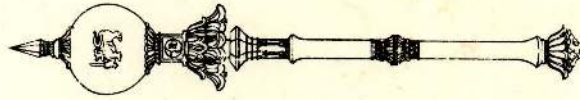


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(හැන්සාඩ්)

නිල වාර්තාව  
(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

## අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

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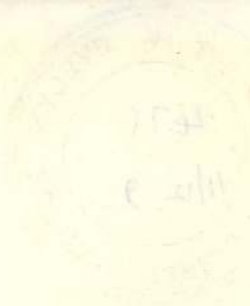
විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1986 [එකොළොස් වන වෙන් කළ දිනය] :

[ශීර්ෂය 48 (විදේශ කටයුතු) : ශීර්ෂය 178 (පොල් කර්මාන්ත) ] කාරක සභාවේදී  
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# சுருதி ஸ்ரீமத்திரயம்

(மேலாம்)

மேலாம் சூரி

(மேலாம் சூரி)

சுருதி ஸ்ரீமத்திரயம்

மேலாம் சூரி  
1934  
சுருதி ஸ்ரீமத்திரயம்  
மேலாம் சூரி  
1934  
சுருதி ஸ்ரீமத்திரயம்  
மேலாம் சூரி  
1934

## பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1986 : உயர் நீதிமன்றத் தீர்ப்பு  
வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்முல விடைகள்

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1986 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பதினொன்றாம் நாள்] :  
குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது [தலைப்பு 48 (வெளிநாட்டலுவல்கள்) ;  
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வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமுல விடைகள்

Volume 38  
No. 4

Monday  
2nd December 1985

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(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

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**பாராளுமன்றம்**  
**PARLIAMENT**

1985 දෙසැම්බර් 2 වන සඳුදා  
திங்கட்கிழமை, 2 டிசம்பர் 1985  
*Monday, 2nd December 1985*

ප්‍ර. ස. 9 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස්විය. නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා [නෝමන් වොයිලන්ග් මහතා] මූලාසනාදායී විය.

பாராளுமன்றம் மு. ப. 9 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நேரமன் வைத்யரத்ன] தலைமை வழித்தார்கள்.

The Parliament met at 9 a.m. MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNA) in the Chair.

**විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1986 :**

**ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය**

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**APPROPRIATION BILL 1986 : DECISION OF**  
**THE SUPREME COURT**

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I wish to make an announcement regarding the Appropriation Bill which is now before the House.

This Bill has been challenged in the Supreme Court in terms of Article 121 (1) of the Constitution to determine whether or not Clause 7 of the Bill is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

The Court has unanimously determined that Clause 7 of the Bill is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. The Court is of the view that the Bill would cease to be so inconsistent if a provision is included in the Bill to the effect that the variations and alterations made by the Minister with the approval of the Government under Clause 7 are given approval or sanction by resolution of Parliament.

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

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA  
S.C. No. 1/85 (Special)

In the matter of the Ordinary Exercise of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 121 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka in respect of the Bill entitled "Appropriation".

L.O.H. Wanigasekera of  
134/1, Bandarawela Road,  
Badulla. . . . . Petitioner

vs.

The State . . . . . Respondent  
Wanasundera, J.,  
Ranasinghe, J.,  
Tambiah, J.

BEFORE :

COUNSEL : (Petitioner in person).  
K.M.M.B. Kulatunga, P.C., Solicitor-General,  
with Sarath Silva, Dy Solicitor-General,  
for the State.  
ARGUED ON : 26th November 1985.  
DECIDED ON : 29th November 1985.

**DETERMINATION AND THE REASON OF THE SUPREME COURT**

The petitioner L. O. H. Wanigasekera of No. 134/1, Bandarawela Road, Badulla, a citizen of this country, by his petition dated 9th November 1985, and received in the Supreme Court Registry on 12th November 1985, has, in terms of Article 121(1) of the Constitution, invoked the constitutional jurisdiction of the Court to determine whether or not clause 7 of the Bill entitled "Appropriation Bill" for the financial year 1986 is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

The petition indicates that a copy of this petition has been sent to Hon. the Speaker, Parliament of Sri Lanka, and this is supported by a statement in his affidavit that on the 9th November 1985 he had sent by registered post a copy of the petition to Hon. the Speaker.

The petitioner appeared in person before us and made oral submissions amplifying what he has set out in his petition. the Solicitor-General Mr. K. M. M. B. Kulatunga with Deputy Solicitor-General Mr. Sarath Silva appeared before us and made submissions contending for the validity of the Bill.

Having considered these submissions we have unanimously determined that clause 7 of the Bill is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution and cannot be passed except as suggested by the petitioner. We are also of the view that the Bill would cease to be so inconsistent if a provision is included in the Bill to the effect that the variations and alterations made by the Minister with the approval of the Government under clause 7 are given approval or sanction by resolution of Parliament.

We now set out briefly our reasons for the above determination. Both traditionally and under the present Constitution, Parliament has had full control over public finance. Dr. Ivor Jennings in his book "Parliament" (2nd Edition) states at page 287 -

"In respect of these functions - taxation, supply, appropriation and the authorisation of expenditure - the House of Commons claims pre-eminence."

Erskine May on Parliamentary Practice (20th Edition), which is a standard work, states at page 759 -

"Three important precepts of financial practice are implied in the appropriation of expenditure. (1) A sum appropriated to a particular service cannot be spent on another service. (2) The sum appropriated is the maximum sum. (3) It is available only in respect of changes which have arisen during the year in respect of which it has been appropriated by the relevant Act. As a consequence, any sum found to be saved on a vote at the end of a financial year must be surrendered to the Exchequer."

The machinery of national finance is based on the fundamental distinction between the functions of initiation and administration which are vested in the Executive, and of control which is vested in Parliament. To keep intact the principle of the financial initiative of the Executive there developed the restrictions on the power of amendment. Referring to this restriction Erskine May in his work on Parliamentary Practice (20th Edition) at page 766 :

"The guiding principle in determining the effect of an amendment upon the financial initiative of the Crown is that the communication to which the royal demand on recommendation is



attached must be treated as laying down *once for all* (unless withdrawn and replaced) not only the maximum amount of a change, but also its objects, purposes, conditions and qualifications."

The words "once for all" underlined are in italics in the text.

Turning to our Constitution, the petitioner has drawn our attention in particular to the provisions of Articles 148, 149 and 150 of the Constitution. Article 149 states that the funds of the Republic not allocated by law to specific purposes shall form one Consolidated Fund into which shall be paid the produce of all taxes, imports, rates, and duties and all other revenues and receipts of the Republic not allocated to specific purposes. Article 148 and the material part of Article 150 are as follows :-

"148. Parliament shall have full control over public finance. No tax, rate or any other levy shall be imposed by any local authority or any other public authority, except by or under the authority of a law passed by Parliament or of any existing law."

"150. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article, no sum shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except under the authority of a warrant under the hand of the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance.

(2) No such warrant shall be issued unless the sum has by resolution of Parliament or by any law been granted for specified public services for the financial year during which the withdrawal is to take place or is otherwise lawfully charged on the Consolidated Fund."

The only apparent exception in this strict control by Parliament is contained in the limited provisions of Articles 150(3) and 151.

These express and stringent provisions providing for the full Parliamentary control of finance, the petitioner states, is buttressed by another set of provisions having a wider application prohibiting Parliament from abdicating its powers - vide Articles 75 and 76.

We shall now turn to a brief analysis of the impugned provisions of the Appropriation Bill. This is a short Bill consisting of eight sections and two schedules. The impugned section is section 7. It is worded as follows :-

"7. The Minister with the approval of the Government, may, on or before May 31, 1987, by order vary or alter-

- (a) any of the maximum limits specified in column II, column IV and column V of the Second Schedule to this Act;
- (b) the minimum limits specified in column III of the Second Schedule to this Act."

What this provision does is to authorise the Executive to amend by order the financial limits set out in columns II, III, IV and V of the Second Schedule. Such an order could be made even after the termination of the financial year 1986, that is up to 31st May 1987.

Now the Second Schedule deals with advances. It deals with what is sometimes called advance accounts, but what the text books describe more precisely as appropriation in aid. The Estimates are usually formulated under the items of Head, Programme and other sub-divisions giving Parliament a detailed picture of the financial position and the needs of the Government. While the Appropriation Bill would set out particulars under Head and Programme, it would not contain all the other details of the Estimates except for the particulars contained in the Second Schedule. The Second Schedule sets out the appropriation in aid, i.e. receipts which with the authority of Parliament are used to finance some of the gross expenditure on the vote and therefore limit the amount which needs to be issued from the Consolidated Fund.

In regard to the practice in the U.K. Parliament on this matter Erskine may's "Parliamentary Practice" (20th Edition) at page 776-778 states:

"Part II of the vote analyses the gross and net provision sought in the Supply estimate by functional programme and by subhead. Within programmes related subheads may be further grouped into sections. These subheads themselves may be further analysed into different items and frequently include some explanatory narrative. The subheads of a vote are the headings under which the Treasury requires the expenditure to be accounted for. Departments may not redistribute the sums shown under the subheads of a Supply estimate without the agreement of the Treasury who, so long as the total gross and net amounts voted are not exceeded, may sanction the use of the savings under one subhead to meet excess expenditure under another - a process known as 'virement'. This discretion is not used in cases where the proposed re-allocation is thought to be of such importance or so great a departure from the original Supply estimate that it has to be brought specifically before Parliament by means of a supplementary estimate.

Part III gives particulars of receipts which are expected to be received in connection with the expenditure on the vote but which are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund and not appropriated in aid of the vote. Whether receipts are appropriated in aid or treated as Consolidated Fund extra receipts depends upon a variety of considerations including whether it is thought more appropriate to set a cash limit on gross or net expenditures. Because the total receipts appropriated in aid of each vote to the Supply estimates are reproduced in the Appropriation Act, any additional receipts received during the course of the year can only be appropriated in aid if the authority of parliament is first sought through a supplementary estimate."

"Appropriation in aid. As previously stated, the sum to be voted shown in Part I of an estimate is a net sum, being the difference between the total expenditure shown under the expenditure subheads in Part II and receipts (if any) in respect of those subheads. These receipts, which arise in the course of business of a department (through fees or sales, etc.), are instead of being paid into the Consolidated Fund directed by treasury Minute under the Public Accounts and Charges Act 1891 to be appropriated in aid of the department's estimate as if they were money provided by Parliament for that purpose. The amount of its receipts which a department may use is limited and subject to Parliamentary control in the Appropriation Act, and any surplus actually received above the amount estimated to be received by a department is not applied as an appropriation in aid but is paid into the Consolidated Fund as 'extra receipts'.

#### Token votes and subheads

Estimate receipts in the case of certain services, such as those of the Public Trustee, may be equal to or greater than the gross expenditure. In such a case, in order to maintain Parliamentary control over the gross expenditure, a 'token' estimate for a conventional sum - normally £1,000 - is presented, receipts appropriated in aid to an amount less by £1,000 than the gross expenditure on the service and the balance of receipts being paid as 'extra' receipts into the Consolidated Fund.

A token subhead is inserted in a main estimate when it is anticipated that a grant of money will be required for a service involving an extension of the ambit of Part I as previously defined, or when the amount of the grant cannot be precisely estimated either because of its contingent nature or because, being a new service, insufficient detail is available. In such a case a 'token' sum is inserted under the appropriate subhead, together with the information so far available, and the expenditure actually incurred is financed either out of savings on the vote generally or by the subsequent presentation of a supplementary estimate."



In accordance with such a practice it is interesting to find a provision in the Bill (clause 8) to the effect that when it becomes necessary to add a new activity to the Second Schedule and to fix the maximum and minimum limit. This must be done by Parliament by way of resolution and not by the Executive.

Mr. Wanigasekera in his submission drew our attention to some items in Schedule II where the Executive is now empowered to vary or amend the maximum and minimum specified there, and complained of the enormous extent of control over Finance which has been delegated to the Executive. In fact his whole contention was that the amounts mentioned in the Second Schedule were open ended and the Bill does not specify any certain or definite amounts as would be required by the law. These items are the following :-

Item No.	(I) Activities of Government	(II) Maximum limits of Expenditure of the activities of Government	(III) <i>Treasury</i> Minimum limits of Receipts to be credited to the accounts of the activities of Government	(IV) Maximum limits of Debit Balances of the activities of Government	(V) Maximum limits of Liabilities of the activities of Government
100	Advances for payments on behalf of other Governments	20,000,000	20,000,000	9,000,000	—
101	Miscellaneous Advances	300,000,000	300,000,000	290,000,000	—
102	Advances to Government Corporations, Statutory Boards and Institutions with financial participation by Government	1,200,000,000	800,000,000	4,000,000,000	—

Apart from the vast sums of money running into billions involved in these items, Mr. Wanigasekera also submitted that Item No. 101 "Miscellaneous Advances" cannot constitute a "specified public service" within the meaning of Article 150 (2) of the Constitution and hence that allocation is bad for that reason too. In regard to item 102, which refers to Government Corporations, Statutory Boards, etc., Mr. Wanigasekera contended that this item would include many institutions where Parliament is not ordinarily empowered to discuss their conduct and performance and now even the only available method of indirect control by way of the Budget is being abandoned. There is indeed some substance in these submissions.

Erskine May, referring to the financial procedures and the nature of such control, states as follows at page 751 -

"The financial control of the House of Commons is exercised at two different levels. As an agent in the formation of policy, it authorizes the several objects of expenditure and the sums to be spent on each; it also authorizes the levying of taxes. On the level of administration, it satisfies itself that its expenditure decisions are duly carried out - in other words, that the sums it has granted, and no more, are spent for the purposes for which they were granted, and for no other purposes. For both sets of functions the House of Commons has, partly through its own procedure, and partly through legislation and administrative practice, secured appropriate machinery."

Erskine May also refers to the case of the increase of charges contained in the Appropriation Act at pages 803, 801 (read with p. 797). This indicates that such increases should follow formal procedures and have the express sanction of Parliament.

The Solicitor-General submitted that the transactions referred to in the Second Schedule would be conducted on monies allocated from receipts from these very same activities of Government and the expenditure would in turn generate more income. He referred to clause 3 of the Bill. The Solicitor-General however conceded that in some instances a withdrawal of monies from the Consolidated Fund can take place before or without the receipts coming in. But he said that there is no danger in such an event because of the presence of clause 4 of the Bill. In our view clause 4 provides no adequate answer because if clause 4 has to be read subject to the amending power given to the Executive in the Second Schedule, it would mean that clause 4 would be permitting withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund to any amount that would be fixed by the Executive. The Solicitor-General

also brought to our notice the provisions of the Standing Orders relating to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee examines the accounts relating to appropriations by Parliament, but the issue before us is the validity and propriety of the manner of appropriation itself. The impugned clause could therefore in a given case result in the alteration of the specified amounts credited or debited to the Consolidated Fund. Such dealings could to some extent distort the picture of national finance presented to Parliament in the form of estimates and could have the effect of weakening Parliamentary control over finance.

The issue in this matter is more the question of the extent of Parliamentary control over national Finance than one of delegation of legislative power simpliciter. Incidentally it would be anomalous for Parliament which has to exercise financial control over expenditure by the Executive to delegate that power to the very authority which it has to supervise without devising suitable checks to control the use of that power. In our view some amount of direct and actual control however nominal has to be retained by Parliament in this matter. The effect of our determination is to restore to Parliament the right to exercise a power which rightly belongs to it.

Finally we would like to express our thanks to the petitioner, a public spirited citizen, who conscious of his own rights under the Constitution - and probably conscious also of the fact that the People are Sovereign - has taken advantage of it to come forward to protect the Constitution and to vindicate what he considered were the rights of the Parliament.

R. S. Wanasundera  
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

K. A. P. Ranasinghe  
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

H. D. Tambiah  
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT







එම්. චන්දන්ට පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ ප්‍රධාන සාචිකයකුතුමා)

(ති. ල. ආ. වි. වි. සේනරත්න පෙරේරා - පාර්ලිමේන්තු මහල, කොළඹ)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera - Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Sports and Chief Government Whip)

I answer on behalf of the Hon. Prime Minister, Minister of Local Government, Housing & Construction, Minister of Highways and Minister of Emergency Civil Administration.

As it is a long answer. I am tabling it.

\* සහජවිදිය මත තමන් ලද පිළිතුර :  
ආර්ථිකයේ වැඩිදියුණු වීමට :  
Answer tabled :

(a) In connection with the Special Presidential Commission of Inquiry five teams of lawyers were appointed -

- (1) M/s. V. C. Gunatilleke, Solicitor-General,  
L. C. Seneviratne and  
G. S. Marapana

who assisted the commission in preparation of their material.

(ii) A team of lawyers from the unofficial bar namely Messrs. J. B. L. de Silva, M. H. Amit, H. M. P. Herath, S. K. Thambipillai, Raja Dep, T. M. S. Nanayakkara, C. V. L. Seneviratne, S. J. Mohideen, P. R. Wickremnayake, L. W. Jayawickrema, R. J. de Silva, Nimal Weeraratne, J. J. Rajakaruna, Mahinda Haradasa, H. Jayawardene, Jauffer A. Hassen, E. M. T. B. Ekanayake, H. D. A. de Andrado, N. W. Zanoon, M. B. Peramune, Lakshman Perera, L. K. Wimalachandra, M. B. Jayasekara and S. T. Jayanaga examined the material relating to the subject matter of the mandate of the commission. They examined petitions sent by the members of the public as well as files from the relevant Government Departments.

(iii) A team of lawyers headed by Mr. A. C. de Soyza, led evidence for the commission. They consisted of Mr. S. W. B. Wadugodapitiya, then Dy. Solicitor-General, Messrs. P. S. C. de Silva, then Dy. Director of Public Prosecutions, S. K. H. Wijeyatilleke, then Senior State Counsel, C. M. N. Bogollagama, then Senior State Counsel, A. R. C. Perera, then State Counsel, Mrs. Rohinie Perera, then State Counsel, Messrs. A. F. T. Fernando, then State Counsel, E. L. Basnayake, then State Counsel, E. S. de Silva, then State Counsel.

(iv) Mr. Tilak Gunawardene, Assistant to the Commissioners,

(v) Miss R. Haniffa, Assistant Secretary.

(b) i) A team of lawyers from the unofficial bar namely Messrs. J. B. L. de Silva, M. H. Amit, H. M. P. Herath, S. K. Thambipillai, Raja Dep, T. M. S. Nanayakkara, C. V. L. Seneviratne, S. J. Mohideen, P. R. Wickremnayake, L. W. Jayawickrema, R. J. de Silva, Nimal Weeraratne, J. J. Rajakaruna, Mahinda Haradasa, H. Jayawardene, Jauffer A. Hassen, E. M. T. B. Ekanayake, H. D. A. de Andrado, N. W. Zanoon, M. B. Peramune, Lakshman Perera, L. K. Wimalachandra, M. B. Jayasekara and S. T. Jayanaga examined the material relating to the subject matter of the mandate of the commission. They examined petitions sent by the members of the public as well as files from the relevant Government Departments.

(ii) A team of lawyers headed by Mr. A. C. de Soyza, led evidence. They consisted of Messrs. S. W. B. Wadugodapitiya, then Dy. Solicitor-General, P. S. C. de Silva, then Dy. Director of Public Prosecutions, S. K. H. Wijeyatilleke, then Senior State Counsel, C. M. N. Bogollagama, then Senior State Counsel, A. R. C. Perera, then State Counsel, Mrs. Rohinie Perera, then State Counsel, Messrs. A. F. T. Fernando, then State Counsel, E. L. Basnayake, then State Counsel, E. S. de Silva, then State Counsel, T. Goonesekera then State Counsel, S. J. Goonesekera and Sarath de Abrew, then State Counsels.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3,35,775.00 was paid.

	Rs
(d) (1) Mr. C. L. Seneviratne	was paid 10,000
(2) Mr. G. S. Marapone	was paid 10,000
(3) Mr. A. C. de Zoysa	was paid 150,000
(4) Mr. S. K. H. Wijeyatilleke	was paid 9,000
(5) Mr. S. W. B. Wadugodapitiya	was paid 9,000
(6) Mr. P. S. C. de Silva	was paid 51,000
(7) Mr. C. M. N. Bogollagama	was paid 22,875
(8) Mr. A. R. C. Perera	was paid 25,700
(9) Mrs. Rohinie Perera	was paid 16,500
(10) Mr. A. F. T. Fernando	was paid 9,000
(11) Mr. E. L. Basnayake	was paid 12,950
(12) Mr. E. S. de Silva	was paid 3,000
(13) Mr. Tisara Goonesekera	was paid 3,000
(14) Mr. Sarath de Abrew	was paid 2,250
(15) Mr. S. J. Ganasekere	was paid 1,500

සීමාසහිත ලංකාවේ එක්සත් ප්‍රධානති පත්‍ර සමාගම : ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණ ආචාර්යය  
අප්‍රොප්‍රියෝනර්ස් නියුග්විසිට්ස් ඉන් සිලෝන් ලිමිට්ඩ් :  
චාන් ජීවිතානන්ද චන්ද්‍ර

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS OF CEYLON LTD : SUPREME COURT CASE

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5. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

අනුමානතුමා, පළාත් පාලන නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම් ඇමතිතුමා, මහාමාර්ග ඇමතිතුමා සහ හදිසි අවස්ථා මහජන පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

- (අ) සීමාසහිත ලංකාවේ එක්සත් ප්‍රධානති පත්‍ර සමාගම 1983 අංක 2 දරණ (විශේෂ) ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණ ආචාර්යයට පාර්ශ්වකරුවෙක්විද ?
- (ආ) ඉහත සඳහන් නඩුවට ඩේලිලිව්ස් හි කර්තෘ, පාර්ශ්වකරුවෙක් වීද ?
- (ඇ) ඉහත සඳහන් නඩුව සම්බන්ධයෙන් සීමාසහිත ලංකා එක්සත් ප්‍රධානති පත්‍ර සමාගම විසින් කර්තෘවරයා සහ සීමාසහිත ලංකා එක්සත් ප්‍රධානති පත්‍ර සමාගම වෙනුවෙන් නීතිඥවරුන්ට ගාස්තු ගෙවීද ?
- (ඈ) කර්තෘ සහ සමාගම වෙනුවෙන් සීමාසහිත ලංකා එක්සත් ප්‍රධානති පත්‍ර සමාගම විසින් ගාස්තු ගෙවනු ලැබූ නීතිඥවරු කවරුද ?
- (ඉ) ඉහත (ඈ) හි සඳහන් එක් එක් නීතිඥවරයාට ගෙවන ලද ගාස්තු ප්‍රමාණය කොතෙක්ද ?
- (ඊ) ඉහත (ඈ) හි සඳහන් නීතිඥවරුන්ට ගාස්තු ගෙවන ලද්දේ කවදද ?

