டி காலம் நீண்ட பழவி காரணம் மீண்டும் இவ் மூன்று 12 மீ காலம்
 ரூ. 32.00. சீர்திருத்தப் பின்பு காலம் மூன்று ரூ. 35.00. மூன்று மீ காலம் காலம்
 பின்பு மூன்று 30 மீ. மூன்று மீ காலம் 45 மீ. இரட்டி, காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம், மூன்று மீ
 காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம்

1962

சந்தா : பணம் கொடுத்த தேதியை யடுத்துவரும் மாதம் தொடக்கம் 12 மாதத்துக்கு
 ரூபா 32.00 (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 35.00). 6 மாதத்துக்கு அவரக்கட்டணம்
 தனிப்பிரதி சதம் 30 ; தபால்மூலம் 45 சதம். முற்பணமாக அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டு அலுவலக
 வகை அத்தியட்சரிடம் (த. பெ. 500, அரசாங்க கருமகம், கொழும்பு 1) செலுத்தலாம்.

1962

Subscriptions : 12 months commencing from month following date of payment
 Rs. 32.00 (uncorrected copies Rs. 35.00). Half rates for 6 months. Each part
 30 cents, by post 45 cents, payable in advance to the SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT
 PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, P. O. Box 500, Colombo 1

1962

காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம்
 காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம் மூன்று மீ காலம்

இலங்கை, வாஸ்துச்சேனை சலுகை பெறும் மிலை கோப்புவேலை உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட
 காலத்தில், இலங்கை அரசாங்க அச்சுத்திறு பதிப்பிக்கப்பெற்றது

Printed at the Government Press, Ceylon, on paper manufactured at the
 Eastern Paper Mills Corporation, Valsichchenai, Ceylon.