පිරිමග අමාත්‍යවරයා, උණුසුරාට්ටි, වීදනාපුර, තිරිමාණ අමාත්‍යවරයා, පෙරුමුණින් අමාත්‍යවරයා, අවසරාකාල සිවිල් නිර්වාක අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ වචන :  
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- (අ) 1983 ඔක් 2 ඡායම් මගින් උණුසුරාට්ටි, තිරිමාණ අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ (විශේෂ) අප්‍රොප්‍රියෝනර්ස් නියුග්විසිට්ස් ඉන් සිලෝන් ලිමිට්ඩ් ඉලක්ක කාර්යාලයේ සිටින බවට තීරණය වූවාද ?
- (ආ) මෙහිදී චන්ද්‍ර "දෙවැනි නියුග්විසිට්ස්" පත්‍රපාලකවරයා ඉලක්ක කාර්යාලයේ සිටින බවට තීරණය වූවාද ?







- (viii) விழாவில் பங்குபற்றிய அலுவலர்களுக்கான பயணப் படியும் உணவுப் படியும் ;
- (ix) விழாவுக்கான மொத்தச் செலவு ?

asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports,—

Will he state the details of expenditure incurred for the following items during the XIIth National Sports Festival 1985 held at Anuradhapura from 30th August to 1st September :—

- (i) Cost of construction of the wall round the stadium ;
- (ii) Cost of repairs done to the stadium building ;
- (iii) Cost of Earth filling for the practising field and barb wiring round it ;
- (iv) Cost of electricity supplied during the three days of the festival ;
- (v) Cost of construction of Pandals, Decorations, Fire works display, Musical Show and dresses for the school children that took part in the march past ;
- (vi) Cost of transport of children to the festival ;
- (vii) Cost of Board and Lodging to Competitors, Officers and Judges, who officiated at the festival ;
- (viii) Travelling and subsistence paid to the Officers, who participated at the festival ; and
- (ix) Total cost of the Festival ?

**එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා**  
 (திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)  
 (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)  
 As it is a long answer I am tabling it.

**ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා**  
 (திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)  
 It is a useful answer to get into HANSARD.

\* **ගනාමේයය මත තවම ලද පිළිතුර :**  
**சபாபீடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட வினா :**  
**Answer tabled :**

- (i) Not aware. The playground is not belonging to my Ministry. As such the expenditure was not incurred from my Ministry.
- (ii) Not aware. As the stadium building too is not belonging to my Ministry.
- (iii) Practising field too is not belonging to my Ministry. However, a sum of Rupees One Hundred Thousand has been donated on 22.04.85 to Anuradhapura Urban Council for the improvements of the Stadium.
- (iv) Rs. 29,086.10
- (v) Ministry has not incurred expenditure on construction of Pandals.  
 Sum of Rs. 35,725 is spent on decorations and sum of Rs. 11,870 is spent on Fire Works display.

As Musical show was sponsored by the Ceylon Tobacco Company my Ministry has not incurred any expenditure. There was no March past by the school children. There was a Drill Display by the school children.

Following expenditure has been incurred on the 300 children who took part in the display:—

(a) Socks	Rs. 4,748.00
(b) Handkerchiefs	Rs. 1,742.95
(c) Frock Materials and Tailoring Fee	Rs. 46,043.00
Total	Rs. 52,534.45

There was a March past by Competitors.

Following expenditure were incurred on garments:—

(a) Trouser Materials	Rs. 20,321.50
(b) 'T' Shirts 1000	Rs. 43,650.00
(c) Printing of 'T' Shirts	Rs. 5,000.00
Total	Rs. 68,971.50

- (vi) Sum of Rs. 4500 paid to S.L.T.B. for the transport of 300 children for the Drill Display.
- (vii) Cost of Board and Lodging to Competitors Rs. 274,936.98  
 Cost of Board and Lodging to Officers and Judges Rs. 29,743.00
- (viii) Cost of expenditure on 90 Officers who participated as Organisers/accompanied competitors Rs. 25,282.65
- (ix) Total expenditure on Festival Rs. 1,101,377.67

**කේ. එම්. සෝමවතී මහත්මිය :** විග්‍රාම වැටුප  
**திருமதி கே. எம். சோமாவதி :** ஓய்வூதியம்  
**MRS. K. M. SOMAWATHIE : PENSION**

7. **ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව් දහනායක මහතා**  
 (கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)  
 (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

- ජේෂ් කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :
- (අ) වසර 20 ක සේවයකින් පසු, 1984 අප්‍රේල් මස 30 වැනි දින විග්‍රාම ලැබූ, අංක 332009 දරන, රෙදි විවිධ ගුරුවරයක වූ පොද්දල, තරවල, උස්ගොඩවත්තේ පදිංචි කේ. එම්. සෝමවතී මහත්මියට හිමි විග්‍රාම වැටුප, අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල හා වෙනත් අයවිමිද එතුමා ගෙවන්නේද ?
- (ආ) එසේ ගෙවන්නේ නම්, ඇයට ගෙවන්නේ කොපමණ මුදලක්ද යන්නත්, කවදද යන්නත් කරුණාකර සඳහන් කරන්නේද ?
- (ඇ) එසේ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ?







asked the Deputy Minister of Plan Implementation :-

- (a) Was Miss K. Charlotte of Aludeniya, Hemmathagama issued a Job Bank Card No.840. by the Ministry of Plan Implementation ?
- (b) Has it been recorded in the Job Bank card that she has passed her G.C.E.(O/L) Examination with a distinction in Mathematics, and credits in three subjects including Sinhala and two other ordinary passes ?
- (c) For how many interviews for employment has she been called ?
- (d) For what reason has she not hitherto been given employment ?
- (e) Will she be given employment ?
- (f) If so, when ?

එම්. චින්තනි පෙරේරා මහතා  
(*ශ්‍රී. ආ. චින්තනි පෙරේරා*)  
(*Mr. M. Vincent Perera*)

I answer on behalf of the Deputy Minister of Plan Implementation.

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) She had been referred for one interview.
- (d) Job Bank registrants are referred for interviews on receipt of names from the computer at the Data Bank. Accordingly her name has been referred for an interview. But the final selection on suitability is done by the institution which holds the interview.
- (e) Action will be taken to refer her for interviews in future too as and when vacancies occur.
- (f) Does not arise.

### විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1986

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமும், 1986

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1986

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී නවදරටත් සලකා බලන ලදී—  
[ප්‍රධානියා නොවැම්බර් 29]

[නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.]

சூழலில் மேலும் ஆராயப் பெற்றது. — [தேர்ச்சி: 29 நொவம்பர்]  
[பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered further in Committee [Progress : 29th November]  
[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

සභාපතිතුමා  
(*තේලිචර්*)  
(*The Chairman*)

Appropriation Bill – Head No. 48 – Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The vote will be taken at 3.45 p.m.

48 වන ශීර්ෂය.—විදේශ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යවරයා

1 වන වැට් සටහන.—විදේශ සම්බන්ධතා පැවැත්වීම—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම.  
රු. 31,50,96,000

தலைப்பு 48.— வெளிநாட்டு அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்

நிழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.— வெளிநாட்டுத் தொடர்புகளை நடத்தல் — மீள்வருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 31,50,96,000

HEAD 48 – MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Programme 1. – Conduct of Foreign Relations – Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 315,096,000

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(*ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි*)  
(*Mr. Lakshman Jayakody*)

I move,

“That the Programme be reduced by Rs. 10.”

Sir, by moving this cut on the Votes of the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs and his Ministry, I will not be generous because after all he has been tipped off in so many fields and the last castration that has been done is in his own Ministry where everything has been removed from what he should perform and do according to the rights, privileges and policies that are normally controlled and enunciated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I feel very sorry for him, Sir, for the simple reason that though the Estimates say what his functions are, he is completely deprived of using those functions. I do not think he is a participant in any of the Foreign Affairs' problems that are really inflicting the country. Therefore one finds it rather difficult to talk on Foreign Affairs mainly because we do not know what he is controlling. He is a mere figure-head. His Deputy, such a charming person, is also a mere figure-head and he is acting half the time. – (*Interruption*). That is a very appropriate comment. So I would say, Sir, it would be better if another Ministry is created and the Deputy Minister becomes a Permanent Minister and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is given to the Hon. Minister to do all the trips abroad.

Sir, it is rather strange that the problem that has arisen in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is that a most inconsistent policy is being adopted in various fields. This inconsistency is not because of the Hon. Minister's fault. It is mainly due to the fault of the Government. What the Hon. Minister of Finance said, “Do not say anything bad in the budget but say something bad about the Government”, applies here too. There is nothing wrong with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but everything is wrong with the Government. Take, for instance, his stance on non-alignment. The Hon. Minister has a definite codified stance which he could make use of in order to have all the non-aligned countries and even the aligned countries from both sides support him. We had that position in 1971. When we had the problems and troubles, all countries – you may have noticed – came to our aid.



[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

But, unfortunately, what has happened now? His Excellency the President himself has said – I think in the Bahamas or Paris – we have no friends. This is one of the most dangerous situations that the country can get into. If we do not have friends, then we would have only enemies or those who do not care for us. When His Excellency the President says that we have no friends, that is a sound warning to all of us, not only to the government but also to the Opposition and the entire country. If we get into difficulty or dire straits we have no person to help us or bale us out. Our country is placed in a sad position because of the interference in Foreign Affairs by all the Ministers that are concerned. They have interfered in policy. They have interfered in the programming of Foreign Affairs. They have interfered in the agreements which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should control. They have interfered in all matters that it appears that there is no Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I do not blame any of the Officers of the Ministry mainly because of that fact.

What is the situation today? Take the Western bloc. The Western bloc is politically friendly towards us. I know the reason. It is because they have invested a lot of money in this country. According to the Hon. Prime Minister in his speech at New York he has said that 498 foreign organizations have invested in this country. You will realize that most of those organizations are most probably from the West. So our relationship with the West is all right. When it comes to the case of the Eastern bloc we charge them with that hackneyed phrase, “Marxist oriented,” “Marxist oriented organizations are existing in this country.” Everything that you see is marxist. I am not a Marxist. I am a non-Marxist. I do not oppose Marxism. I get the best of Marxism but the fact remains that we have tainted that entire bloc with this bogey of Marxism. Today we are perpetuating that by saying that even the problems that are taking place in this country are due to Marxism, and therefore, we do not have friends.

Take for instance, the friendship that we have with China. there was a very cold period. But, Sir, immediately after the friendship that was created between the USA and China our relationship with China improved. You can just see how much we are indebted. We have to go through third party to get friendly with a country like China. The friendship with China is improving. Take India. We live in fear. I am sure everyone is living in fear. But why did we live in fear? Or why are we living in fear of India? Is it this problem alone or is it something else? Who created that fear? During the time of Sri Lanka Freedom Party we never lived in fear of India. We were always freindly and we did not have that idea of fear at all. This Government its Hon. Ministers and the Hon. Prime Minister at one stage challenged India to invade us.

Can you imagine this situation? Tis shows the lack of thinking on foreign affairs. I must say the Hon. Minister did not make these utterances. The others have lacked a knowledge of the basic tenets of foreign affairs where you do not charge governments with interference of this nature. At one stage I can remember how inconsistent we were. We wanted to join ASEAN. What happened to that porposal? I am told, Sir, that proposal is still there on the cards. For God's sake, I am asking the Hon. Minister to please withdraw this application. Do not think of ASEAN at all. It is history where we are concerned: it is a dying concern. We had very strong connections with Singapore and the ASEAN group, but quietly we were excluded from that group and ultimately we had to get out.

What is our position with the Arab bloc? Our relations are completely strained. During the time of the last governmet the Arab nations or rather the Muslims, I would say, were with the government of this country. What I am sayig is this. Governments may come, governments may go in our country, but it must be remembered that we should keep a stance where we do not have enemies. We have created enemies among the Arabs. They do not like us any more. They have a fear about the Israeli connection or the Zionist connection. They may not tell the Hon. Minister straight to his face. But personally they do not like it. Then Saudi Aid was forthcoming. Now they say Saudi aid is no being given. So, Sir, we have gradually got into a situation where the entire world does not recognize us. And to cap it all, Sir, His Excellency the President goes and says “We have no friends”. I think, Sir, the Hon. Minister should let us know why this situation came about and why he is allowing the situation to deteriorate in this manner? Our connections with the world at large are quietly getting eroded into a position where we have no friends. This is a very serious matter. And I would like to start off by saying that we are truly living in fear of India. People of this country never lived in fear. We were great friends and we are still gerat friends of India. We have so much of cultural relationship and our trade relationships are getting closer, but with all that we are now living in fear. You can just imagine!

The problem that we had was the ethnic problem. How many summits have been there on this ethnic problem? I have never seen a problem where the Heads of state met so many times, in such a short time, and the result up to date is nil. From July 1983 up to now how many times have we been to India? How many discussions did we have? We are still holding discussions. I will come to that later. But, Sir, first there was the famous JR-Rajiv meeting in Delhi. Then there was the Thimpu talks. Then His Excellency's brother was sent as the chief Ambassador. Then we had the Delhi meeting where the Working Paper was discussed



and signed. Now I find the "Island" newspaper comes out quietly with it - what I have been asking for. I will come to that quietly later on. Then we also had the Lalith-Rajiv meeting in July or August. Then we had the Rajiv-JR talks in the Bahamas. Then we also had the Lalith-Rajiv meeting in Oman. With all this, Sir, the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs has nothing to do!

What I want to know is how far does the Ministry of Foreign Affairs get involved in this process of India-Sri Lanka dialogue. Today one cannot say that India is only a peace-maker or an honest broker or a third party. No. India has been brought in as a definite party into this process and I think, the ultimate decision will be for the Sri Lanka Government, the Indian Government and The ENLF grouping to sit at one table to discuss this matter.

Therefore, it is very strange that we have got into this situation. I am made to understand that the President is going to meet Mr. Gandhi again in Dhaka. I do not know what the outcome is going to be there. So many summits have been held, so many discussions have been going on, but nothing has come out because they are not properly handled. I would say that anyone will realize that we should now at least, two and a half years after 1983, have some basic idea as to what we are going to do. The "Island" of today quotes His Excellency's speech where he says, "I see the total liquidation of the terrorist elements". To me it sounds like a bugle call. There is a famous poem about the bugle that was sounded just before the retreat.

I think, it is a serious matter and the Ministry must take a positive step towards this process of normalizing relationship and also get equally involved in what we should do about the India-Sri Lanka problem.

Sir, we have this problem dragging on. There is a reason why problems like this are dragging on. We have component Ministers of this Government, the Hon. Minister of Rural Industrial Development and the Hon. Minister of National Security. Now they seek a free hand to solve this problem. I can understand if the Hon. Minister of National Security is given full powers to solve the problem, but he is not. It is the President who will decide. The president has said that he is the final authority on all problems and he is going to be the overseer of all Ministries. This is not a very good thing if it is going to be so, especially on the plane of foreign affairs. - (Interruption) According to the hon. Member for Maharagama the President is the Minister of Overseas Affairs.

ප්‍ර. ක. 9.30

Now we see another individual who has come into the scene, the hon. Member for Galle who speaks on the same problem. I have great respect for him, Sir. Now, what are his proposals? The PLOT proposal, the TULF

proposal and the CWE proposal - all these proposals are the same. There is no difference between those proposals. In that process I do not know how the hon. Member for Galle is connected with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs knows nothing about his proposal.

I would like the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs to take a more active part in these discussions. I will tell him why. The main charge against this country is that we are violating human rights. Now that part of it has to be defended by the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs in the various world forums. This is the main thrust against the Government, the country and more especially the Sinhalese. This is the main problem. What action have we taken to counter these moves in the western media? Who the man is who is involved in that no one knows!

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටෙගම මහතා (කලවාන)  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம — கலவான)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama - Kalawana)

A man or a woman?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

There is, according to the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama), a man or a woman. Who is the man or woman?

Now, why I say this is this. They think there is no freedom of expression in this country. They think we do not give the right of agitation, the right of seeking Constitutional reforms. This is one thrust against this Government as well as the country when it comes to foreign affairs. The avowed policy of the Government is non-alignment. We also stick to non-alignment. We are not aligned. Therefore we can have a very close liaison. But our approaches are different. We can both go to a particular place, but we take separate roads. That is the difference.

Then there is another accusation that there is no equal protection of the law for the people of this country. That is another accusation. They think that we have inhumane activities in this country. They say that do not allow equal opportunities of employment, religion etc. - there are so many such fields.

What action have we taken? The Hon. Minister will have to face the music in the UNO when it comes up there. There you will be confronted with all those agreements that we have signed. For instance, take all those human rights agreements that we have signed, the UN resolutions that we have subscribed to. All that will have to be faced by the Government. Without taking action if you keep mum, if you keep silent, you will be always caught on the wrong foot. That is what is



[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතක]

happening. I would like the Hon. Minister to let us know what action he has taken on these accusations that have been made – that there are so many violations of human rights in this country, that we are a barbaric country, that the Sinhala nation is barbaric, that we are committing all the atrocities in the world. I think the Government should clarify this.

The other matter I want to refer to is in regard to the friends of Sri Lanka. His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene had said that we have no friends. I was just thinking, who are the friends that we have, or rather who are the friends that we did have? The thought struck me, being a Buddhist Sinhala country who are the friends we have? We have ignored the old, traditional friends that we had. I can remember that during the time of the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake, when the Foreign Office was originally started, the first ambassador to be appointed from this country was to Burma. Of course, we had a type of ambassador in India, Sir Don Baron Jayatilake. We had a close connection with, I think, Thailand connection was very strong, so much so that if you go to any of the old houses in Galle you will find there a photograph of the king of Thailand. I was wondering how the photograph of the king of Thailand came and why. It is because we had a very strong Buddhist connection at that time. Then we had Cambodia and Vietnam. These are traditional Buddhist countries.

During the period that we have had this problem have we ever thought of them, our traditional friends? It is true that in this country the villages constitute 75 per cent Sinhalese. The people may belong to various religions. But the Foreign Office must contain people who can project the strong influences in the country. Today is there anyone in the Foreign Office who can project that type of influence, who can say who are the traditional friends? Why do we not get together with our traditional friends? Why do we not meet? If there is going to be a threat to this country from any quarter why should we not consult them? Why should we not negotiate with them?

Now, this is the type of thinking that we must get back to. No one is going to believe that we are being attacked by Marxists. It is a very cynical way of attacking a group. Therefore, Sir, I think that if you go in search of those traditional friends you will see who the friends are.

Now, Sir, there is also another matter which I want to raise. It is a very serious problem. The President says he wants one year to solve this problem. He also said it at a BBC interview that he wishes to have another three years for this type of activity to go on and then he will smash it. But according to his statement in "India Today" he has declared war. There are no two words

about it. Are you prepared for war? Are the Sinhalese people prepared for war? Is the Government prepared for war? I think this type of loose talk must end, Sir, if you want to get anything done.

Another question I want to ask the Foreign Office is whether they have anything to do with international agreements. The two political agreements are, on the Working Paper, about which we do not know anything other than the fact that it came out in the "Island" in parts, and the second the agreement with regard to the cessation of hostilities or the famous "ceasefire". I am made to understand, Sir, that it is in four or five parts. Now, that is an agreement where three parties have signed. It is a very funny situation, Sir. Has the Hon. Minister seen it? – (Interruption). – I have seen in the "Forum" a passage which I thought was a part of the ceasefire agreement. The "Forum" may have got it from somewhere. I was very astonished to see that the agreement talks of three countries. I am reading from the "Forum" of 1st December, yesterday. This what it says:

Though the Sri Lankan government did not disclose the terms of the agreement to its own people, the official organ of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), "Spokesman" published them.

"Spokesman" said that a four phase plan for a ceasefire between the government of Sri Lanka and Liberation Organisations came into effect on June 18."

What is most significant is the wording of "Phase IV" of the agreement. It is as follows:

#### Phase IV

"Secret talks on substantive issues for reaching a political settlement to take place between the emissaries of the government and representatives of the Tamil political leadership and Tamil militant groups. The venue for these talks could be a third country (emphasis ours – Ed. Forum) acceptable to both sides. Every effort should be made to maintain the secrecy of these talks and, in any case, of the course of the discussions. The search for a solid foundation for a political solution must be completed in this period of three months from the date of declaration of the ceasefire and the amnesty. Depending on the result of these secret talks, open and direct dialogue between the government and the representatives of the Tamils can commence as soon as the necessary groundwork is considered to have been laid".

According to this agreement, the venue of these talks could be a third country."

Now, which is the first country, which is the second country, and which is the third country?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මතක (විදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(ஜனாப் ஏ. ஸி. எஸ். ஹமீத் — வெளிநாட்டிடைவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed – Minister of Foreign Affairs)

May I say this? In English, when you say it is going to take place in another place you say it is a third country: you never say "in a second country."



ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

This could only mean that two countries are participants in the agreements. If we are discussing this problem with the militants of this country or the terrorists of this country or the “boys” of this country or whatever grouping of this country, it has to be in a second country, it cannot be in a third country. In other words, you have accepted the position, according to the “ceasefire” agreement that these are “countries”. That is why you are talking of a third country. You are not saying, “Let us have a discussion in the next country or the second country.” Even in English it does not mean anything.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ. ආ. ඒ. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Even then it would be India. Is that not so ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Then why not say “India”

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ. ආ. ඒ. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I do not think there is much to the point you are making.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Who drew up this agreement ? I am asking this question straight from you. You have a legal department. They should have drawn it up.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ. ආ. ඒ. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I am only listening to what you are reading.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I will table this so that you can read it. This could only mean that two countries are participating in the agreement. Sri Lanka is obviously one, because the Government of Sri Lanka is a party to the agreement. The other party to the agreement are the Tamil military groups who claim that they are fighting for a separate State of Tamil Eelam. Is the second country then Eelam ? It may be illogical when you put down the term “third country”, but the fact remains that when you sign a document or agreement you must think in terms of legal jargon. The Foreign Office has all the legal men who can look into this type of agreement. No other office in this country has it. Perhaps the

Attorney-General’s Department could, but I do not know whether they know anything about foreign affairs. This shows that any other persons who tries to deal with this subject can get into hot water and into serious trouble. I do not know why you are not getting involved in the peace process. This is the danger.

Then there is the Air Lanka – SIA agreement. Have you seen it ? Have you seen the Air Lanka – Singapore Airways agreement ? The Hon. Minister does not know it. If you see that agreement you will find that it is a complete sell-out. I think you should get hold of that agreement. Get your Foreign Office people to look into that agreement. According to what I am informed, we will never get any tourist traffic under that agreement. Why are we having all these foreign agreements ? It may be about Air Lanka. Air Lanka is losing.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ. ආ. ඒ. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

You see, in all talks with regard to airlines, the Foreign Office is present there only to give advice as far as the Foreign Office angle is concerned. We do not advise on any commercial matters. That is the practice the world over, not only here.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

During the time of the last Government we established an Economy Division, and this Government also has an Economic Division there. It is now being looked after by Mr. Susantha de Alwis. He is a very competent and capable person. Why is he not given these papers ? Did he ratify that draft ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ. ආ. ඒ. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

As I told you, not only in Sri Lanka but the world over Foreign Office participates if there is a problem but they do not advise on commercial matters. That is a fact.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Then I cannot understand why the Economic Division is there. Scrap it. Why are you having an Economic Division ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ. ආ. ඒ. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I will explain when I reply.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

You may explain when you reply.







you done ? This is one aspect of the importance of the Indian Ocean Peace Zone. It is not only to see that there is no nuclear holocaust but also to make use of the energy, the sea water, the food and other resources that are there. I do not think the Government is thinking in these terms.

We are going into another area. We are going to have a conference called the SARC which was started in good faith by an important person who is no more living, namely, the late President of Bangladesh. Luckily the SARC was started and because we were not admitted to ASEAN we had no alternative but to join SARC. I think that was a correct decision. The late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, moved this idea of regional co-operation and the Hon. Minister also followed this policy. I dare say that he was one person who was against the group ASEAN and I think he should be complimented for what he has done. But the only thing is that he has to see that no politics is discussed there. Last time when they tried to discuss politics about Kashmir, India protested and Pakistan could not discuss this matter. We are the people who, unfortunately without using our brains, tried to bring a flutter in that place by not going for the Thimpu talks mainly because we had a little political problem. That attitude was wrong. I blame the government for that. At one stage we threatened that if India was going to interfere with our internal affairs we would not go for the Thimpu talks. Immediately this organization was started to be a non-political but for the first time the Minister introduced a little bit of politics into it saying, "We are not attending the talks." But subsequently I think it was Mr. Esmond Wickremasinghe who had to go and sort that matter out and we participated in the discussions because we were forced to so. Therefore, we have to see that the Dhaka meeting is for regional co-operation and not interfere with political aspects at all. There are various differences. I do not want to refer to the differences where each country is concerned. But anyway it is a very strange thing that all these countries differ in many ways and in different ways but yet they are getting together to establish a common bond. I think it is a better organization than ASEAN.

There is another aspect that I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister. Are you going to give Israel trade representation status ? Now it is only a connection with having an interests section in the US Embassy. But I think that is no more in the US Embassy now. It has been removed from the US Embassy and now they are acting quietly outside the US Embassy and their office is in the Liberty Plaza. I am made to understand that they want to break away from the US Embassy and establish a trade representation here like what they did in Korea. The trade representation is going to canvass right round various other countries so that they can establish

diplomatic relations with those countries. They are going to make Sri Lanka their base for that. Is that correct ? I was made to understand that his was discussed during the meeting His Excellency the President had with Mr. Peres in Paris. Are we going to allow that ? If so, let us know because this is going to be another step towards the Israeli connection, the Zionist connection. I would like to know what the Hon. Minister's thinking on this is.

I have with me a list of all our foreign office officials as well as our representatives in diplomatic missions. I am very sorry to say that if you go through this list you will see the quality of men you have appointed. Some, I dare say, are excellent but the quality of some others you have posted to these missions – the type of men and their backgrounds – does not reflect the true picture of Sri Lanka.

I was made aware of a certain case where a person who had a green card of a foreign country had been appointed as our Ambassador. He had this green card. Subsequently, I was made to understand that there was a law that one cannot be a foreigner and represent our country. He then quietly knocked off the green card, kept it aside and took out our citizenship again. That also happened in the case of his son and his son is also in the Foreign Service ! This is the type of thing you are doing. You have to give up this system. Why do you not reactivate the SLOS and the SLAS ? Take the men after an examination. Take them on their competence. Do not think in terms of anything else but their competence. You have got into a situation where you are treating this like the old Senate where you had to keep your political cronies going.

What has happened is this. A long time ago during the 1947 period – as the hon. Member for Medawachchiya know – anyone who supported the UNP or the Government at that time was given the rank of *Mudaliyar* or *Muhandiram*. Thereafter, when it came to the 1955 era, these political henchmen thought they should go a step further than that. They demanded that they should get into the Senate. Later what happened was that after 1977 these people got appointments as working directors in corporations. They did not mind what corporations they were appointed to. All they wanted was a salary, a house, a car and petrol for them to run about with a flag. All these jokers who are working directors have flags.

ප්‍ර. ම. 10

In the same way, the pattern has changed where you are concerned. Just see how many such people have been nominated or sent to our missions abroad ! All these people have been appointed. I know of dishonest men who have been appointed. It is very strange. I do not want to mention names but I am sure the Hon. Minister knows them. There are some people, political appointees, who do not come anywhere near the



[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]  
 mission. They do not even sign the registered that is kept there. In one of our important missions in America, the Head of that Mission had to virtually ask a person who is paid out of Mission funds, to come and sign at least once a month to show that she is working there. Why? You cannot do this. You have put all your political henchmen in these places. Coming down the grape-vine, we hear that Mr. Wickrema Weerasooriya is also going to be posted to Australia. Why? Why are you sending him? This is a strange move, Sir; I do not know why. It is a very strange decision that the Government has made. Why are you sending him to a diplomitic posting? Has he done anything wrong here? (*Interruption*). I am sorry; why is he being sent on a diplomatic posting? Has he done anything wrong here? Is it because Mr. Festus Perera talked something against him? What wrong did he do? What is the mistake that he has made?

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා)  
 (තිரு. අනුර පස්තියන් — பாதுகாப்புப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)  
 (Mr. Anura Bastian – Deputy Minister of Defence)  
 You are assuming something.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
 (තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Of course, I am assuming. I have to assume the reason why he is going. (*Interruption*). I am asking you why you agreed to that.

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා  
 (තිரு. අනුර පස්තියන්)  
 (Mr. Anura Bastian)

You said it came down the grape-vine. But how do you—

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
 (තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I say, it is down the grape-vine. I want to know from him, because—

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා  
 (තිරු. අනුර පස්තියන්)  
 (Mr. Anura Bastian)

This is your imagination.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
 (තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Hon. Member, we are not just imagining. We do not come out with names here because we do not want to tarnish the names and images of people. We might have to come out with names ultimately, I suppose, if things go on like this. All the political lackeys have been given appointments of this nature. Here is a book. I table this book. You go through this book and find out how many people have gone through the correct way. This book is

titled “Diplomatic, Honorary Consular, Honorary Trade and Other Representation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka of March 1985”. How many of these people have gone through the correct path? I can understand top officials; I can understand big men.

සභාපතිතුමා  
 (தலைவர்)  
 (The Chairman)

Order please! How long do you wish to take?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
 (තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Five minutes more, Sir.

Five minutes more, Sir. (*Interruption*) Please do; I will challenge it. Look at the quality and calibre of men appointed from 1960-1965, 1970-1977 and from 1977. We have one or two of those people still in our Foreign Service. I hope they will give of their best. They are people like Mr. Neville Kanakarathne. We have no doubt that they are very competent and able men who were sent to difficult areas, but important places. I am very happy. (*Interruption*). That is why that connection is going on. Do you know the reason why, in Geneva, when the resolution came up, where Norway accused us of human rights violations, the USSR supported us? It was because Diplomat Mr. Kanakarathne went and briefed them properly and they assessed the position properly; ultimately only those people were our friends. Where are the friends that you had? I can remember the hon. Member, the Junior Minister in his junior days probably, not now, saying that he wants to have lock, stock and barrel, he wants to be alive

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා  
 (තිரு. අනුර පස්තියන්)  
 (Mr. Anura Bastian)  
 Who said that?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
 (තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)  
 You!

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා  
 (තිරු. අනුර පස්තියන්)  
 (Mr. Anura Bastian)

No. You will have to withdraw that.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
 (තිரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I accept it when he says, “No”; I am very happy.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා  
 (திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம்)  
 (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Are you out of alignment?



ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(**ಶ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි**)  
(**Mr. Lakshman Jayakody**)

Lastly, Sir, I want to tell the Hon. Minister please do not do this type of thing. Please have an examination and get the correct persons and appoint the correct persons. Not only have your appointments caused hardship among the Foreign Office people, but we have to pay a big price.

Then there is the question of Embassy accounts. Do you know that some of these very high ranking officers of our country go and use Embassy money? Without taking subsistence from our country, they use Embassy money and then they repay that money. Are you permitting that type of financial indiscipline?—(Interruption). I will give it to you. Please look into that. Of course, I do not blame those Embassies, because the Embassies are being threatened. They are high ranking high officials who can harass the Embassies. That is taking place. Therefore please look into these matters without isolating yourself from the issues that are there pertaining to the Foreign Office. My only grouse is that you are quietly being thrown into the wilderness and you also may end up as another person who goes as a representative somewhere or someone like that, which I hope will not happen, because whatever the facts and figures of the ultimate decisions that you have to make on individual capabilities and capacities are, I must say you are a very charming person.

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා (ගම්පහ)  
(**ශ්‍රී. ඒ. ඩී. පණ්ඩාරනායක — කම්පහ**)  
(**Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake - Gampaha**)

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few submissions on the Votes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I wish to tell the Hon. Minister that what is wanted today is not a personal or merely a diplomatic level in foreign countries, but as mentioned by the hon. Member for Attanagalla. We should have efficient untellectuals and politicians representing the country, who understand affairs and are capable of taking immediate action on behalf of the country.

Sir, as regards the Israeli and the South African issues, we urge on the Government not to divert itself from the non-aligned stand that Sri Lanka has consistently taken in Foreign Affairs in the past. We have to stand by the Palestinian people as well as the black Africans in their struggle for their legitimate rights.

Then, in future foreign embassies should be better equipped to combine foreign relations with economic relations to enable us to find markets for our production, in joint enterprises, especially with Latin American and African countries in the Third World, so that economic collaboration of a very high order

becomes an essential ingredient in Foreign Affairs. Let us also collaborate with India much closer than what we are doing today on a regional basis. For instance, we have seen the collaboration that is taking place between West Germany and East Germany on a regional basis and even East Germany with countries like Czechoslovakia and Poland on a regional basis and let us also examine the possibility of maximum agreement with India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal against nuclear and chemical warfare.

Let us give up this false accusation against Marxists of helping terrorism, because terrorism has come about all over the world today as a result of injustices perpetrated on man in the name of democracy. There is no terrorism in China, no terrorism in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania or Cuba where our President was received very cordially and in a very friendly manner by President Fidel Castro, because in the final analysis we are only fooling ourselves by these accusations. Therefore in the present context, when the United States is having discussions with the USSR on nuclear and chemical war and 'Star Wars', let us unitedly follow the concept of Non-Alignment. Whatever the contradictions that exist in the country, the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs has been steadfastly following the principles of Non-Alignment to his best in the international forums, and as an Opposition Member I wish to personally thank him.

Mr. Chairman, on this ethnic problem I wish to once again suggest that an International Committee be set up with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India as Chairman, with President J. R. Jayewardene and the Leader of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping, to determine this problem that we are faced with, because if we do not find a political solution to this problem we will get more and more involved in this whole issue and economically as well as otherwise this country will be faced with very serious problems in the course of next year.

Mr. Chairman, I now wish to submit some proposals made at a Forum in Peking on Safeguarding World Peace by the President of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, a counterpart of the Sri Lanka Association for International Understanding, President Mr. Li Yimang, President of the Chinese Association for International Understanding.

"The year of nineteen eighty-five marks the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War. Countries in different parts of the world have observed or are observing the occasion in one way or another. People everywhere are reviewing and analysing the experiences and lessons of the past, seeking ways and means for preventing outbreak of a new world war.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Second World War forty years ago, people began talking about the danger of a third world war. As things stand, there have been forty years of peace ever since.



[එස් ඩී. බණ්ඩාරත්නපති මහතා]

So, the first point I am going to discuss is how postwar-peace has been maintained and what are the principal forces for preventing a new world war.

In my opinion, many factors have contributed to the maintenance of world peace over the past forty years. The essential factor, however, is the will of the people."

Here in Sri Lanka also it is very necessary that whatever steps you take in this Tamil issue you must have the will of the people.

"Their unprecedented awakening and resolute struggle against the policies of aggression and war have played a decisive role. People alover the world, including those of the Soviet Union and the United States, desire peace and oppose war, in particular, a nuclear war. This provides a genuine "deterrence". In addition, the postwar yeas have witnessed the emergence of many newly independent countries, a number of socialist countreis and other peace-loving countries, followed by the formation of an extensive Third World and nonaligned movement in the wake of events and changes in the world situation. Playing an increasingly important of events and changes in the world situation. Playing an incresingly important role in international affairs, they have fundamentally changed the pattern of international relations and the world balance of forces and have thus become a vital force in checking wars and a basic factor in safeguarding peace. Moreover, in the past decade or two, the two superpowers, the only powers capable of launching a world war, have been locked in a nuclear stalemate. Fortunately, we had the President of the Soviet Union and the President of the United States of America in a recent discussion. Things can be different in the future. Therefore it has become not easy for them to decide whether to launch a large-scale war. It should be pointed out, however, that the forty years of postwar peace is not a gift from on high, but the outcome of protracted struggle waged by all the peace-loving countreis and peoples of the world.

Although there had been no world war in the forty postwar years, local wars and armed clashes have occurred continuously. Most of these wars and clashes have been caused by the encroachment upon or the suppression of the independence of a nation or a country, or the interference in the internal affairs of one country by another, which more often than not, lead to tension in the international situation as a whole. Therefore, they have aroused deep anxiety among people the world over. People have noted that superpowers tend to use local wars to extend their spheres of influence and seize strategic points in preparation for a large-scale war. However, thanks to firm resistance by the people of the countries under invasion and thanks to the active support given to them by the countries and peoples of the world that love peace and uphold justice, no local war has developed into a world war. The peace-loving countries and peoples have inflicted heavy blows and sound lessons on aggressors who have dared to launch a war and will continue to do so should anyone dare to try this in future. Facts have shown that whoever attempts to conquer a nation, a country or the world by launching a war and whoever attempts to impose his ideology and social system on another nation or country by armed force will land himself in an inextricable predicament or end up in defeat. This is a law governing the course of history.

Second, how do we view the most urgent task that must be undertaken to safeguard world peace.

As everyone knows, despite people's strong opposition, the two countries that possess the largest arsenals in the world continue their rivalry for superiority in the arms race. Now, all land, sea and outer space are subject to the threat of their nuclear and other new weapons. Indeed, a nuclear war, should it happen one day, would result in the most horrible catastrophe ever known in human history. No one with a good conscience will forget the nuclear holocausts perpetrated forty yeras ago at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Therefore, we hold that the most urgent task that must be undertaken to safeguard world peace is to stop the arms race by the two superpowers and their rivalry for world hegemony, that is, to eliminate the nuclear threat and prevent a nuclear war. As everyone knows, the two superpowers possess 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, many of which are deployed on the soil of other countries. People are justified in demanding that they conduct arms control talks in earnest and reach a genuine agreement on disarmament, that they take the lead in halting the testing, improvment and production of nuclear weapons and space weapons, and that they not only immediately stop deploying nuclear weapons aboard but drastically reduce their existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons as well. On this basis, all countreis with nuclear weapons should hold comprehensive nuclear disarmament negotiations and seek to reach fair and reasonable agreemens so as to gradually realize the total banning and the complete destruction of nuclear weapons.

This is a historical duty imposed by all mankind on the nuclear powers and, particularly, the two great nuclear powers. No one should neglect this duty. The first round of arms control talks in Geneva failed to make any headway and the second round has just started. It is our hope that these talks will not become a smokescreen, as the previous ones did, behind which to seek the upper hand by restricting the other side and expanding one's own strength. We support the proposition that nuclear disarmament be carried out in conjunction with conventional disarmament. China will continue to take a positive and responsible attitude and make its due contributions.

Third, I wish to deal with the relation between the implementation of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the safeguarding of world peace.

This year is also the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference of the Asian and African Countries, and many countries have celebrated the occasion. On the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence that is mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, the Bandung Conference put forth the Ten Principles, which have played an active role in strengthening the unity among the Third World countries, the establishment of a new type of international relations and the safeguarding of world peace. The thirty years of history has proved that countries, different or not in social system, can live on friendly terms and entertain normal relations with each other and world peace can be maintained, provided that they strictly abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Otherwise, international relations will be strained or even reduced to confrontation. Clashes and wars will occur even between countries with identical social systems. And world peace will thus be upset or disrupted. We have also become aware of the fact that international contradictions or conflicts cannot be resolved by creating spheres of influence or by forming a block or an alliance, still less by force of arms and policies of war -

(*Interruption*). This is a magazine on International Understanding.

"The solution lies in nothing else but the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, in peaceful negotiation. The successful settlement of the Hong Kong question by China and the United Kingdom has provided new experience in solving problems left over from the past involving two countries through friendly consulations and peaceful negotiations.

I believe, that, in essence, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, the Charter of the United Nations and the basic norms of international law all call for mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and opposition to all



forms of power politics and interventionist policies. Countless events have demonstrated that present-day international tension and the threat of a new world war stem from the intensified arms race by the superpowers and their rivalry for world hegemony. Unless hegemonist policies are opposed, neither world peace, nor regional peace, nor a country's own security can be achieved or maintained. That is why we have always taken "opposition to hegemonism and the safeguarding of world peace" as an integral whole. We support the Third World countries and peoples in their just struggle against all outside intervention. Peace movements in some countries have regarded support for this just struggle as an important component of their campaign. I very much appreciate it, because in resisting foreign intervention people are safeguarding world peace.

Fourth, I wish to discuss briefly the relationship between peace and development.

The world today is confronted with two major questions: One is peace and the other development. The two questions are closely related to each other. Or, may I put it this way, peace and development provide pre-requisites or conditions for each other.

It is true that the arms race the superpowers have escalated by turns and their astronomical military spending can stimulate a temporary economic boom. But, in the final analysis, they will hamper the economic development of their own countries and the improvement of the living standard and welfare of their own people. At the same time, such arms expansion and war preparations are bound to involve and already have involved their allies not only threatening the peace and security of various regions, but also, in the end, slowing down the economic recovery or growth of some of the developed countries, and this gravely affecting living standard and employment of their people.

China is a developing country, and like other Third World countries, we are deeply concerned with the question of development. The Third World countries are in great need of developing their national economies in order to free themselves from the economic difficulties they are facing. Therefore, the countries and peoples of the Third World desire peace; a peaceful environment is essential to development. Besides, world peace, stability and economic prosperity cannot be built on a basis of impoverished economies in developing countries. A Third World that enjoys ever increasing economic growth will become a powerful factor in promoting world economic prosperity and safeguarding world peace. This has been recognized by more and more people in the world.

So, we stand for promoting North-South dialogue and establishing a new international economic order. It is not only a question of economic development, mutual benefit and cooperation but also a basic means of safeguarding world peace. We also appreciate the proposition that the arms race should be stopped so that limited funds and resources can be used for the economic development and improvement of people's lives, and that the money saved by disarmament should be used to raise the people's living standard in the country concerned and to aid Third World countries in developing their economies.

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! How long will you take?

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

Ten minutes more, Sir.

Fifth, there are different views in the world as to how to assess the peace movements in various countries and what attitude to take towards them. Here, I would like to contribute my personal views.

In recent years, peace movements have flourished in Western Europe, North America, the Pacific region and other regions and countries, unprecedentedly large in scale, great in momentum and varied in content and form. Rising above their political or ideological differences, people in many countries of various social strata, political parties, organizations and religious beliefs, and large numbers of youth in particular, have voluntarily engaged in joint activities and converged into a powerful force for peace. The peace movements are so popular in some countries that they are checking, to a certain extent, the arms expansion and war preparations of the superpowers. In a word, the peace movement, which reflects the strong aspiration of the people the world over to safeguard peace, is the largest and most influential international mass movement. No one can neglect or control it, and still less can anyone stop it.

I believe that, like other movements, the peace movement advances wave after wave, through twists and turns. Despite the successive deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the peace movement has not waned; people are analysing experience for further development. Peace movements in various countries persistently oppose nuclear weapons, nuclear threats and war. They unwaveringly demand complete and thorough disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and continue to carry out domestic and international activities in various forms. Many peace organizations and guardians of peace are tenaciously working and fighting in defence for world peace.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! How much more time do you need?

ප. ක. 10.30

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

I want ten minutes, Sir, but I will try to finish in six or seven minutes.



[**பீ. டி. வண்டரநாயக்க** மொழி]

Sixth, people may be quite interested in the contributions China can make to the cause of world peace, so I wish to give my friends a brief account of it.

**மொழி**

(**தலைவர்**)  
(The Chairman)

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

*சபைத் தலைவர் கிண்புறம் விட்டுச் சென்றார். இரண்டாவது மொழி உரையைச் சீவன் செய்தார். கிண்புறம் விட்டுச் சென்றார்.*

*அதன் பிறகு, பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனத்தினின்று அகலவே, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எஸ். எல். சேனநாயக்க] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.*

*Whereupon MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair, and MR. SPEAKER [MR. E. L. SENANAYAKE] took the Chair.*

**பீ. டி. வண்டரநாயக்க** மொழி

(**திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க**)

(**Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake**)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, finally I want to say that the danger of a world war still exists, but the forces opposing such a war are growing. I am convinced that there is the possibility of preventing a new world war and that there is hope of maintaining world peace as long as the peace-loving countries and peoples all over the world unite, support each other and persevere in the struggle to keep frustrating the arms expansion and war preparations of the superpowers and their policies of expansion and aggression. To this end, we are ready to stand together with friends from all countries, take all opportunities to vigorously develop various forms of peace activities and redouble our efforts to make greater contributions to the safeguarding of world peace. In fact, this is why I once again propose that an international committee be set up with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India as Chairman, His Excellency President J. R. Jayewardene, and the Leader of China, Deng Xiaoping, to go into this ethnic problem because we are faced with a serious problem.

Now I wish to submit certain proposals made by the USSR to the UN.

Forwarding its most recent proposals to the United Nations, the Soviet Union has taken another significant step to follow up on its constructive, reasonable and realistic peace initiatives, which it has brought to the world's attention in the last weeks and months. The recent move aims to remove completely and definitely the acute threat to peace and the security of peoples that would arise from an extension of the arms race into space. The document titled "main lines and principle of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under the conditions of its non-militarization", forwarded by the Soviet Union together with a letter by the Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze and a draft resolution on that subject,

was submitted to the United Nations General Assembly for consideration at its 40th session which commenced in New York on 17th September. The Soviet proposal counters the military objectives pursued in outer space under the SDI project known as "Star Wars," followed with growing concern even by Washington's allies, with an entirely different option: a project to ensure peace in outer space for the benefit and the security of nations. This a chance is offered to achieve a new quality in international co-operation which truly is of a historic dimension.

Today all peoples and governments are faced with the question whether outer space should improve the conditions of life on earth ever more effectively or whether it is going to be misused as a launching pad for a devastating nuclear war. It must be settled before weapons have made their way into outer space, and the risk that it will happen is growing daily. Consequently, the Soviet Union calls upon all countries to make joint efforts so that outer space will be explored and used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The USSR does not leave it at posing an alternative in general terms to the militarization of outer space. Its new proposal outlines ways on how to use outer space technologies for the solution of economic and social problems on earth in the interest of all peoples. In fact, the Soviet proposal contains a programme reaching far into the future, which sets forth the main directions and principles for peaceful international co-operation in the exploration of outer space.

From the very outset such proven and unrenounceable principles of international law as the non-use of force, the peaceful settlement of disputes, equality, respect for the sovereignty of all countries and non-interference in internal affairs should be made binding to secure that space is exclusively used for peaceful purposes. This could be the subject matter of an international conference—

**மொழி**

(**தலைவர்**)  
(The Chairman)

The hon. Member will have to stop now. There are many other Members to speak.

**பீ. டி. வண்டரநாயக்க** மொழி

(**திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க**)

(**Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake**)

I will finish in two minutes, Sir.

I was saying that this could be the subject matter of an international conference on co-operation in the peaceful uses and exploration of outer space to be convened not later than in 1987. Equally important is a proposal, which was made by the Soviet Union some time ago and which has further concretized now,



concerning the establishment of an international space organization. It would be the mandate of this body to guarantee non-discriminatory participation by all states in international space projects and access to the results obtained. This would be of particular significance for many young nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their efforts towards overcoming economic backwardness. At the same time, the organization could help ensure strict compliance with those agreements which prohibit militarization of outer space.

In fact, Sir, in this connection I wish to finally mention that the Sri Lanka Association for International Understanding expects to send a delegation to the USSR some time in the course of next year, probably together with people like Professor Cyril Ponnampereuma and Professor Arthur C. Clarke and scientists of that calibre, to bring our country into this whole sphere of space wars and agreements on this question.

අශෝක ඩබ්ලිව්. සෝමරත්න මහතා (රත්ගම)  
(திரு. அசோக்க டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்தன் — ரத்தம்)  
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne - Ratgama)

Mr. Chairman, it was quite interesting to note that the Opposition had substantially deviated from their original path of criticism of the Government, as they did against this Government in 1983 and 1984. In fact, in 1983 and 1984 when I was in this House I noticed that there was a continuous attack on the Government and on the Minister of Foreign Affairs to say that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had done nothing with regard to international publicity, to see that the image of this country was protected. Many times on the Floor of this House I have heard Members of the Opposition using graphic language to say, "Look at what they are doing in the international sphere. They are going about showing the international community that the Sri Lankans are a barbaric race and are killing people, that there is no law and order in that country, and they are requesting all the international forums to refrain from giving assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka. There were many commissions that were sitting at that time on human rights and all kinds of things."

I very well remember the tone and manner of the vehement attack of the Opposition on all those matters. It is interesting to note that this time there is a quieter tone or rather a substantial deviation from the original criticism that they were levelling against the Government. In fact this had been the normal pattern of the Opposition. They often found a very responsive Government. Whenever the Opposition makes a criticism it is taken very seriously and they are given a very good hearing. Unlike the former Government, at all times this Government has taken every possible precaution. If it is constructive criticism, we take adequate measures.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member for Attanagalla, who spoke in the morning, as usual made a political speech. He always has all kinds of accusations to level. He also has some strange reason by which he withdraws the substance on which he makes an accusation. It is a very easy form of speaking. It is very easy to come to this House and say, "Look at the people in the Foreign Office; look at the people whom you have appointed, how non-professional they are, how incompetent they are, how unable they are to handle matters, how unsuitable they are in terms of ability", and all manner of things. But there was not one instance that he was willing to come out within support of these accusations. He was not prepared to say, "I say on the Floor of this House that out of these ten people these particular six people are not suitable for selection for these missions".

We know that after this Government came into power a Committee consisting of members of the Opposition and of the Government was appointed to examine the suitability of every one of these heads of missions abroad.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க — எதிர்க்கட்சி முதல்வர்)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike - Leader of the Opposition)

I am sorry to interrupt. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party has never sat in that High Posts Committee.

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(திரு. அசோக்க டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்தன்)  
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

I am sorry, I thought Members of the Opposition were also in that Committee.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)  
No.

හරින්ද්‍ර කෝරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

The Member for Kalawana is a member of that Committee. What about the Member for Medawachchiya? (*Interruption*).

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம்)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I will be very glad to do it but

අශෝක ඩබ්ලිව්. සෝමරත්න මහතා  
(திரு. அசோக்க டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்தன்)  
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

What I am saying is that you have not objected to any of those appointments.



එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන)  
(ஜனப் எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக் — கொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)  
(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak - Third Colombo Central)

What is the use of objecting ?

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(திரு. அசோக்க டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்ன)  
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

My point is that the Opposition is represented. It may be by the hon. Member for Kalawana.

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

He is not a Member of the SLFP. He is a very able speaker for his party.

සරත් මුත්තේට්ටුවෙහි මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

In any case I have had nothing to do with those appointments. I have protested about some.

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(திரு. அசோக்க டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்ன)  
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

I am not referring to the appointments. What I am saying is that you come here and say all these people are unsuitable but when you look at the proceedings of the Committee you see that when they came before the Committee there is not one word that has been said about their unsuitability. It is a very suitable forum in which you can question their ability. It is a forum in which these matters can be taken up.

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(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

What about those people who do not come before that Committee, whose names do not come -

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(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

The SLFP should have taken the trouble to sit on the Committee and make a positive contribution.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා  
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We are quite capable of deciding on our own. We do not want your advice.

ආචාර්ය විමල වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා  
(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

This is an expression of my view.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා  
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We do not want your advice. If we want your advice we will come to you. Please wait till then.

ආචාර්ය විමල වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා  
(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

I will make use of that opportunity.

අයෝක ධබ්ලිව්. යෝමරන්ත මහතා  
(திரு. அசோக்க டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்ன)  
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

Therefore, Sir, the point that I am making is that even today the hon. Member for Attanagalla comes here and says, "I have got the list. I am bringing it to the notice of the House. None of these people are suitable". In the same way we can say quite categorically, that 99.9 per cent of the people who have been appointed to those positions are suitable people, capable people, professionally competent to do the job that they have been assigned to do. After all, it is not the hon. Member for Attanagalla only who knows about these matters. If these people are not suitable, surely that cannot be kept secret from the members of the public ? Every one of those appointments is published in every newspaper. They are given sufficient publicity. In the newspapers it is mentioned that those people who are being appointed to head missions on behalf of this country will be going before this Committee and that the public are free to bring any accusation, any allegation or any complaint against them before that Committee.

Therefore, Sir, this is another political argument, a mere accusation without substance ! This Government has created enough forums not only for Members of Parliament but also for the people of this country, if they have anything to say about any appointments, to make representations in the correct forum. Therefore, what he has said was not correct. I know quite well that the Hon. Minister has brought a great deal of professionalism to our Foreign Missions. I know today that a substantial number of positions are filled by people who have worked in the Foreign Missions for years. Take for example our Ambassador in Geneva, our Ambassador in Sweden and many of our Ambassadors who are heading Missions in so many other countries like Singapore, India and Japan. You will find that in every one of those countries those people who are now heading our Missions are the best that this country could find. They are not friends of this Government, they are not personal friends of the Minister, they are not put there because of some service they have done to the United National Party. They are professional men who have served every Government - this government and the previous Governments. Therefore, Sir, I must say with a tinge of



sadness that it is a very sorry state of affairs that the Opposition should drop this kind of simple statement which creates a doubt about the integrity of the Opposition in criticising the Government.

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(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்கிரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

Simple and rash statements !

අශෝක ධබ්ලිව්. සෝමරත්න මහතා

(திரு. அசோக்க டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்ன)

(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

It is important that the Opposition must criticise the Government, but at the same time there must be a sense of honesty in the arguments that they are putting forward.

As I said earlier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the person who is responsible for the external publicity of the Government. Two years have passed and now when you read the newspapers and the news reports that are flowing into this country from International Agencies and otherwise you will find that there is a definite change in the attitude of the international community towards the Government of Sri Lanka. It has not been an easy thing. Suddenly like a bolt from the heavens the July 1983 riots took place. International media went into quick action. Every conceivable news media within a matter of a month or two, published in every paper a vast amount of propoganda against the Government of Sri Lanka. what could we do ? We had to do with an existing structure. We had our Foreign Missions abroad. We had the Heads of those Missions. During this short period of time our Government had encountered every opposition, every endeavour to pass resolutions on violations of human rights and attempts to curtail aid. On every front we successfully faced all those problems. For example, there was a time when we were very frightened of various repercussions and threats to stop aid to this country. But you will see that in the past two years we have successfully convinced all Governments through our Foreign Missions that there is no discrimination in this country, that there is no political victimizations and that ours is a democratic Government that stands for the principle of democracy. And because of the continuous efforts of our Government we have seen to it that not one cent has been curtailed in the form of foreign aid that has come into this country. When aid is coming in the same volume and in the same proportion we tend to forget that. But if for some reason aid is curtailed or stopped and if some projects are stopped for want of aid, then everybody starts howling.

Not only that, so many governments were virtually questioning many matters connected with this Government. But those governments are now voluntarily coming forward to defend the Government

of Sri Lanka. For example, in Washington I can remember the State Government gave its fullest support on the Geneva Commission on the Human Rights. In Stockholm the other day I can remember a Minister of the Swedish Government came on television and contradicted alleged human rights violations in Sri Lanka. Take the case of Oslo. The Minister of Economic Development came and assured that there would be no diminution of assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka. In Canberra the Foreign Minister came and contradicted statements made by the Opposition that Sri Lanka's situation was different to the situation in South Africa. Therefore, it is with a great degree of happiness that we congratulate the Hon. Minister for the excellent work that he has done with the same structure that he had. I do not want to speak any longer. I wish to thank for the opportunity given to me to speak a few words.

Thank you.

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටෙම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Sir, there had been many things said both about the Minister and about appointments that have made by the Ministry. I only want to say one thing about the remark made by the previous speaker as to why appointments have not been challenged in the Select Committee on High Posts if they were unsuitablæ. I wish to say that some of those appointments do not come up before that Committee. I did not want to go into this matter at all but since I have been shown up as the only person or one of the persons from the Opposition represented in that Committee I thought I will refer to it. Otherwise, I do not think there is any point in raising it. Some of the appointments of their relatives and people connected with the Government do not come up before the Select Committee. I do not want to mention names. The people that come up for ratification by this Select Committee are people like Ambassadors and High Commissioners. The real protest was not about them. The book that the hon. Member for Attanagalla referred to was one giving a list of people working in our Missions abroad. It was about those people and about the scheme of recruitment at the Foreign Office that those protests were made. The hon. Member for Ratgama must realize that those appointments do not come up before that Select Committee. (*Interruption*) What is the point in my saying whether I am satisfied. I am satisfied with some of those appointments and I am not satisfied with some others. That is normal. I am sure the Hon. Minister is not satisfied with some of them. Some heads of missions are appointed by the Minister. Some of them are thrust upon him and various considerations go into it. That has been so from the day of independence. This is not a matter which this Minister started. You know that defeated candidates, retired policemen and all sorts of



[සරත් මුත්තේවැවේගම මහතා]

such people have to be accommodated. You are left with those babies and you have to carry them. What can you do about it ?

Then I want to say something about SARC. I want to ask this question from the Hon. Minister. Will he at least now see that we do not use SARC as some bargaining lever with India ? Last time when we had that childish behaviour at the time of SARC meeting in Thimpu there was an arrest I think of a newspaper reporter here from India and we came to the ridiculous position where - we were supporters of SARC ; one of the participants was India - we had a problem with India and we took up the position that we were not going to SARC-

As regards the SARC itself, I do not think the United States is very happy about SARC. The United States, ever since OPEC was formed, has not been very happy about regional or economic gatherings like these. We know, for example, what is happening at the moment in the GATT. In the GATT, the United States has come out on matters where various things are involved, like protectionism etc. Now the United States wants to get out of the GATT and deal directly with people who are like-minded. They want to bring in the question of services and some kind of arrangement on tariffs and trade, with the result that we will have a position where they can interfere, in the process, with the infrastructure of countries.

SARC is in great danger. What is going to happen to SARC ? What does this Government envisage to be the role of SARC ? Is it going to be another ASEAN ? I do not know whether the Government has given up its rather non-geographical position of trying to enter ASEAN ? Be that as it may, what does the Government conceive SARC to be ? Regional co-operation is something that everybody supports.

I remember His Excellency, when he was in this House, supporting the concept of regional co-operation very strongly. He said the only way Sri Lanka could be an exporting country would be through regional economic co-operation. Mr. Bandaranaike himself, when he was Prime Minister and chartered Sri Lanka on the non-aligned course, supported the regional co-operation concept. All parties support regional co-operation. But what do you want SARC to be ? There is an attempt now to institutionalize SARC immediately. If you do that, you might come up against some problems.

Yesterday I read an article written by Gamini Weerakoon in the "Sunday Island" about SARC. Gamini Weerakoon, I must say, has the happy knack of expressing United States opinion even before they are expressed by the United States themselves ! Gamini

Weerakoon had a laugh at the whole idea of SARC and said that one country was very big and that the other countries were tiny and therefore the thing would never get off the ground ! That was the burden of his story.

Now, what is your concept of SARC ? One day you go to its meeting, the next day you do not go and claim some excuse. Then later you send a man late for the meeting. We do not know whether you are taking this seriously, whether you want to institutionalize it or whether you are allowing it to grow quietly into something that is meaningful. There is a great desire on the part of the non-aligned movement which was expressed in the desire for a new economic order. I think a regional grouping like SARC, if it is allowed to crystallize quietly, could be quite meaningful and useful.

Then I want to question the Hon. Minister on another matter of interest in recent times and this concerns the arrival of the ship Kitty Hawk in Sri Lanka. There is a book the Hon. Minister is familiar with - "Jane's Fighting Ships". That book lists the Kitty Hawk and aircraft carriers of that type in the United States as being nuclear weapons carriers. The Hon. Minister has said that he was quite satisfied that this was not a nuclear weapons carrying ship. I want to say that in that context the Captain of the Kitty Hawk had said that he did not want to either admit or deny it. He did not want to make a comment. He wanted to remain unequivocal on the question of the Kitty Hawk carrying nuclear weapons. The Hon. Minister, on the other hand, said that it does not carry nuclear weapons. What I want to know from the Hon. Minister is how he verified for himself that the Kitty Hawk did not carry nuclear weapons.

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There are two or three ways in which one can do this. One is to board the vessel and do a search operation. I am sure the Hon. Minister did not do that. The other is that you can get to know from some other source which has looked into this. Surely you do not ask the Americans "Do you have nuclear weapons ?" and take their word as the gospel truth ? That is like the Sinhala saying කොරාගෙන අම්මගෙන් ජෙන අහනවා. That is the Problem. How did the Hon. Minister verify that the Kitty Hawk did not carry nuclear weapons ?

I want to say that the New Zealand Government under Mr. Lange - New Zealand which is part of the ANZUS Pact comprising Australia, New Zealand and the United States - is going to propose legislation that no ship carrying nuclear weapons should be allowed to come into their harbours in spite of the fact that it is under severe pressure by the United States. Now, when the SLFP was in power, they said that they are not going to allow ships carrying nuclear weapons into the harbour, Sri Lankan waters. I do not know what the



UNP says on this matter, but the UNP is taking the word of the Americans for it. If we are going to have this haphazard, ad hoc thing, Sir, of one party taking one position and the other party taking a different position, I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether he is not prepared, like New Zealand, to make it law so that both sides, you and the SLFP and all of us would be bound by that law, that no ship carrying nuclear weapons will be allowed to come into the Sri Lankan waters.

Then, Sir, I want to ask the Hon. Minister briefly about Sri Lanka's position regarding the South Africa Government and apartheid. I must say that I read carefully all the statements made by the President at the Bahamas, because ultimately the Bahamas became a very important anti-apartheid platform this time in the Commonwealth. It took this curious nature first of all because the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi took a very positive attitude on the question of apartheid. That was complemented by the fact that Australia and New Zealand, both of which have socialist Governments at the moment, also took a very positive anti-apartheid position and anti-South African Government position. I must say, Sir, that I was not very happy about the position taken by Sri Lanka at that meeting. Sri Lanka has agreed not to enter into new commitments with South Africa. It seems to have agreed to give Mrs. Thatcher's proposal of giving six months a trial. Everybody has done it, but Sri Lanka seems to have done it enthusiastically. The condemnation of apartheid, the demand for the release of Nelson Mandela and the other people who are under arrest, some of them without trial, some of them after trial, but now very clearly shown up to be total political prisoners – the fact, Sir, is that this must be a very strong demand now, because the Government of South Africa is pushed to the wall and this is the time to deal the final blow on the policies of apartheid. So, I think Sri Lanka must take a much more positive position on the question of apartheid, not that Sri Lanka's position is going to tilt the balance, but for our own self respect, it is better that we do it.

I do not want to go into the past history of Sri Lankan foreign policy which has been dictated by the fact that we seem to feel that we are under obligation to certain western countries and that we must toe the western line even when the western countries themselves are not toeing that line. Recently when the Prime Minister went to the United Nations and made a proposal that both the United States and the Soviet Union make some 50 per cent reduction in the arms build up among the countries that did not vote for it – there were only six countries that did not vote for that proposal – one of them I believe was the United States. So, I think Sri Lanka must realise that it is not going to get any help from the western countries on these matters. True, it

has got some economic assistance from some of the western countries. Surely, that should not be reflected on the way we vote on Granada, on the way we vote on apartheid. On these matters, Sir, Sri Lanka must remain independent and non-aligned, and although the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs seems to think that we have nothing to do with non-aligned that we are aligned, I want to remind him that the President himself when he was in the Bahamas went to the country which took over the mantle of leadership of the non-alignment after him and that countries ruled by a Communist Party of which the General Secretary of the First Secretary of the party is Mr. Fidel Castro whom the President went to meet. So that that could go together with non-alignment.

The other matter is, the President and the Government seem to be having an ambivalent attitude towards India. What is your policy towards India? Broadly you can say that your policy towards India is friendship, but where do you lay the emphasis on this friendship?

Now, His Excellency the President goes to Pakistan and makes statements there, and President Zia ul Haq is coming here. I am not saying that he should not be tolerated here or anything like that. What I am saying is that you lay emphasis on one thing at one moment and on the other thing at the other moment. Just now we are told that some people who have been trained in Pakistan, home guards and the like and some others, are also coming here – that is foreign policy in a way – and are going to train some people here. I do not want to say anything – (*Interruption*). Yes, I am not saying that it is bad. What I am talking about is your attitude towards India. For instance, take the last interview given by the President to "India Today". We are supposed to be negotiating with the militants with the help of India. India has certainly taken up a very positive position on that matter. Both His Excellency the President and the Hon. Prime Minister have gone on record as having thanked him for that. Then again the President himself says, "The arms are coming from there, the help is coming from there and the camps are also there" so on and so forth. In that same interview the President has said that the arms have come with Soviet markings on them. Now, the "Sun" newspaper gave all the markings the other day. As you and the Hon. Minister know, arms can be purchased anywhere in the arms market. For example, AK-47 can be bought anywhere. On any of his travels the Hon. Minister can pick up a few and bring them back. That does not mean that those countries are helping the terrorists. I am not saying that just because there were West German markings or American markings on those they have been supplied by those governments. What I am saying is when you put it like that so indiscreetly, one begins to wonder exactly what you want to do in this matter. That



[ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா]

is why I say the corner-stone of our foreign policy not only has to be co-operation regionally in organizations like SARC, but first it has to be friendship with India in the region, not because it is a big country, but because it is non-aligned, because it has been helpful and the whole geopolitics of the region and the world necessitate it. — I do not want to go into the possibilities of any other course — but we have not been doing that. In the last year we have been behaving in a way which one might described as blowing hot and cold. More often we have been blowing cold ! I do not want to go into all the instances as to how we behaved, but I can only describe that it has been in a totally childish manner. For example, in the case of the arrest of that Indian newspaperman of PTI you had to eat your own words by releasing him without any charge. So you must be circumspect, if nothing else, when you are dealing with a big, friendly neighbour like that and see that you do not keep blowing hot and cold !

Finally, I want to ask the Hon. Minister what his policy is towards two countries in the Asian region. Firstly, what is your policy about recognizing Kampuchea ? Now, there is an established fact of a Kampuchea which is ruled by a government. There is an attempt to de-throne that government. Exactly what you have been condemning other countries for doing is being done in respect of Kampuchea by people from outside taking shelter in other countries. Regimes have been set up outside Kampuchea. So if you accept the *de facto* situation regarding Kampuchea there is nothing else that a government can do except to recognize it. So I want to ask the Government of Sri Lanka, why you do not recognize Kampuchea ? It has a defined territory, it has a government which is in control and there are other people from outside taking shelter in other countries who are trying to prop up rebel movements against Kampuchea. Now is that a reason ? In that case, we might very well be pushed into a situation where countries stop recognizing our government.

ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா (கியேர்ஸ் லீடேய கபெய்து ஈம்கிதும)

(திரு. ரிசுரேன் பெர்னாண்டோ — வெளிநாட்டலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando — Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs)

That is set up by force.

ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

What is your theory about Kampuchea — set up by force ?

ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா

(திரு. ரிசுரேன் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando)

Outside interference.

ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

There are so many countries where the government has been set up by force.

ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா

(திரு. ரிசுரேன் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando)

And outside interference.

ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

That is not conceded by the Government of Kampuchea. I say, Sir, when there is an established Government like that you have no right to draw such conclusions. You should not draw it in respect of other countries. Now what is the position about Afghanistan ? Do you recognize the Government of Afghanistan ? Do you recognize it, Mr. Minister ?

பி. சி. பி. ஹமீத் மறநா (லீடேய கபெய்து ஈம்கிதும)

(ஜனாப் ஏ. ஸி. எஸ். ஹமீத் — வெளிநாட்டலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed — Minister of Foreign Affairs)

I do not.

ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

You do not. Why do you not ?

பி. சி. பி. ஹமீத் மறநா

(ஜனாப் ஏ. ஸி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I will reply.

ஊர்ன் இன்னைப்பெய்தை மறநா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Was that set up by another country ? The President goes to Pakistan, visits the camps of so-called refugees and rebels against Afghanistan and makes a statement, "Zindabad Afghanistan." Who will take our protest about some other countries harbouring militants against us ? Now we protest that India is keeping people in camps. Then the President of our country goes to Pakistan, visits camps of people in which Afganistan rebels live and says, "Zindabad Afghanistan." It is not merely blowing hot and cold, but pouring hot water down one's back actually — (Interruption). It is not a question of declaration by anybody. I am asking about the declaration of Sri Lanka.

ஹர்ன்ட் கோர்யா மறநா (கியேர்ஸ் ரர்ஸ் பர்லாமென்ட் ஈம்கிதும)

(திரு. ஹர்ன்ட் கோர்யா — பொது நிர்வாகப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

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

We subscribe to that declaration.



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(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவீடுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

The point is the present leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, that is, India, recognizes both Afghanistan and Kampuchea, if you want to know about the Non-aligned movement. Those are the matters, Sir, which I wished to raise. I do not want to take more time than I originally was given. But I want to say that it is not a question of these personal matters about this person being here or that person being there. Those are not the points. I think the Hon. Minister must recognize the fact that the Foreign Ministry is in some difficulty. The Foreign Ministry must set itself standards about recruitment. If you are having an exam, for goodness sake stick to the exam. If you want to scrap the exam, scrap it. Recruit anybody you like. I am for that. After all a Government must have a certain amount of flexibility to have in the Foreign Service people whom they want. But do not have both, that is, to shut out some people when they sit the exam and shut out other people because they do not have the necessary connection.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க — எதிர்க்கட்சி முதல்வர்)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike - Leader of the Opposition)

With your permission, Sir, before I commence my speech on the Foreign Ministry Votes, I would like to draw your attention, as I have done before, to an erroneous and false news item that has been brought to my notice, which had appeared in the "Ceylon Daily News" of Monday November 25, 1985. That was an erroneous reporting of a speech I made in Parliament in winding up the debate for the Opposition on the Budget. This is what it says, Sir. I am quoting from the "Ceylon Daily News" at page 10. It says :

"Mr. Bandaranaike further said he was giving figures to demonstrate that every sector of the economy was revived by this Government"

Now, Sir my whole speech for nearly two hours and 15 minutes was to demonstrate by figures and statistics that the Government has failed totally, apart from reviving, even to keep alive the economy of Sri Lanka. But Mr. Bodinagoda's magnificent production, the "Ceylon Daily News" goes on to say that I have given the statistics to show that the economy has been revived. Now, Sir, it has caused some consternation amongst people who have not heard my speech. I would like, Sir, with your permission, to have this record corrected as early as possible, perhaps tomorrow morning if you can give such a ruling from the Chair.

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(ஐ. சி. எ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

It must be a genuine mistake.

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

I cannot imagine that the "Ceylon Daily News" has ever been genuine. But, Sir, this is something which is wrong.

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(தலைவர்)  
(The Chairman)

I will look into the matter raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

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

Thank you, Sir.

Then, Mr. Chairman, getting down to the business of the day which is the Votes of the Foreign Minister, I read the speech the Ministry made last year in reply to our speeches. He based his entire reply on one theme. He said that I had, in the course of my long lecture, to quote his own words, talked about foreign policy of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

He went on using that with great cynicism, the great cynic that he is. He said that in comparison to the loud and dynamic foreign policy of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, he has engineered the foreign policy of the United National Party to be farsighted and pragmatic - to use his two favourite words "farsighted" and "pragmatic". I think my Friend, the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs has exercised a policy in foreign relations which is neither dynamic, nor farsighted, nor pragmatic. I do not simply make these sweeping accusations. I will demonstrate why I said this in the course of the next fifteen or twenty minutes.

Recently I was at a social function and a very senior Sri Lankan civil servant was also there. He is a distinguished person and he has served a number of governments as ambassador abroad. In the course of conversation he said that Sri Lankan foreign policy is neither "coming or going," to use his own words. But I know the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs is certainly coming and going very often. He is more going than coming and whether he is coming, going or whether he is staying at home, I feel sorry for my Friend, the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, because there are so many spokesmen for the foreign policy of this Government you get the Hon. Prime Minister. He goes to Bangkok or some place like that in South East Asia. He talks on behalf of the Government and wants to enter ASEAN. We have dealt with this subject earlier, Sir, and I do not want to labour it again. We were given a very rudimentary lesson on the geographical position of Sri Lanka and we were told we are well outside the region. Then we get the pro-Arab factions in your Government,



[ අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා ]

led by your worthy self. Being a Muslim, naturally, you will feel very strongly for the Arab cause. We are happy about that. Then you get the Hon. M. H. Mohammed, the Minister of Transport. Once again being a Muslim he naturally feels strongly on this subject. Then we have got the Pro-Israeli lobby led by the Hon. Minister of State who always leaps to his feet and defends Israel. Then, Sir, for example, the hon. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs very indiscreetly – not behaving true to form last year called India a big bully – I will deal with that later. He refused to attend the SARC meeting last time. I think eventually he did attend it. Then there is the Hon. Minister of National Security who shoots off the different parts of the world at the drop of a hat. He is in Washington, then he goes to Delhi – I believe he will be going to Delhi again – and then he goes to Oman. So the Hon. Minister's difficult task is made more difficult by his colleagues. Everyone is purporting to be Minister of Foreign Affairs. If they leave it on his capable shoulders, however small they are, I think the Hon. Minister may carry it with much greater efficiency and diplomacy.

Sir, last time I made a number of remarks about the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. I do not wish to repeat them now. He knows me well enough to understand that none of them are meant personally.

Sir, apart from the jokes that we have been having at each other, I think today Sri Lanka's foreign policy has taken a new dimension. It is a very serious dimension simply because we are involved in a war of sorts with Tamil extremists, militants, terrorists or whatever you may call them, who are determined to wage war against the State of Sri Lanka and to establish a separate State in the North and the East. Because of this problem which has got worse and worse over the last few years, the foreign policy of Sri Lanka has taken and must take a different dimension, in a different direction.

Sir, if you concede that our problem is not one hundred percent domestic, it is also partly external. I would say more external than domestic. Our domestic war is because we have an external problem of terrorists operating from Indian soil, which I would deal with later on. India our closest neighbour has become extremely vital and important for the foreign policy of this country. Sir, India is of great importance in this issue. One is that India has become important for the simple reason that all the terrorist organizations are based on Indian soil and are operating from Indian soil. There has been absolutely no action taken against these terrorists by the Indian Government.

The second factor which I have said right along from 1977, apart from the ethnic problem and the terrorist problem is that India must be the cornerstone of a

successful foreign policy if the Government is seriously interested in pursuing a dynamic and successful foreign policy. Now, Sir, on both these counts with or without the ethnic issue, India is of paramount importance to Sri Lanka at all times.

Very briefly, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the manner in which the two major parties in this country, yours and ours, have conducted foreign policy towards India. Let us look at the way we conducted our foreign policy towards India, during our government. Successively from 1956, we had very close and personal relations with the two Prime Ministers of India, the late Jawaharlal Neru and the great and gracious lady Mrs. Gandhi. But apart from a personal relationship which is only I think part of a successful foreign policy, we established a very fine understanding on very sensitive issues with India. For example, on the question of the stateless Indians of Indian origin, the Indian Tamils in the estate sector, a number of governments who negotiated were unsuccessful in their negotiations since Independence, but it was successfully negotiated with India with neither Mr. Nehru nor Mrs. Gandhi, but with a Prime Minister who had equal foresight, the late Lal Bahdur Shastri. We came to a working arrangement to settle this Indo-Tamil issue which is now called the Sirima-Shastri Pact. That is one issue.

Then take the issue of Kachchativu – a bone of contention of over a little piece of land of no worth to anybody. But, as you know, in matters like this, India can be very difficult. And a small country like Sri Lanka has very little leverage to press on India on matters like this. Nevertheless through negotiations we managed to settle that contentious issue as well.

Then, Sir, the United National Party has constantly accused us of being stooges of India. We have never stooged India. In 1971 during the Indo-Pakistan war – you are well aware of it, you were a Member of Parliament at that time – we allowed Pakistan planes to land at the Katunayake airport. They were supposed to be carrying arms from West Pakistan to East Pakistan, which is now Bangladesh, and the Indian Government was most displeased with us. But at no time did we allow the relations between our two countries to reach proportions which would have had a detrimental effect on our country or on the general policy of Sri Lanka. We never allowed that situation to arise.

Now, Sir, let us examine the foreign policy of the United National Party towards India. As the Hon. Member for Kalawana very correctly said – I do not agree with all that he said, but certainly on this point he is correct – the UNP has not followed a consistent line towards India which has been the problem since 1977. In the euphoria of your victory of 1977 – I am not



talking about the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs – he is too diplomaturion to do a thing like that – but certain coueagues of his in the euphonia of your victory made a number of very serious and damaging attacks on Mrs. Gandhi – the famous talk of a cow and calf. You invited the then Prime Minister of India, Mr. Morarji Desai here and, whilst drinking his own urine and opening the Kotmale Dam, you invited him to Parliament and there was a remark made – I do not want to mention names – that there were two dark eras in India and Sri Lanka under the two ladies, by a very prominent personality of your Government. You never imagined that Mrs. Gandhi would ever come back to power. You thought she was finished. But within two years she was back as Prime Minsiter of Indian with another unprecedented mandate. Now, Sir, when you make serious references particularly to ladies, you have more problems than when you make references to men. They are very sensitive on matters like this. And I think the constant refusal of India to co-operate with Sri Lanka on many matters was a result of these very unfortunate attacks that have been made against Mrs. Gandhi and her family, and right throughout her tenure as Prime Minister she did not extend any co-operation – I would not say any co-operation – certainly she did not extend the expected co-operation to the Government on many matters.

Then, Sir, once this ethnic problem arose in July 1983 – Mrs. Gandhi continued to be Prime Minister till November last year the Government of Sri Lanka never followed any consistent line towards India. There was the Hon. Prime Minister who became a self-styled Dutugemunu overnight making violent attacks on India and asking India to invade us, to come and attack us and see what would happen that we would march to Jaffna and face the Indian army. Mrs. Gandhi did not have the slightest intention of provoking Sri Lanka into a war. If she did that, none of us would have been here today.

Then we found the Hon. Minister of National Security say, “Do not antegonize India. They are our best friends”. Then we found His Excellency the President say, “Both points of view reflect my Government’s point of view” which made things even worse. There was no far-sightedness or pragmatism at all, to repeat you own favourite words, in your approach towards India. I am not holding you responsible for that but you Government must have, on a vital issue like relations with India, a consistent and viable approach. You never had.

Then you went to the extent of saying, “Physician heal thyself”, which was a remark aimed directly at India. Then you called India a big bully. Then you went to Pakistan and provoked India further by talking about Kashmir. The Hon. Minister of Foreign Affaris and his

Deputy are both aware of how sensitive India is on the question of Kashmir. I am not saying that India is right on that issue. I have my own personal views which I do not want to reveal to this House. It is not quite relevant for this House to know what I think about it. Nevertheless, right or wrong, India has a sore spot on the question of Kashmir. In fact, India’s bete noire is this question of Kashmir, and you go to Kashmir and say that the people of Kashmir have a right to self-determination. I think you really trod very heavily on India’s corn. I believe the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs was part of the delegation that went to Pakistan, and to talk of Kashmir was, I think – I do not want to be hard or harsh – to put it very mildly to be indiscreet to the point of being very undiplomatic. I gave you all these examples not to have shots at you but to show this House that you never pursued a consistent line on foreign policy towards your most important neighbour.

I would just very briefly like to quote from a speech I made last year during the Committee Stage on the Votes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the question of India. I will just quote that because I think it is fairly important. I am quoting from HANSARD of November 27, 1984, Column 175 where I have told this House :

“You have got an excellent opportunity – I am making a concrete proposal to you – to start afresh your relations with India because there is a new Prime Minister who is hopefully going to be the Prime Minister for a long time. You have got an ideal opportunity of re-mending your fences with India. This is a fine opportunity for you to get India to co-operate with you. Therefore, please have one coherent foreign policy line towards India.”

That is what I said in the House – last year, and I pleaded with my friend the hon. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. Now, when you review the relationship between the two countries since last year, since the re-assumption of office by Rajiv Gandhi as the elected Prime Minister of India, the relations between our country and India have considerably improved.

This is what we have been asking them to do right through out from 1980, even before 1980, consistently – I can produce Hansards after Hansards. I do not want to do that because I do not want to eat into the time of the hon. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs who is going to speak after me. I can give you quotations after quotations where the Sri Lanka Freedom Party in this House and outside this House has constantly advocated good relations with India during the time of Mrs. Gandhi and during the time of her son Rajiv Gandhi. And I am glad that you have taken our advice even at this late stage and you have seen sense, you have seen the daylight and that you have now established a working rapport, not only with the Government of India, but also with the Prime Minister of India. I am very happy about it. If anybody is happy it is I, who am quite happy because this is what I have always



[ අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා ]

advocated. And I am glad that there is a rapport between the Prime Minister of our country and the Prime Minister of India. I have told the President on a number of occasions, "Please do not let the relations between Heads of States which have been good from 1948 deteriorate". I am glad that there is understanding between the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Minister of India and so on. The Hon. Minister of National Security meets the Prime Minister of India very constantly and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka has been paid a courtesy call at the Waldorf Astoria in New York by the Prime Minister of India and he and his family had taken photographs along with the Prime Minister of India and his wife. We are all very happy about that. This is the state of relationship that should have existed. I think even after a long, long time, after much water has flowed under the bridge, after much bad feelings were exchanged, at last this rapport has come about. We are very happy about it.

Now, Sir, let us come to the next logical situation from there. Having re-established good contact between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka, there is something which you must press for. I believe there is going to be a meeting of the South Asian Regional Co-operation in Dhaka in the next few days, which the President is going to attend. The Prime Minister of India will be there and all the leaders in the South Asian region will also be there. This is a fine opportunity for you - I do not want to use the word "Pressmize" - to persuade the Government of India and the Prime Minister of India, particularly now that you have established good relations with them, to hand over all the terrorists who are operating from Indian soil. You could not have done that with the late Mrs. Gandhi because she would not have taken you seriously, for a number of reasons. - (Interruption). But the terrorists are operating from there. In 1975 when we asked for the release of Kuttimani, Mrs. Gandhi obliged straightaway, and Kuttimani was sent to Sri Lanka. Surely you cannot compare the degree of terrorism that existed in 1975 with the degree of ethnic terrorism that exists in 1985? They are two completely different situations. - (Interruption). I do not want to answer these inane questions, Sir. Today the degree of terrorism is unsurpassed and cannot be compared to any other year.

What I am urging this Government today is to bring this to the notice of the SARC meeting in Dhaka. I say this not only as the Leader of the Opposition but also on behalf of the SLFP. I say that you should make every single concerted attempt you can at this very important meeting to persuade the Prime Minister of India to hand over all the terrorist leaders to us. We will deal with them according to the law of the land. There are very stringent laws that deal with terrorism. So persuade them to hand them over. Then the problem of

terrorism will be over, because as long as terrorists operate from Indian soil, as long as Indian soil is being used by the terrorists to operate from to dismember this country, whatever political solution you come to, all the terrorist groups will never agree. You know that, Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. All the terrorist groups will never agree to a complete political solution, and terrorism will continue. Therefore, the only way in which you can cure this cancer with one swift surgical operation is to persuade India to hand over all these terrorists to us. - (Interruption). I am saying the obvious because the obvious has not happened. We all know what you were doing. Let us not discuss "paradise" and all that. Sir, we are in a very serious situation. I do not want these unnecessary interruptions to come from the backbenches. They are quite irrelevant to the issue.

Now, Sir, what I am saying is this. I am glad that the President he said the same thing today. This what the President has said in an interview with "India Today", which is reproduced in the "Island" of this morning. He has made some very interesting and I think rather appropriate remarks. To a question asked by the interviewer, "But how are they able to maintain their movements for so long?" he says, "They are coming from India." This whole interview, I think, has been going in the same direction as I have been mentioning now. Therefore, Sir, I think it is the duty of this Government, now that you have established good relations with the Prime Minister of India to do everything possible, not to confine it to having tea parties at the Waldorf Astoria and taking photographs with people but to take it several steps further and to have these terrorists given back to Sri Lanka. Give them an assurance that they will not be murdered. Of course, your Government is very weak on that score because you cannot even protect the terrorist suspects held in your own prisons. But, nevertheless, try and persuade them to hand them back because then you can cure this problem once and for all. Thereafter you can discuss the problem with the moderate Tamils who are prepared for discussion and come to some consensus. Even after you come to a political solution if terrorism still continues, you are going to alienate the majority of the people of this country for ever and for good. I do not wish to pursue this point any further.

We all will look forward to the success of the SARC meeting in Bangladesh, to see how successful your Government has been in pursuing this kind of line.

Now, I would very briefly refer to the meeting between the President and the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Shimon Peres, in Paris a few weeks ago. To a question asked by the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs said, "His Excellency the President is of the view that it is not necessary to disclose what was discussed between them".



Now, Sir, this is a very unfortunate situation. I am not blaming you. There is nothing you could do about that. You were not even there. But you have a such close relations with the Arabs. Your biggest tea buyer are the Arabs. They offer you the biggest employment opportunities outside this country. You are dependent on them for oil, aid and so on.

The Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs talked a great deal last time about establishing an embassy in the UAE. He says that they have now become the focus of economic development. He says, "our pragmatic policy is a far-sighted policy; we realize that here is a new world being born", - very, very prophetic - "a new centre of political influence, a new centre of financial influence, and our country must be represented there."

We are very glad about all this. Now, if you are so dependent on the Arabs, why do you not disclose to this House the discussion that took place between the leader of our country and the leader of Israel? I am not purporting any bad motives to you all. You may have discussed the growing of daffodils or the growing of roses. But even if you did not discuss that or discussed that, I think, particularly because the Arabs, as you know. Hon. Minister, are very, very sensitive on this issue, if nothing that is suspicious has transpired in those discussions in Paris, the only thing you can do is to disclose to this House - we do not want to know everything in detail but briefly what was discussed between the leaders of the two nations. This, I think is something the Government owes to this country and particularly to our friends in the Arab countries.

Now, Sir, there were a number of remarks that were made about appointments to embassies abroad about some appointments being given to various relations of people in the Government. I am not saying, Sir, that just because they are related to Ministers and so on they should be disqualified. Your own daughter, Sir, is doing a magnificent job in Canberra. There are people like that who have relations in high places in Government who are competent people. They should not be disqualified or discriminated against because they are related to people in the Government. Equally, people should not be promoted if they are related if they are not very efficient. This is a complaint we have got against the Government.

A number of people have be sent abroad, Sir. There is a young Miss - I do not want to mention names - in New York who is a part-time student, and the embassy officers in New York complain consistently that the young Miss never comes even to sign the register. Now, that kind of thing is bad for the simple reason that if the appointment was given because her father holds a high position in the UNP Government she has an obligation by the father and the party for which the father is

working to do her best in that embassy. That is what your daughter is doing in Canberra. Now, people like this should not be promoted and kept there.

I would like to speak very briefly about an appointment of a gentleman called Farook from the electorate of Harispattuwa, which is represented by the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. I believe he is now working in the embassy in Moscow. Now, Sir, this Mr. Farook was charged in the Kandy Municipal Court for stoning the house of your opponent, the SLFP candidate for Harispattuwa, Dr. H. M. Maharooof, who was your neighbour at that time, on the night 8.8.1977. This case was taken up for trial. The charge sheet was found missing from the court records by defence counsel, and the Magistrate dismissed the case with liberty to re-file it because of this technical defect of the missing document. He was bound technically to do so. The Katugastota Police OIC, the new man whom the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs included as a member of the delegation to the United Nations, IP Meegoda - a very qualified IP, Sir; the first IP to represent Sri Lanka at the United Nations - has refused to re-file the case. It had been filed by IP Gunawardane, his predecessor. Now, Sir, the matter has been sent to the Attorney-General and is awaiting orders from upstairs. And we know what the order is going to be.

This Farook is a very strange character. While he was a peon at the Kandy Insurance Corporation he abused and assaulted the Security Officer in a state of drunkenness. In February 1983 a departmental inquiry found him guilty and interdicted him. Pressure got him reinstated at the Matara Insurance Corporation without back pay accepting his guilt. I do not know who on earth he is, but this is the kind of person who is sent to an important country like the Soviet Union.

There is another case of a man called Sabri, again a great supporter of the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs from Harispattuwa. He is now in Rome. He also has a rather bleak record of throwing stones at his opponent's houses, Sir. If stone-throwing in the Harispattuwa Electorate is a qualification to get foreign appointments, I think I will also start throwing stones at Harispattuwa to get appointed as Ambassador to London. I do not want to cast aspersions on my Hon. Friend - (*Interruption*). You keep out of it. I want to deal with the Hon. Minister. I think this kind of thing is necessary - to send your supporters abroad; we have all done that - but people with bad records, records of a criminal and violent nature, must not be sent however strong supporters they are.

On the question of Farook, the man who was accused of stoning the house of your rival, Dr. Maharooof, I would like to say that it is something which we would like to lodge our strongest protest at. That is all I wish to say on that subject.



[ ஏற்ற வகையில் மறுபரிசீலனை ]

The other matter I want to mention very briefly is with regard to the appointment of an Ambassador to UNESCO. What was the necessity to appoint an Ambassador to UNESCO? what was the necessity to appoint an Ambassador UNESCO is an organization which is now virtually boycotted by the United States. I think Britain is about to boycott it. I do not know whether they have already boycotted it. Our Ambassador in Paris had handled very well. During our time Mr. Wijeratne was Ambassador in Paris. Mr. Fred Silva was Ambassador before that. I think they all did a very good job. They all looked after UNESCO very well. Now you have a big tussle between Mr. Ginige and Mr. Guruge. Mr. Ginige did not get it; Mr. Guruge got it. I am not concerned about the battle of the two Ge's but nevertheless I think an Ambassador to UNESCO is not necessary. It is going to cost, I believe, something like Rs. 9 million per year to keep that embassy going. I do not want to cast aspersions on Dr. Ananda Guruge. He may be an efficient person. But there is no necessity to have an Ambassador in UNESCO in my opinion.

The other point I wish to raise is this, Sir. There is a very strong rumour that your next Ambassador to Canberra in Australia is going to be a person who holds a green card, whose whole family virtually is resident there. Earlier a gentleman who also holds a green card was sent to Canberra and you were told that he cannot remain there, and now he is in Geneva. If you send another man to Canberra immediately after that whose family is settled down in Australia and who holds a green card - a green card is not a UNP card; it is something quite different - I think you might cause tremendous embarrassment to our country.

The final point I wish to make very briefly is about our information services in Europe. I think I have repeatedly asked the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs to send efficient, competent people to handle information sections in London, Bonn, Paris, Rome, Washington, and New York. In all the Western capitals from where the Tamil terrorists operate we have absolutely no chance of competing with them because their disinformation service, to use the words constantly used by the Hon. Minister of National Security, particularly of the Tamil terrorists, has been so effective as you yourself saw during our last trip to Canada, that we are nowhere near them to compete with them. Therefore please review this. I know it is not an easy job. Please pass more money, build up your information sections in the Western capitals and send competent people to handle it.

That is all I wish to say on the Votes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I have already taken a few minutes of the time of the hon. Deputy Minister. I would like to wind up my remarks with the hope that in regard to

some of the issues that we have raised today it will not be a question of finding answers in the reply of the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs but that the Government will seriously do something to set our relations with India on a proper course and rectify some of the matters mentioned.

Thank you.

சூ. க. 11.45

இரண்டாம் குடியரசு மன்றம் (திருவள்ளூர் வீதி) கட்டிடம்

(திரு. ரிஞ்சன் பொன்னையா - வெளிநாட்டளவகம் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando - Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to remind the hon. Leader of the Opposition as well as the hon. Member for Attanagalla of a very apt saying - I think it is in the Bible: "There is a time for everything under the sun" - a time to be born, a time to die, a time to sow, a time to reap, a time to love and a time to hate, a time to make war and a time to make peace" because the Hon. Member for Attanagalla accused my Minister of been dumb on some issues. Indeed, Sir, there is a time to be dumb and a time to be vociferous, a time to throw stones, a time to get bouquets, a time to do your comings and a time to do your goings, a time to blow hot and a time to blow cold, very much so in the conduct of foreign affairs - A very difficult task which our Minister has not perform. And timing is the essence in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Sir, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has accused me of upsetting India or for saying something indiscreet. I want to clarify what made us say that. What we said, Sir, was provoked by the statements made by my counter-part, in the Lok Sabha Kurshid Alam Khan, who has been removed and is no more in that position. At that time I said that India should be careful not to appear to be bullying the smaller Nations in the region. I compared Indonesia which is a very big partner in ASEAN of a low profile. They give all due respect and position to smaller countries like Brunei and Singapore. Similarly, we made that point at that time and we decided to show our displeasure by not attending, at the highest level, the meeting of the SARC. I am glad that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition now admits that relations have have improved. That was the time to speak out. We had to. There is a time to be dumb and a time to have a low profile. That was the time to make our feelings known to India that we would not be pushed around. To quote our President: "We will not be pushed around".

Sir, our President has also come in for criticism that he is interfering in or is conducting foreign affairs. I wish to remind the Opposition that we have an Executive President. It is not as in the case of previous Governments where we had a ceremonial President or a dumb President or a ceremonial Prime Minister or at



least a Prime Minister with no executive power over other Ministries. The Executive President over sees the work of all the Ministries and one of the most important Ministries is the Foreign Ministry, which has to follow the foreign policy of the President. Every Ambassador in every country is the representative of the President, not of the Foreign Ministry. He represents the President. So the President's views on foreign affairs, the priorities that he dictates looking at the broadest possible picture which is really in our national interest must be respected.

The Prime Minister has come into criticism on his statements on India. The Prime Minister was the first person to bring to public attention the fact that there were indeed terrorist bases operating in India against us. I think the Hon. Leader of the Opposition will concede that. Even India has now conceded it although they did not at that time. We have to commend the Prime Minister for that. He had the courage to say that.

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(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)  
At the wrong time!

ටිරෝන් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. ரிசுரூன் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. Tyronne Fernando)  
At the right time.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා  
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)  
You all should have said that after improving relations with India.

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(திரு. ரிசுரூன் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. Tyronne Fernando)  
Relations improved after we exposed all those things.  
Relations improved after we stood up.

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(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)  
That is because there was a new Prime Minister.

ටිරෝන් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. ரிசுரூன் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. Tyronne Fernando)  
So there must be a blowing hot and a blowing cold.  
That is the essence of foreign affairs.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා  
(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)  
But that should not be inconsistent.

ටිරෝන් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. ரிசுரூன் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. Tyronne Fernando)  
No, we must consistently follow a goal, but our strategy could be blowing hot or cold.

I have very little time left to speak, since I have promised some time before lunch to my good Friend, the hon. Member for Colombo West, to make a few comments. I would also deal with this question of Israel, if I may, because the hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to my reply where I said His Excellency was not disclosing what he has said - he did not think it necessary. I also said that there was absolutely no change in our policy toward the Arabs and particularly in regard to the question of Palestine. In fact, the Ambassador for the PLO has just presented his credentials here. We did not see any inconsistency. We have always supported the cause of Palestine and recently I had the honour of representing this country in Oman at the 15th National Day together with the Hon. Minister of National Security. We met a large number of leaders of the Arab world, including the Sultan of Oman, King of Jordan, the President of Pakistan, the Crown Prince of Morocco and the King of Saudi Arabia. Even Egypt has diplomatic relations with Israel. We do not have even that. As you know, Israel is a Member of the United Nations. You had merely suspended relations with Israel. You did not break off diplomatic relations. You merely suspended relations until they withdrew to their pre-1967 borders. (Interruption) That is right. so there is really no big issue. Any time the Israelis and the Arabs will settle their matters. On our part there is no change in our position on either the question of borders of Israel or on the question of Palestine.

The SLFP always waxes eloquence on their connections with the Arabs. I wish to remind the SLFP again that, at the height of the boom in the Middle East, that is 1974, 1975 and 1976, it failed to exploit that boom and send people to work in the Middle East. It was our Government that opened the doors for foreign employment. Our Hon. Minister facilitated the issue of passports and did away with the exit permit system and millions of people are now gainfully employed abroad. Many more millions could have been employed much earlier if not for the narrow views of the SLFP, "Why should the Sinhalese go and work for the Muslims."

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(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)  
That is very unfair.

ටිරෝන් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. ரிசுரூன் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. Tyronne Fernando)

This is the type of narrow thinking that permeated that government. I have been reliably informed that your mother was keen on this but there were enough



[ சீர்திருத்த குழுக்கள் ]

narrow minded, petty people, in your Government - I am sure privately you would admit it - who prevented her from doing that. On two matters we have a tremendous change in the environment. One is on India. The other, as the hon. Member for Ratgama pointed out is that our image in the world has definitely improved. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition also would admit that.

சுற்று வளர்ச்சித் துறை அமைச்சர்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No. I do not.

சீர்திருத்த குழுக்கள்

(திரு. ரிசுரென் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando)

Since we met last year our image in the world has improved. There is no question about it. If you travel about and speak to people you will admit that our image has improved and that our Embassies have done a very good job in that regard.

I wish also to agree with the hon. Member for Attanagalla that we have a large area of sea around us, 200 square miles which is six times the land area, which we can exploit. I think the Government should think of establishing a separate authority to exploit this area. We have total sovereignty over this area in regard to fisheries as well as mineral resources.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla also said that we were neglecting our traditional friends like Burma, a Buddhist country. I would like to tell him that on the contrary, we have very good relations with Burma. About two years ago I paid an official visit there. Recently they made us a donation of a Buddha statue on a throne worth about Rs. 500,000. It was donated after 200 hours of pirith chanting was done at the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon, with the wish that there would be peace and harmony in this country.

Finally, I would wish to thank the Hon. Minister of Finance. Our Ministry has been finding it very difficult to maintain our vehicles in working order, and we do not have a sufficient number. Although we have asked for many more, we have been granted 17 vehicles both for our missions abroad and for work here. I would like to commend to our Secretary that we should think of investing in a jeep or some other hardy vehicle because many of these cars, in my view, tend to fall into disrepair because they have to carry very heavy bags - three or four of them - to and from the airport. Instead of a car, we should invest in a jeep. This is rather a mundane matter but since I had a little extra time, I thought I should mention that.

The Foreign Ministry should be commended on two very major achievements this year. The first is on the improvement of relations with India. We are getting the

fullest co-operation from India to solve the terrorist problem, at our request. The second is that there has been considerable improvement in our image abroad.

With these remarks I wind up my speech.

சுற்று வளர்ச்சித் துறை அமைச்சர்

(திரு. அனூர)

(The Chairman)

I recognize the hon. Member for Colombo West (Mr. Anura Bastian) as the next speaker. The Sitting is suspended till 1 p.m.

உட்பின்னர் 1 மணிக்குள் சபை கூடுதல் நேரம், கா. 1.00 மணிக்குள் தொடர்ந்து கூடுதல் நேரம் தொடங்கும்.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 1 மணிவரை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாகும். பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 1 p.m. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.

சுற்று வளர்ச்சித் துறை அமைச்சர்

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்கம் - மதுகாம)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe - Matugama)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a way I feel very sorry for the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, because he is not the only person who is directing foreign policy in this country. A divided house, many cooks spoiling the broth naturally all these factors have made the tenure of office of the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs rather difficult.

What I would like to say, first of all, is that there is no basic thrust of foreign policy in this Government. From 1977 when you came to power right up to today you are a rudderless ship going from one side to the other. - (Interruption). I do not know about that. All I want to say is that when you came to power in 1977 you had a very close friendship with the Indian Prime Minister of the day.

சுற்று வளர்ச்சித் துறை அமைச்சர்

(திரு. அனூர பஸ்தியன்)

(Mr. Anura Bastian)

We still have it.

சுற்று வளர்ச்சித் துறை அமைச்சர்

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

You still have it now. I will be honest with you. Certainly you have good relations with the present Indian Prime Minister, but you had varying fortunes, because at times you had different attitudes towards the Indian Prime Minister of the day. That was a part of the commitment of your party towards the appraisal of Indian politics, because the idea was that Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Bandaranaike were too closely associated and therefore what happened in India was going to happen in Sri Lanka and vice versa. Anyway, the result was that these began to affect your policy, so that suddenly



one fine day you say, "We want to join ASEAN." Unfortunately the Prime Minister of Singapore has to instruct you on the geopolitics of the region and say, "Your fortunes are tied up with South Asia and not with South East Asia." This is what I am trying to say. Your policies have not got a single thrust. They are going in various and different directions. You wanted to join ASEAN. Now, just look at the meaning of that. When you indicate that you want to join ASEAN, what do you say? "We do not have very much to do with the South Asian Region, the leader of which is our neighbour India". Now you have come back. You have been rebuffed by the ASEAN, and now you are back in South Asian Regional Co-operation. I think it is an extremely good step that you have taken now, no thanks to your decisions earlier but because you were rebuffed by the ASEAN.

I want to tell this House that Sri Lanka was used as an example during the last general elections in Singapore by no other person than Mr. Lee Kuan Yew himself to say, "This is the example that we must not follow". Mr. Rajaratnam, the Foreign Minister at the time said the same thing, "Look at Sri Lanka, see what has happened without a strong Government", and they showed you as an example not to follow, but you were falling behind Mr. Lee Kuan Yew trying to emulate his system but now he is in trouble. So the foreign policy of a government is really, as my good Friend the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs knows from his Marxist past, an extension of the domestic policy. That is a well known Marxist criterion, that the foreign policy is an extension of the domestic policy. Now we know what your domestic policy is. Therefore you yourselves were thrust in this direction. Sir, before the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs came in I was explaining" that I felt very sorry for him because he is one of the "Foreign Ministers of Sri Lanka! There are so many Foreign Ministers. There are so many cooks spoiling the soup!

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්  
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)  
(A Member)

Who are the others?

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

There are so many people who are making foreign policy statements. — (*Interruption*). Why should I explain? If you do not know that —

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා  
(திரு அனூர் பஸ்தியன்)  
(Mr. Anura Bastian)

I think the hon. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs dealt with that subject very clearly.

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

All I am trying to say is that there are many people who make statements on foreign policy, some of which are antagonistic and contradictory. Therefore I am not blaming my good Friend who is trying his best in these difficult circumstances to carry this portfolio. So what I am trying to say is that this Government has not had a consistent foreign policy. It has a foreign policy based on shifting sands. On the one hand you move towards ASEAN and you are rebuffed by ASEAN. Then you come back to South Asian Regional Corporation. So that you never had a proper thrust for your foreign policy to really develop it as an adjunct of what your domestic policies are.

Now, take the example of having an Israeli Interests Section. I have here with me what the hon. Member for Colombo West said last time. He said that Saudi Arabia was already calling for tenders for the Mahaweli Development Scheme and that it was going ahead, but we all know that it has fallen flat on its face. There is no Saudi Arabian co-operation. In fact, the Hon. Minister of Finance was in Canada trying to persuade the Canadian authorities to give aid for the Mahaweli Development Scheme instead of the Saudis because they have backed out. So you were wrong last time and you must admit that honestly. If what you said last time was correct then you are on the correct path and it does not matter whether you had an Israeli Interests Section or not, and the Saudis were going to give you the money, but we all know that the Saudis have backed out.

Now, my point is this. You should have advised this Government, this Cabinet, that if you had an Israeli Interests Section that would have jeopardised the delicate balance of affairs that you were conducting with the Arab countries. You can always say, "We are a sovereign country. We are going to do this and we are going to do that", but you have to consider it in the context of the world situation. It is in that context that you have made a great mistake by trying to get the Israeli Interests Section here. So you have as a result completely put the backs up of the Arabs, of the Saudis in particular. So once you make these mistakes you must admit them and now I think you are very happy to get rid of the Israelis, because you have not got anything out of them. That was a desperate move, because the arguments that we got were, "Well, there are no friends in the world for us. So we must get hold of anybody who is prepared to come and help". Then we come back to that anybody who is prepared to come and help". Then we come back to that question again: Why do you not have friends?



[අතිරේක මතභේද]

Now the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs justified the policy of this Government on the basis that in 1971 when many countries came to the assistance of Sri Lanka it was an internal struggle within the ethnic majority section. But today he says it is different. There is a different ethnic group involved. Therefore the others do not want to come here. That is not the case. I will show that in a moment, Sir.

Now your arguments today particularly are not of ethnicity. Your arguments in the world media had been that these are Marxist groups trying to overthrow the legitimate Government of Sri Lanka. Ethnicity is becoming rather recessed. Instead of that you have concentrated on the question of these militant groups being Marxist or Marxist oriented. So that there again you do not have a consistency because your official organs – I am not talking about other newspapers – go about saying, “Well, there is Russian ammunition here, Kalashnikov rifles are being used.” Kalashnikov rifles can be bought anywhere in the world market. It is one of the things like, say, Toshiba and various other things. Kalashnikov things are also a world commodity today. But that does not necessarily mean that the USSR or any of those countries are involved. That is the line that has been taken up by your official media. That is what I am trying to say. You must have a consistent foreign policy and it is the consistency which will gain you the fruits of your labour.

Now having said that, Sir, there is another matter I want to allude to. That is the question of the oil tanks. Now we can give our oil tanks to anybody. But as you know, oil tanks are very strategic things that people all over the world are keeping an eye on. So that when you say, “We are going to give the oil tanks to so and so” – I am not saying you should not give the oil tanks – you must be very careful to see to whom you are giving them, because they are of great strategic importance. Finally you gave to a firm in America called Oroleum or somebody like that, to some fly-by-night firm based in Singapore, and what happened to it? Nothing. What did you gain from all that exercise? Zero. You only made people in New Delhi worried about the strategic importance of these oil tanks and how they were going to be managed by people who were against Indian interests in the Indian Ocean region. These are the things that you have to consider in developing your foreign policy. You have never had a consistent line.

I admit, generally you take the position that you are non-aligned. But unfortunately even that non-alignment is not exactly non-aligned. On very many matters. You shift from one side to the other. Now take the case of the Malvinas or the Falkland Islands. What was your position, Mr. Foreign Minister in that? You voted with the British Government. On the contrary it would have

been far more correct for you to have abstained because I feel that there are some complex questions involved in the Falkland Islands issue. The people in those Islands feel that they belong to Britain. It may be that they have come there in the historic period and settled down on islands belonging to the Argentines. Therefore, it is a complex question. Being one of the most prominent nations amongst the non-aligned nations, you should be very careful to see that your position cannot be criticised.

Then there was the invasion by the United States. I forget the name of the island—

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)  
Grenada.

අතිරේක මතභේද  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்கம்)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

There was a flagrant interference in the sovereignty of that island. But you know, the United States was able to intervene there because of its position in the world. Once you intervene in Granada, what is there to stop them from intervening in Nicaragua except that there might be a conflagration? In these matter where we are also inconsistent we must take an unequivocal position.

Sir, joined up with this whole situation is the position of our chanceries in all the Western countries; America, the North American continent and Japan. First of all I want to say that our diplomatic service is lagging behind in talent. As ambassadors to those countries we must send people who can at least speak that language. What is the use of sending people who speak Sinhala only or bad English only in addition to Sinhala? The Hon. Minister must now create a cadre of talented people who are dedicated to this foreign policy. Instead of that, what do we find? We find people who do not understand the language of the countries sent to deal with the media in those various countries. They have been sent for various other reason like the education of their children. But even that has not been of use because finally the offspring has come on to the other side. You have people sent to these countries for medical reasons; to take treatment because they are suffering from some illness or the other. These are the bases on which you are sending people to man the missions.

I am not saying all, but a very significant proportion of people are sent on this basis. Do you deny that these people have been sent there for purposes other than representing the country competently? As a result you have people in these missions who are not able to deal with the media in those countries. One of the results of that was the unfavourable propoganda for Sri Lanka in those countries. Dealing with media is an expert job. It



is not everybody who can do that. You must be able to deal with the correspondence and with the journalists at their level; take them out to lunch or dinner, go to the pub, sit and talk with them and so on. During my recent visit, once I explained the situation, I found some people, while admitting certain things, were quite prepared to believe what we say. But unfortunately almost everybody in Europe has a view of us which is totally wrong. They think that we are barbarians, killing off the Tamils and there is genocide. These are the general views of the ordinary people. I am not speaking of the highly experienced people in foreign affairs and so on. But if you speak to people who are intelligent and who know something about the world they are all convinced that this Government of Sri Lanka is on the rampage, that we are like one of the African Governments where the troops are killing indiscriminately. From Idi Amin's day, the African continent has had a very bad name. They feel that we are of the same yarn as these people.

Now what is the reason for this? The reason is that we have never been able effectively to project our image in the media of those countries. We have not been able to bring enough of those people into this country, take them around, let them discuss with the ordinary people, speak to them. These are the things which should have been done. Unfortunately they these have not been done. The Department of Information, the Hon. Minister of State said, is not properly represented. The Department of Information has people who are experienced in dealing with the media, they can get many more people and man your Information Desks in these Missions. Unfortunately the Missions can only send out various brochures and bulletins and so on. Those are utterly useless unless they are properly presented to the media in those countries.

Sir, if you think that I am biased, please listen to what the Sri Lankan community abroad has to say. You take the Sri Lankan community in Britain. You speak to them and they will tell you how dissatisfied they are. You speak to the Sri Lankans in the United States or Canada; equally they condemn this Government for not being able to put across the proper point of view. In fact they are trying to do it themselves. They are spending money, maintaining telephones the numbers of which people can telephone and find out what the real situation is in Sri Lanka, and they are putting out advertisements and propaganda. Why cannot the Government do that? It is the Government's job. It is a job of the government as a whole. Not merely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by itself but the government as a whole and the Department of Information should be part and parcel of your propaganda machinery in the Western countries and America.

The representatives of the Tamil separatists run extremely efficient organizations in those countries. And what they do is they get hold of people who are in strategic places, for instance, Senator Kennedy's entourage. This is a very vital place. So they keep on feeding back; and not only them, they use others also. For instance, Mr. Satyendra is used to penetrate that entourage of Senator Kennedy. This is how they work. So that the people who are around Senator Kennedy feel that the Tamils are right and we Sinhalese are wrong.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order please! How much longer will you take?

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I will finish up soon, Sir. Therefore you will see that this Government is fairly to blame for the situation that has arisen which not only makes the Government appear black, but blackens the whole for the Sri Lankan nation, and the Sinhalese in particular.

Now after all these things have been done - you have been in power for so long - His Excellency the President says, "We have no friends". Surely if that statement is taken seriously your foreign policy has come to naught, your foreign policy has resulted in this country having no friends at all. If that is true, then the Hon. Foreign Minister must say, "I have not done my job well, there is no confidence in me because His Excellency the President has said that we have no friends". Then what has the Government been doing all these years? What has been the thrust of our policy? What have our Missions been doing? What has the Ministry of Foreign Affairs been doing all these days? Surely that is a damning statement for the Head of the Government to make. Therefore I think today this Government must reconsider the thrust of its foreign policy and decide how they are to go about making new friends. You have not friends; so you have to make new friends. How do you make these friends? What is the policy that will enable you to make friends again with people who have forgotten about you? That should be the answer of the Government to us. Tell us how you are going to make friends again with people who were our friends in the past and who have now ceased to help you. That should be the answer we require from this Government, from the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, because otherwise I can see only a string of failures on the part of the Foreign Ministry in the conduct of the foreign policy of this Government.

හරින්ද්‍ර කොරියා මහතා (சிறீஹந்திர ராசு பரீட்சாලன ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறியா — பொது நிர்வாகப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

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

Mr. Chairman, there are some points raised by the hon. Member for Matugama which I wish to comment on later, but I would like to inform the House that the



[තර්න්දු කෙරෙහි මතය]

Hon. Leader of the Opposition – it is a pity that the hon. Member for Matugama was not here – made a very vital statement this morning. He has, I think, in the course of the last few years made two other vital statements. One statement was that the Indian army was ready to invade Sri Lanka. He said they had come down to Trivendram. I remember on that occasion when I started to smile at his remark, he said, “Do not smile. You smoke cigarettes and before you finish smoking one cigarette, the Indian army will be here”. The Hon. Prime Minister had a lot to say about that statement. On another occasion the hon. Leader of the Opposition contradicted really what the hon. Member for Matugama said just now. He said there was a marxist plot to take over this country. The Hon. Member for Matugama said that we are saying that there is a marxist plot, that terrorism starting on an ethnic basis had become a marxist plot. The hon. Leader of the Opposition also made that statement. But today he has made another statement. He said, “If you get the terrorists back from India this whole crisis will disappear”. Now, Sir, that is another incredible statement he has made. It is an obvious statement but one wonders what the hon. Members of the Opposition are saying. When they speak in the emergency debates they spend hours speaking about all kinds of strategy, about tactics, about what is happening in this country in the fight against terrorism and so on. But the hon. Leader of the Opposition says today, “Get the terrorists out of India. Get the Indian Government to send all those terrorists back here and then the problem is over”. That is exactly what we have said.

When the Hon. Prime Minister said on the floor of this House that there were terrorist camps in South India, the hon. Members of the Opposition said that that was an accusation we were making against a friendly country. All of them said this is something which should not be said without proof etc. But now everybody admits that the presence of camps there and the terrorists operating from there are the cause of our problems. So I wonder why the hon. Leader of the Opposition in the course of his speech did not say that the foreign policy of his party was to get back all these people into our country within 24 hours. Will the hon. Members of the Opposition make that statement, that within 24 hours India will not only dismantle camps but also back the terrorist leaders to this country despite the pressures from the Tamil Nadu Government and the South Indian parliamentarians ?

I think that is an absurd point that he had made. The whole logic of his argument this morning was ridiculous. He spoke about our foreign policies. He knows, as the hon. Member for Matugama said just now, that the foreign policy is an extension of your domestic policy, domestic interests. What is paramount

is the security and integrity of this country. Therefore, our foreign policy, when it is framed must reflect our interests at the given moment. This Government did not start the ethnic crisis. The hon. Leader of the Opposition himself has said that all governments are to blame. If all governments are to blame our Government is not solely to blame. Therefore, we did not start the ethnic crisis.

ඊ. පී. පෝල් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எ. பீ. போல் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. E. P. Paul Perera)

If the domestic policy of the SLFP is to topple the present Government then, obviously, their foreign policy is also an extension of that policy.

අනිල් මූණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

We are a democratic Opposition. We, of course, want to topple this Government. That does not mean to say that we want to do it undemocratically as they wanted to do. They even went and set fire to the CTB buses.

ඊ. පී. පෝල් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எ. பீ. போல் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. E. P. Paul Perera)

Sir, the hon. Member admits that and therefore it follows that their foreign policy also has the same objective.

අ. ක. 1.30  
හරින්ද්‍ර කෙරෙහි මතය  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கௌறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Sir, the argument put forward by the hon. Leader of the Opposition with regard to our foreign policy is not logical at all because, as I said and I wish to emphasize, our foreign policy is based basically on our own interests. We have to preserve our identity, our security, etc., the hon. Member for Matugama (Mr. Anil Moonesinghe) repeated the same argument about our friends in the world. I must place this on record particularly because the hon. Member of Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) also spoke about our status in the Non-Aligned Movement under our Government.

Our Government and the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs have played a greater and more vital role in the Non aligned Movement than any previous Government. The test you must apply is this. Hon. Members of the Opposition accused the UNP of being against non-alignment before we came into power. the fact is that the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs and His Excellency the President as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement for two years played their part and were applauded for the part they played. This proves beyond doubt our non-aligned stand. After all,



non-alignment means that individual countries and nations believe in non-intervention, non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. We are in neither of the super power blocs. With that, I think, the hon. Member for Matugama agrees. We are not with the Soviet Union; we are not with the United States. We are not aligned. We have no defence pact. We have no pacts at all. We as a Government are interested in foreign investment. Therefore we get foreign investment from anybody who wants to invest in this country. The hon. Member for Kaduwela knows that. We have got foreign investors. That is one arm of our foreign economic policy.

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

If the hon. Deputy Minister will permit me to intervene, may I ask this? What was your policy on the invasion of Grenada?

ජී. පී. පෝල් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. ச. பீ. போல் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. E. P. Paul Perera)

In the Pakistan-India was why did you allow the fuelling of planes here?

හරින්ද්‍ර කෝරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

The Grenada invasion was at the request of the Grenada Government backed by other Commonwealth Caribbean countries. I think the Prime Minister was shot at that time.

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

My good Friend has mixed up the whole thing. The Government never asked.

හරින්ද්‍ර කෝරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Friendly Caribbean Governments. Some of them are members of the Commonwealth.

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Governments outside Grenada may have asked but not the Grenada Government. If somebody from the Maldive Islands says, "Please intervene in Sri Lanka", are you going to allow intervention in Sri Lanka?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I just want to know this. Do you know what our position on Grenada was?

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)  
Yes.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)  
What was it?

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Your support was for the Americans.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Rubbish! We made it quite clear that we were against the steps taken against Grenada. That is where Sri Lanka's non-aligned foreign policy shines. You just do not understand things.

හරින්ද්‍ර කෝරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

The real evidence of our position in the Non-Aligned Movement is evidenced, I think, by our participation in the Non-Aligned Movement, in its conferences, seminars, etc. For example, the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the time we were the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, held over 200 meetings of different sorts under our leadership. He initiated certain policies within the Movement with regard to regional conferences, with regard to New York being the centre of various conferences. You accuse us of being anti-non-aligned. You do the mantle of the perfect non-aligners. You say that only you as a Government made this country a really non-aligned country. That is absolute rubbish.

Now, I have the book which is the final document published after the Seventh Conference of Heads of state Governments of Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi in March 1983. That was only two years ago. This covers all political resolutions and economic resolutions at that Non-Aligned conference. You will see that there is not a single resolution published in this book where Sri Lanka abstained, where Sri Lanka has as a nation expressed reservations. We have not expressed reservations on any position taken up on issues of importance to non-alignment in the world.

The hon. Member for Kalawana talked about Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Let me read two paragraphs with regard to the position taken up by the Non-Aligned Movement on these issues. We concerned.



[හරිත්ද කෙරය මත]

We are a part of that declaration. This was the position taken up with regard to Kampuchea :

"They warned that there was a real danger of the tension in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions to a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region including Kampuchea."

Then, where Afghanistan is concerned, would you agree with this declaration ?

"They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny freely."

Now, Sir, the hon. Members for Matugama talks about our foreign policy. The hon. Leader of the Opposition talks about our foreign policy. Is this not our foreign policy ? This book contains all the resolutions. If we concur with all the resolutions passed by this conference of the Non-Aligned countries and vote that way at the United Nations, is that not our substantive foreign policy ? What else is the foreign policy ? Where issues of the world are concerned we as a nation take up certain positions. So if you want to find out our foreign policy read this document. This would give you a great deal of ideas with regard to the positions we have taken up.

ජ. පී. පෝල් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எ. பி. போல் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. E. P. Paul Perera)

Does it also include the reaction of Sri Lanka at that time during the Indo-Pakistan war ?

හරිත්ද කෙරය මත  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறையா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

No, it does not. This is the 1983 conference.

ජ. පී. පෝල් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எ. பி. போல் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. E. P. Paul Perera)

Does it also refer to this - (Interruption). So, because he is not there you broke the rule of non-alignment ? - (Interruption).

හරිත්ද කෙරය මත  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறையா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

This is what Dr. Fidel Castro has said - (Interruption). I think all this should go on record. - (Interruption) Of course he is a Marxist. But

do you not know what the Non-Aligned Movement is about ? We are not interested in the economic and political systems of any other country. That is the whole point in the Non-Aligned Movement. People of different economic and political systems get together.

එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා  
(ஜனாப் எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக்)  
(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

What did the President say in the Bahamas just before he went to Cuba ?

හරිත්ද කෙරය මත  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறையா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

The President has spoken in this country about a Marxist plot. That does not mean that as a fellow non-aligned country and a fellow member of the United Nations we do not have a dialogue with Fidel Castro of Cuba. Surely the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central knows that in the non-aligned world people with different economic and political systems are getting together ? That is the whole point of non-alignment. Let us see what Dr. Fidel Castro had said about us. I repeat this, that the Sri Lanka Freedom Party constantly harped on the fact that the United National Party would do away with the non-aligned policy. This is what Dr. Castro said after two years of our chairmanship :

"In spite of distance and economic problems your small country has made a noble and worthy effort to live up to the honourable responsibilities entrusted to it in Colombo. I would like to express my sincere recognition of your constant concern for the future of our movement and democratic respect for the dissimilar components of this powerful association of countries and the wise prudence you have shown in every difficult situation our non-aligned countries have had to face in the past three years which have not been easy".

Now, I am sure the hon. Member for Matugama has studied Dr. Fidel Castro's life. He is a man who stood up to great forces. He is not going to say what he does not mean. He does not have to. He recognized the role that His Excellency played and the role played by the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs in conference after conference. It is then that you know what a country stands for. The Opposition picks up a few incidents or a few matters such as Falklands -

අනීල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

The President had said you have no friends.

හරිත්ද කෙරය මත  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறையா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

I think that was said in a completely different context. But if you want to measure friendship, which is also part of the political association you have with other countries, then look at Victoria, the Foreign Investment



Advisory Committee under the Hon. Minister of Industries. The Member for Kaduwela knows how we set up the Free Trade Zone. It was not an easy thing. The hon. Member for Matugama is aware that the SLFP Government, with all its friends, tried to have a Free Trade Zone. But what happened? If floated the idea very seriously.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anu Moonesinghe)

You are not answering my question. His Excellency the President said that we have no friends.

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

But do you know in what context he said that.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Whatever the context. Tell us the context then.

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

The Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs knows that. On our invitation the President of Pakistan is coming here in a few days' time. We are taking part in the SARC conference. His Excellency the President has been to many countries in the last few years. So how can you say that we have no friends? He meant it in a different context.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I am only quoting His Excellency the President.

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

His Excellency meant it in a different context.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

What is the context? Please explain the context.

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

I think the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs can explain that very much better than I can. I think you are taking it in a different way.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I thought you were the unofficial spokesman on foreign affairs. Why do you not tell us?

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

I think I will leave that to the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. As I said, you are taking the statement that His Excellency the President made out of context. You can take anything out of context, but you cannot come to this House and say that we have no foreign policy, which is what you all have been trying to say during this whole Debate.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Not that you have no foreign policy. Obviously you have a foreign policy. But the foreign policy has no direct thrust. It is going in one direction at one time and in another direction at another time.

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

That is something that was explained before you came. The hon. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs made it quite clear that His Excellency the President is an Executive President. Therefore he is wholly in charge of all the foreign policies of this Government in association with the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. I speak on development policy, on agricultural policy, on policy with reference to many departments and industries. How can you say that I cannot speak on them? If the Hon. Prime Minister wants to speak on foreign policy he is quite entitled to do so because as a responsible Cabinet Minister he knows what the foreign policy of this Government is. - (*Interruption*). Please do not bring in this confusion. You know better than I do that the British system worked on divide and rule. You are trying to divide and confuse. That is what you are trying to do.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I am trying to do it. Unfortunately you are divided and confused.

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Surely the Hon. Prime Minister is not going to speak about getting into ASEAN without a discussion with the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs and His Excellency the President? Whatever the thinking of the Government was at that stage, there is no question of differences in foreign policy.



අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Please permit me to explain. My good Friend has misunderstood me. I did not merely speak about different voices. I said that at one time you were going towards ASEAN and now you are going back to SARC. These are the contradictions in your foreign policy.

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Certain matters must be placed in their perspective, Sir. The Hon. Minsiter of Foreign Affairs stated in a speech he made in June 1982 how foreign policy is made. I think it is vital that the House understands it. He said on that day :

"When we take firm decisions, they must be the clear result of very careful, sober and thorough discussion free from rhetoric. In other words, the decisions we take must be realistic and have the backing and support of all or at least consensus backing. Better a few decisions on which we can all act together than an abundance of decisions on which only a few can act."

I think this country should be pleased about the role played by the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. This House does not have to be reminded that he is the first Member of Parliament to be appointed as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Before he was appointed it was the Prime Minister of the country who acted both as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

සභාපතිතුමා  
(தலைவர்)  
(The Chairman)

Order, please ! How much longer will you take ?

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Another five minutes, Sir.

How does the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs work ? I am saying this because I want set to go on record that we not only have a foreign policy but we have actively worked that foreign policy. The criticism of the Opposition was that we do not have a dynamic foreign policy, that the Hon. Minister is silent sometimes, he does not work in a visible way. But he has. Only, you do not know it. For example, over one issue, at the Ministerial meeting of the Bureau held in Colombo in 1979 the Arab Foreign Ministers turned up in joint agreement to get Egypt out of the movement. The Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs is reported to have spent nearly 52 hours in consultations over this issue. As a result of that the issue was resolved.

අ. හ. 1.45

Therefore, not only has our foreign policy being dynamic that the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs himself has played a dynamic role. I now come to one

definite result of our foreign policy which can be expressed in three words, Victoria. Free Trade Zone in Katunayake and foreign investment in industries. That is also part and parcel of our foreign policy – the economic part of it. No. one can deny that our country has benefited by our dynamic foreign policy.

Finally, may I refer to that the hon. Member for Matugama said about the Press or the Media and our image abroad. I know the British Press. I know the structure of the British Press. I know that the BBC does not listen to the Thatcher' Government or the Wilson Government if it does not want to. The Daily Telegraph or the Time do not listen to the Ministers or the Governments if they do not want to. If the Eelam Propagandanists have got to various people in those structions, then they have done it over the years but that image can be wiped out. The Press has now turned more favourably towards us than ever before. So do not go away with the idea that the Foreign Ministry has failed. Your Government or any Government anywhere in the world in certain issues cannot get the Press to say and do exactly what it wants. The Press have their differentrigid structures and elements. We both know English politics. We both know the elements that work. We both know the liberal elements that have certain outlets through the Manchester Guardian and so forth. So we know how they think. Please do not blame the Foreign Ministry or the Information department or certain section of the Foreign Ministry for that.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

But will the Hon. Member agree that if you have a person dealing with the media who does not understand the language of that media then he cannot do it ?

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Well, if you talk about England they do understand and I challenge you to show me that in your time our Ambassadors on France and Germany and all other staff knew French or German !

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I am not talking about Ambassadors. I am talking about people who are in subsidiary office.

හරිත්ද කොරයා මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Do you say that your Deputy Ambassadors and other staff below knew that French or German in your time? Nonsense !



I would like to conclude by saying that the complex issues of foreign relations and the relationship between the Government and the media and the other elements within the country overseas is so complex that nobody can say that they can, within a short period or 24 hours, make it completely different. The Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, as I said, has played a dynamic role himself and our foreign policy consists on securing the integrity of this country, which we have done securing the independence of this country, which we have done and obtaining from other countries particularly economic assistance, which we have done and we will progressively improve our image. Thank you.

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා (සියයොර් රාජ් ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා)  
(திரு அனூர பஸ்தியன் — பாதுகாப்புப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)  
(Mr. Anura Bastian - Deputy Minister of Defence)

Mr. Chairman like last year several Members of the Opposition tried to point out that because of the Israeli Interests Section our relations with the Middle East countries have been strained. In fact, last year some of the Opposition Members even said that Saudi Arabia does not want to have an Ambassador from Sri Lanka! But this year they are silent because we have sent an Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and he is doing some good work there.

The hon. Member for Matugama said that Middle East countries have cut down their aid to Sri Lanka. This is not because of the Israeli Interests Section but the result of the oil boom coming to an end. In fact, they have cut down their own capital expenditure and even assistance to the other countries. I must remind this house that Saudi Arabia gave us financial assistance in the form of aid for our Colombo sewerage system.

Today we have been talking about non-alignment, super-powers, international affairs and foreign policy. I would like to deal with some of the work done by the Foreign Ministry and our Missions abroad. I would particularly like to deal with one aspect of the Ministry and that is in regard to consular affairs in most of our Missions abroad from the inception of this Government. There had been increased activities in consular affairs as a large number of Sri Lankans have been going abroad after 1977, especially to the Middle East countries. Our embassies have been able to give a lot of assistance to these people. Over one million people have been able to go to the Middle East from Sri Lanka and even now there are over three hundred thousand Sri Lankans working in the Middle East. I would like to remind this House that the Middle East employment boom began in 1970 - I mentioned this fact last year too - when the SLFP government was in power but they did not give the opportunity to our people to go abroad during that time. During the time of the SLFP only a few people went to the Middle East for employment. Today we see in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and in the

United Arab Emirates large numbers of Sri Lankans who are employed. In Kuwait alone there are over 58,000 Sri Lankans working and out of this number 53,000 are women who are working as housemaids. This Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been doing a lot of work to look after their interests and looking after our citizens in whatever way possible when they are in those countries.

I would like to quote some statistics relating to the number of people who have left Sri Lanka since July 1985. Over 6,000 people have been able to find employment in the Middle East.

සරත් මුත්තේට්ටේගම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)  
How much are they paid ?

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා  
(திரு அனூர பஸ்தியன்)  
(Mr. Anura Bastian)  
I will come to that.

Over 6,000 people have gone abroad. This does not mean that Sri Lankans are not getting opportunities to go abroad. These opportunities are still open and our people are being employed in the Middle East.

In 1985, the Consular Sections of our Embassies, particularly in the Middle East, received 4,366 complaints from Sri Lankans working abroad for matters like the non-payment of salaries, poor working conditions, not permitting them to have correspondence with their relatives in Sri Lanka and preventing them from returning to Sri Lanka. Our embassies have played an active role in these matters and have tried to bring about settlements and solve the problems where Sri Lankans were involved. There have been 167 cases involving the repatriation of Sri Lankans on requests made by their relatives and this has been done through the intervention of the Consular Sections of our embassies.

In 1985, our Embassies and Consular Sections have dealt with the deaths of 123 Sri Lankans abroad; 5 in Iraq, 22 in Kuwait, 72 in Saudi Arabia, 11 in the United Arab Emirates and 13 deaths in other states. Our Embassies and Consular Sections were able to assist their relatives in such matters as the repatriation of dead bodies and obtaining compensation for their dependents and heirs.

I would next like to give some statistics on compensation we have been able to get through the intervention of our Embassies in the Middle East. These are amounts of compensation which families have got as a result of workmen who died or were injured there. I would like to quote some of the statistics in this House. In Iraq there was one case where through intervention



[අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා]

we were able to get Rs. 81,200. In Kuwait there were 24 cases and our Consular Section was able to get Rs. 4,453,000. In Oman from three cases we were able to get Rs. 167,000.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා  
(ති.රු. සාරත් முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)  
What are these cases ?

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා  
(ති.රු. அனூரா பஸ்தியன்)  
(Mr. Anura Bastian)  
Accidents and deaths.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා  
(ති.රු. සාරත් முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)  
Accidental deaths ?

අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා  
(ති.රු. அனூரா பஸ்தியன்)  
(Mr. Anura Bastian)

Accidents and deaths. In Saudi Arabia there were 38 cases, and we have been able to get Rs. 8,369,000. The United Arab Emirates, ten cases, Rs. 450,000. So, like that our Consular Section has been able to collect Rs. 13,520,000 as compensation for Sri Lankans who have been abroad. This type of activity has taken place because of the intervention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Prior to this, I do not think that there were instances where our people abroad or their dependents were able to get compensation.

අ. හා. 2

Then, Sir, there is another matter. There had been a large number of Sri Lankans who had gone abroad for employment to the Middle East and got stranded in those countries because of the unscrupulous activities of some of our job agents. Here, again, these people were left high and dry without having any opportunity to contact anybody, and they somehow or other were able to find the address of our Embassy in the respective country and contact the Consular Section. There have been about 534 cases where the Consular Sections of our Embassies have helped and repatriated these people back to Sri Lanka.

Then, Sir, there were about 200 to 300 Sri Lankans employed in the Middle East, in Lebanon mainly, as housemaids who had got into difficulties because of the civil war that is going on in Lebanon. Here also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been able to deal with about 450 complaints and help the people to come back, or take action with regard to their problem.

Sir, the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs has taken the initiative to appoint honorary consuls to look after the interests of the Sri Lankans in countries like Lebanon and Jordan. With all this, there is no question

of the Middle East job boom coming to an end for Sri Lanka. Our people are still going abroad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been looking into new avenues in countries like Brunei, some of the African countries like Lybia, and we have been able to get new contracts, or may be by the private sector. Even if the private sector gets them the Consular Sections of our Embassies are able to do a lot of good work for our citizens abroad. We must think of the pre- 1977 and the post 1977 period specially where employment is concerned. Our people should never forget the pre - 1977 period when opportunities were not afforded to them to find employment, and those opportunities came after 1977.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I conclude, I would like once again to congratulate the Hon. Minister and his Deputy for their efforts in keeping the flag of Sri Lanka flying according to our foreign policy of non-alignment. Some tried to put forward that we must have a thrust and a dynamic policy. There are no rules and regulations in foreign policy. We must adjust ourselves according to the best possible way that the foreign policy could help Sri Lanka, and that our Hon. Minister his Deputy and staff have been able to do.

Thank you.

අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා (බද්දේගම)  
(ති.රු. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட — பத்தேகம)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda - Baddegama)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, විදේශ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂ පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡාවේදී කරුණු කීපයක් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්නට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමිනි. විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මම ප්‍රශ්න කරන්නට කැමතියි, විදේශ සේවයෙන් පිටස්තරව නානාපති කාර්යාලවල සේවයට බඳවා ගනු ලබන නිලධාරීන් පිළිබඳව.

විභාගයකින් තෝරා ගනු ලබන උදවියගෙන් සමන්විත විදේශ සේවාව කියා එකක් අපේ රටේ තිබෙනවා. ඒ විදේශ සේවාවේ තෝරා ගැනීමටලීන් පිටස්තරව විවිධ හේතූන් සහ සම්බන්ධතා මත නානාපති කාර්යාලවල සේවාවලට නිලධාරීන් බඳවා ගැනීම කර තිබෙනවා. මොන පදනමක් යටතේ තුමන හේතූන් මත එවැනි බඳවා ගැනීම් කලාද කියා මම දැනගන්නට කැමතියි. නානාපතිවරයෙක් හෝ කොන්සල්වරයෙක් පත් කිරීමේදී රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය වැඩ පිළිවෙළ පිළිබඳ තේරුමක් තිබෙන දේශපාලන සම්බන්ධතා තිබෙන කෙනෙක් ඒ සඳහා තෝරා ගන්නට පුළුවන්. නමුත් විදේශ සේවාවන්හි කාර්යාල කටයුතු පිළිබඳව නිලධාරීන් තෝරා ගැනීමේදී මෙතෙක් අනුගමනය කළ විදේශ සේවා විභාගයෙන් තෝරා ගැනීමට අමතරව - ලේකම්වරුන් වශයෙන් සමහර විට දෙවැනි ලේකම් තුන්වැනි ලේකම් ආදී වශයෙන් - සේවකයන් බඳවා ගැනීම කර තිබෙනවා. එසේ බඳවා ගැනීම් කළේ මොන පදනමක් සහ හේතුවක් මතද කියා මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් දැනගන්නට කැමතියි.

එමෙන්ම මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී විශේෂයෙන් මතක් කළ යුතු තවත් කරුණක් තිබෙනවා. අපේ රාජ්‍යරක්ෂක නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමති බටහිර කොළඹ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (අනුර බැස්ටියන් මහතා) කීවා, මේ රජය යටතේ විදේශ රැකියා සඳහා මැද පෙරදිග රටවලට විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් ගියාය කියා. ඒ අයගේ තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව වාර්තා කීපයකුත් එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කලා. මේ විදේශ රැකියා පිළිබඳව මැද පෙරදිගට ශ්‍රීකයින් තැන්තම් සේවකයින් සැපයීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ ආරම්භ වූණේ 1977 ට කලිනුයි. ඒ කාලයේ මැද පෙරදිග රටවල් රැසක සේවාවන් සඳහා අපේ රටකුත් ආසියාකරයේ වෙනත් රටවලින් සේවකයින් කැඳවුවා. එසේ කැඳවීමෙන් පසුව ගතවූ පසුගිය



අවුරුදු කීපය තුළ මේ රජය බලයට පත්වීමෙන් පසුව ඒ සංඛ්‍යාවේ වැඩි වීමක් නිසිණ. තවුන් දත් එය ඒ තරම්ම හොඳ තත්වයක නැහැ. පසුගිය දවස්වල රියාද තරයට රැස්වී මැද පෙරදිග රැකියා පිළිබඳව විදේශවලින් සේවකයින් කැඳවීම පිළිබඳව කළ ධාතව්‍යාවෙන් පසුව විශේෂයෙන්ම ආසියාතික රටවලින් සේවකයින් බඳවා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධව පසුබෑමක් පෙනෙන්නට තිබෙනවා. සමහර විට ඉදිරි කාලයේදී අපේ විදේශ ඉපැයීම්වලින් මේ අඩුව පෙනෙන්නට පුළුවන්.

ඒ සමඟම මතක් කළ යුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. සමහර අවස්ථාවල විදේශ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයට අනුබද්ධතාව මැද පෙරදිග රැකියාවල නිරත පිරිස ගැන දක්වන සැලකිල්ලේ යම් අඩුපාඩුකම් තිබෙනවා. මට උදහරණයක් පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවන්. ලොබනවල බිරුව තරයේ තානාපතිවරයාගේ නිලධාරීන් විසින් මැද පෙරදිග සේවය කරන ලාංකීන කාන්තාවන් ගෙදර එන්නට තානාපති කාර්යාලයට පැමිණියාට පසුව, ඔවුන් ලංකාවට එන්නට කැමැතිව සිටියදීත් තානාපති කාර්යාලයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතාවය මත ඒ අයට වෙනත් සේවා ස්ථාන දී ඔවුන් තැබුනත් ඒ ස්ථානවලට යවනවා. පස් වතාවක්ම මෙහෙම ආපහු යටිපු එක් කාන්තාවකගේ ස්වාමි පුරුෂයෙක් මට ඇයගේ පැමිණිල්ල ඉදිරිපත් කලා. තමන්ගේ සේවා ස්ථානවල සේවය නිමකර ගෙදර එන්න කැමැත්තෙන් තානාපති කාර්යාලවලට එන පිරිස් තැබුනත් වෙනත් සේවා ස්ථානවලට යවා ඒ මගින් මේ තානාපති කාර්යාලවල ඉන්න සමහර අය මුදල් සොයා ගන්නවා. ඒ අය රැකියා ඒජන්තවරුන්ගේ කාර්යය තානාපති කාර්යාලවල ඉදා ගෙන කරනවා.

මැද පෙරදිග රැකියා කරන අපේ මිනිස්සු හදිසියේ ලංකාවට ආපසු ආවාම ඒ ඒ රටවල තිබෙන තානාපති කාර්යාලවල තිබෙන දුෂණ ගැන. තානාපති කාර්යාලවලට ගොස් කරන පැමිණිලි පිළිබඳව එම කාර්යාලවල අය දක්වන නොසැලකිල්ල ආදී දේවල් ගැන අපට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා. තමන්ටම කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට අපහසු අවස්ථාවල සමහර විට ස්වාමි පුරුෂයා මගින්, හාර්යාට මගින්, එහෙමත් නැත්නම් කෑ හිතවතෙක් මගින් අප වෙත කරුණු සැල කරනවා. ඒ නිසා මම සඳහන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ මැද පෙරදිග රැකියාවල නිරත වී සිටින විශාල පිරිසකට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්න සෙය ඒ රටවල ඉන්න අපේ කොන්සල්වරු හෝ තානාපතිවරු හෝ කම්කරු අමාත්‍යාංශයට සම්බන්ධ නියෝජිතයින් හෝ විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අනුදනුම ඇතිව සිටින නිලධාරීන් හෝ මානුෂිකව නොබලන බව. හැම තැනම නොවෙයි. සමහර තැන්වල එවැනි තත්වයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ තත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශය අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු වෙනවා.

බටහිර කොලඹ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා - රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා - (අතුරු බැස්වියන් මහතා), මැද පෙරදිග රැකියාවල නිරත වූ පිරිස්වලට මුහුණපෑමට සිදු වූ අපහසුකම් පිළිබඳව සඳහන් කලා. ඒ අපහසුකම් තැනී කිරීම පිළිබඳව ක්ෂණික ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගැනීමේ වැඩි පිළිවෙලක් තවම ඇති කර නැහැ.

මම උදහරණයක් දෙන්නම්. ගාල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ 23 දෙනෙක් මාස තුනක් සිස්සේ බොම්බාස නගරයේ හිර වෙලා හිටියා. ඒ අයට ගෙවපු මුදල මදි නිසා ඔවුන් - යාචක තත්වයෙන් - හිඟ කමින් ඉඳලා තිබෙනවා. රැකියා ඒජන්තවරුන් විසින් රැකියා බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් යන පිරිස්, ඉන්දියාවේ, බොම්බාස නගරයේ තිබෙන ඒ අයගේ කැමැත්තට ගෙන යනවා. එසේ ගෙන ගොස් අරාබියේ ඒජන්තවරුන් එන තුරු බොම්බාස නගරයේ රස්තියාදු කරනවා. සමහර විට මේ අයට ගුවන් විකට් පත්‍ර නිකුත් කරන්නේ බොම්බාස දක්වා පමණයි. බොම්බාසේදී තමයි ඔවුන් තෝරා ගන්නේ. තෝරා ගන්නා තුරු මසට ගෙන යන හරකුත් වගේ මේ අය නිසා ගන්නවා. ඔවුන්ට රුපියල් 10.00 ක් ගෙවනවා. කැමිප් එසේ ඉන්න අදහස් දෙන්නවා. දවසකට වතුර පනිවිටුවක් දෙන්නවා. අරාබිකරයේ ඒජන්තවරු බොම්බාසට ඇවිත් හෝටලයේ ඉඳගෙන, ඉන්ටර්වීව් කර තෝරා ගන්නා තුරු අපේ මේ රටේ මිනිස්සු බොම්බාසේ දුක් විඳිනවා.

මේ තත්වය ගැන තානාපති කාර්යාලයට දැන්වුවත් ඒ අයට ගන්න පුළුවන් ඉක්මන් පියවරක් නැහැ. මේ පිරිසේ සිටී 23 දෙනාම කාන්තාවන්. එක් එක්කො රුපියල් 8,000/- බැගින් රැකියා ඒජන්තට ගෙවා බොම්බාස නගරයට හිඟින් මාස තුනක් සිස්සේ ඉකාම දුක්බිත ජීවිතයක් ගත කලා. ගෙදරට දැන්වීමක් කරන්නවත් බැරි තත්වයක හිටියා. පසුගිය දවස්වල අවස්ථා කිහිපයකම අපි මේ කාරණය ගැන විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයට දන්වා ඒ

පිරිස මෙරට ගෙන්වා ගන්නා. සිය රටට ආපසු පැමිණීම සඳහා විකට් පත්වලට මුදල් ගෙවීමෙන් ඒ අයමයි. මැද පෙරදිග රැකියා කරන පිරිස් ගෙන්වා ගැනීමේදී එහෙ තිබෙන ඔවුන් සතු පාස් පෝට්ස් "රිලීස්" කරවා ගන්නට මුදලක් ගෙවන්නට ඕනෑ. විකට් එකේ ගාස්තුවක් ගෙවන්නට ඕන. ඔය කිව්වාට ලංකාවට සල්ලි ගොස්න්න මේ මිනිස්සු මැද පෙරදිගට හිඟින් සැනෙන දුකක් විඳිනවා. ඒ රටවල අපේ තානාපති කාර්යාල සහ විදේශ සේවාවන්හි තිබෙන දුබලතා නිසා.

අ. හා. 2. 15

විශේෂයෙන්ම ලංකාවේ නිරයාන ආදයම් අතරේ විදේශ ඉපැයීම් සම්බන්ධව සැලකිය යුතු වැදගත්කමක් විදේශ රැකියාවලට දී තිබුණත් අද ක්‍රමයෙන් ඒ පිළිබඳ තත්වය පහළ වැටීගෙන යනවා. ඒ වාගේම අපේ විදේශ සේවාවන්හි නිරත සමහර අයගේ ක්‍රියාකලාපයක් ගැනත් යොයා බලන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ අයට වර්ගාධර්ම පද්ධතියක්, තැන්තම් යම් සිසිල්ලින් එකක් තැනී තිසා යම් අපකීර්තිමත් ස්වරූපයක් අපට මැද පෙරදිග තිබෙනවා. එමනිසා විදේශ කටයුතු හාර ඇමතිතුමා හැටියට කම්කරු අමාත්‍යාංශයේත් බැඳීමත් ඇතුළු මැද පෙරදිග සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින අපේ පිරිස් පිළිබඳව තානාපති හා කොන්සල් නියෝජ්‍ය සම්බන්ධතා මගින් - විදේශ රැකියා කාර්යාලය කියා එකක් ලඟදී පිහිටුවාගෙන ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරන්න සුදුසුම වෙනවා - කටයුතු කර, මේ මිනිස්සු බොම්බාසේ තැන්තම්, අතරමග රෝබ ඒජන්තකාරයන්ගේ ගොදුරු බවට පත්වෙන්නට තිබෙන ඉඩකඩ තැනී කරන්න කියා මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. තානාපති කාර්යාලවල නිලධාරීන්ට ඒ අය වහල් වෙලදමේ යොදවන්නට පුළුවන් තත්වයට ඔවුන් පත්කරන්නේ නැතුව, මැද පෙරදිග හිසට පසුවත් අපේ රටේ මිනිස්සු හැටියට ජීවත් වෙන්නට ඉඩ ලබා දෙන්න.

තානාපති කාර්යාලවල සිදුවෙන ජාවාරම් නිසා ඒවාත් දත් රෝබ ඒජන්තය වෙලා. සේවා කාලය නිමකර ආවාම තානාපති කාර්යාලයෙන් ආපසු රෝබ එකකට යවනවා. හුඟක් අය ඊට කැමති නැහැ. රත්ගම ආසනයේ එසේ පස්වතාවක් හිස කෙතෙක් මට එයාගේ පැමිණිල්ල ඉදිරිපත් කලා. එනිසා මේ අවස්ථාවේ, මේ වාගේ තත්වයක් ගැන විදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය මම යොමු කරනවා.

මම විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ, මේ සභාවේ දත් අවස්ථා කිහිපයකදීම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කිහිප දෙනෙකු සඳහන් කළ මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ නොබැඳි පිළිවෙත ගැන. ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් නොබැඳි වැඩපිළිවෙලට ලංකාවේ සහභාගිත්වයක් ඇති වෙයි. අපි නොබැඳි පිළිවෙතේ තාමික වශයෙන් හෝ රැඳී සිටිනවා නම්. තවුන් බොහෝවිට නොබැඳි පිළිවෙත ගැන අපි අපේ රට ගැන බැලීමෙන් පසුවයි ක්‍රියාත්මක විය යුත්තේ. අද මොන විටියකින් කිව්වත්, අපේ ජාතික සහ ජාත්‍යන්තර ප්‍රශ්න විසඳීමේදී අපේ තොබැඳිබව පිළිබඳ පරිද්වීමක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ මොකද? අපට හඳුන්වන්නේත්, අප පැත්තකට වැටී තිබෙන්නේත්, එක පැත්තක රටවල සම්බන්ධතාවයක් ඇති පිරිසක් හැටියටයි. ලංකාව ගැන නවා කරනවිට ලංකාවට එක්කම කියවෙනවා, පාකිස්ථානය, පිලිපීනය, ඉන්දුනීසියාව, මැලේසියානු රටවල්, සිංගප්පූරුව හා දකුණු කොරියාව වැනි රටවල්, ඕවා මැදට එනවා ඒශායලයත්. ජාත්‍යන්තර විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්ති හැසිරවීම දෙස බැලුවාම මේ රටවල් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග කිහිපයකින් සමානතාවයක් දරනවා. බොහෝවිට විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය වශයෙන් මේ රටවල් බැඳී සිටින්නේ ඒ රටවල් තුළදී මෙන්ම ඒවායේ විදේශ වැඩපිළිවෙලවලදීත් එකම පැත්තකටයි. රට තුළ තිබෙන ආර්ථික, දේශපාලනික ආදී නොයෙක් ආකාර ක්‍රියාමාර්ගවලින්, විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අතින් ඒ අය බැඳී සිටින්නේ එකම පැත්තකටයි.

අපට කියන්නට පුළුවන් පාකිස්ථානය නොත්-එලයිඩී රටක් කියලා. ප්‍රාදේශික වශයෙන් ඒක නොත්-එලයිඩී. තවුන් පාකිස්ථානය පිළිබඳ නිගමනයක් තිබෙනවා ඒ රට මොන පැත්තේ රටක්ද කියා. එය ලෝකයේ ඕනෑම රටකට ඒ අය දක්වන සම්බන්ධතා අනුව කියන්න පුළුවන්. මෙන්න මේ නිසා මේ යම් යම් රටවල් එක්ක අපේ තිබෙන බැඳීම් ස්වරූපයේ සමතාවයක් නිසා අපට අවාසි වුණු තැනකුයි මම පෙන්වුම් කරන්නට උත්සාහ කරන්නේ. විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ ජාතික ජන වාර්ගික ප්‍රශ්නයේදී අපි ගත් විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්ති ක්‍රියා මාර්ග කිහිපයකින් අපට අවාසි වෙලා තිබෙන එක ගැන විදේශ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අවධානය යොමු වෙන්න ඕනෑ. අපි ඉන්දියාව සමග කටයුතු කිරීමේදී, පැහැදිලිවම, ඉන්දියාවේ විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය ක්‍රියා මාර්ගවලට එකඟ නැති, ඒ අය සමග එකට කටයුතු කොකරන, රාජ්‍ය කිහිපයක් සමග අපේ විශේෂ සම්බන්ධතා තිබෙනවා.



සභාපතිතුමා  
(ශ්‍රී ලංකාව)  
(The Chairman)

Order, please! තවත් මන්ත්‍රීතුමෙක් ඉන්නවා කථා කරන්න.  
දෙකහමාරට ඇමතිතුමාට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න තිබෙනවා.

අමරසිරි දෙධන්ගොඩ මහතා  
(කි.රු. අග්‍රාභිති තොළාංගොඩ)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, තමුත්තාන්සේයේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි විශේෂයෙන් මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා) වෙනුවෙන් මම මගේ කථාව කෙටි කරනවා. අපි විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අතින් නොබැඳි පිළිවෙතක සිටියා කිව්වත් ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් එක පැත්තක එක වර්ගයක රටවල් ආශ්‍රය කිරීම සහ ඒ අයට විශේෂ අනුග්‍රහ දක්වීම සිදු වෙනවා. ජනවාර්ගික ප්‍රශ්නයේදීත් ජාත්‍යන්තර වැඩපිළිවෙලේදීත් ඒක පැහැදිලි වෙනවා. ඒ වාගේම අපි මුස්ලිම් රටවල් සමග අපේ ආශ්‍රය පැතිරවීමේ ස්වභාවය ගැන බලන්න. ජග්‍රායල් සම්බන්ධතාව ගැන මැද කොළඹ තුන්වෙනි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා විශේෂයෙන් අදහස් දක්වලී. අපේ රටේ ප්‍රශ්න පිළිබඳව විසඳීම ලබාගැනීමේදී අපේ විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය හේතු කොටගෙන අපට අවාසියක තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා අපි පුළුල්ව තරම් දුරට මධ්‍යස්ථ ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අනුගමනය කර විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ඒ ආකාරයෙන් සකස් කරගෙන හැම රටවලම සහාය ලබාගන්න ඕනෑ.

පාකිස්ථානය විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ පිරිස් සිර භාරයේ තබාගෙන සිටීම, පිලිපීනයේ මාකොස්ගේ ජන්ද ක්‍රමය, ඉන්දුනීසියානු මැලේසියානු රටවල ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙල, විදේශික සමාගම් කැඳවීම්, දකුණු කොරියා ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ආදිය පිළිබඳව අපි සාමාන්‍ය විධියට බැලුවොත්, ඒ රටවල් එක ගොන්නට ගත්තොත්, අපේ රටත් මැතිවරණ ක්‍රමයෙන්, ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආකාරයෙන්, විරුද්ධ පක්ෂය පිළිබඳව අනුගමනය කරන ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙලින්, විදේශ සමාගම් කැඳවා රටේ සම්පත් ඒ අයට දීමේ පිළිවෙතින් ඒ හා සමාන තත්ත්වයකට වැටෙනවා.

ජග්‍රායලයන් වාගේ අය අපේ උපදේශකයක කරගන්නම අපි අපේ නොබැඳි බව තවත් දුර්වල තත්ත්වයකට ගෙනත් තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා මේ කරුණු ගැන බලන විට අප මධ්‍යස්ථ ජාතියක් හැටියට හැම රටකට උදව් ලබාගන්න පුළුවන් පදනමක සිටිය හැකි හැටියට අපේ විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය යොමු කරන්න කියා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් කරමින් මම නියමබඳු වෙනවා.

එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන)  
(ஐ.ஐ.எப். எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக் — சொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)  
(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak - Third Colombo Central)

The Hon. Deputy Minister of Public Administration spoke about Non-Alignment. I would like to say that you - when I say you I mean the Government - ridiculed the Non-Aligned Movement and also the Summit that was held in this Country. I can still remember the words used. "හාපිරි එක්ක බාල් කටලා අපේ සල්ලි විනාශ කරලා". That is the type thing you said about the Non-Aligned Movement. Today, you are only talking of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Sir, the Hon. Deputy Minister of Internal Security boasted about sending an Ambassador to Saudia Arabia. We welcome it. It was a most sensible thing to have sent an Ambassador even after even or eight months. Today the Hon. Minister is aware that people who go for employment or on pilgrimages to Saudi Arabia are caused great inconvenience in getting their visas. This matter was raised on the Floor of this House

on the 21st of March 1983 by the Second Member for Beruwela. He explained in detail the amount of inconvenience that has been caused to people who go there. What did the Hon. Minister say? I am going to quote the Hon. Minister's speech on 21st March in Column 175 of HANSARD.

"Mr. Chairman, I do agree with your distinguished co-Member for Beruwala."

Mr. Chairman at that time was the Hon. Bakeer Markar.

"He quite correctly pointed out the difficulties faced by the people who want to go to Saudi Arabia, and the problems they face because they are unable to get their visas here. I know that people go to Karachi and Bombay and wait there for weeks and face all kinds of problems to get their visas. We are well aware of this. We have been talking to the Saudi Government, and this time in Delhi I met the distinguished Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Saud, and he assured me that they would in the very near future open a Consulate, if not an Embassy, in Colombo."

Now I would like to ask the Government, from 1983 till today why has not the Saudi Government opened a Consulate? Why have they not opened a Consulate in this country?

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා  
(කි.රු. ජාත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Because of MOSSAD, I think.

එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා  
(ஐ.ஐ.எப். எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக்)  
(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

The Hon. Minister told us on the Floor of this House in March 1983 that the Saudi Government and Prince Saud had assured him that they were going to open a Consulate. Has it got anything to do with the Israeli Interests Section that has been opened in this country? I would like to ask the Hon. Minister. I am also aware that our former Charge d'Affaires in Jeddah, Mr. Dickman de Alwis, was called up by the Foreign Ministry thrice and told in no uncertain terms that the Saudi Government was not happy about the connection and the presence of the Israelis in this country. If it is not correct the Hon. Minister may deny it, but to the best of my knowledge I know Mr. de Alwis was called up.

It is not only Saudi Arabia that is concerned and worried about the Israeli presence in this country, even in Kuwait there was a newspaper item which showed that very concerned about the Israeli presence here. I am sorry about the Israeli and the Mossad presence in this country.

Now, Sir, His Excellency the President made a statement on the 29th of November 1985 on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people. We welcome that statement. But His Excellency in one part of his statement says-



"The plight of a people deprived of basic human rights that the charter of the United Nations is committed to uphold".

I want to ask the Hon. Minister very clearly who has deprived them of their rights? Is it not the Israelis who are here in this country now, who were chased out by our last Government in 1970? Then the President goes on to say in the same statement—

"We have to recognize that the PLO is by virtue of its position the sole representative of the Palestinian people".

What is the position today? The question that I would like to ask is, does Israel accept that view? Or do not the Israelis call the PLO a terrorist organization? Then again in the same statement the President says—

"Any meaningful step towards the solution of the Palestinian question must take into account the existence of the organization as the one and only representative of the Palestinian people."

— (Interruption) — It may be the Government's position, but do you think the world, especially the Arab world, will take us seriously when the Israelis are in this country? In my personal opinion they will never take us seriously as long as the Israelis are here in this country.

So will the Hon. Minister please tell us whether the main reason why peace cannot be achieved is because the Israelis do not recognize the PLO? They do not recognize the PLO and they call it a terrorist organization. But who was responsible for the bombing of the Headquarters of the PLO in Tunis? Was it the PLO which was responsible or was it not the Israelis? Hundreds of innocent people were killed. So I would like to ask the Government whether we condone that by having the Israelis in this country? Can we condone such acts? They are terrorists of the worst order. In the words of the Hon. Minister of Finance, they are the *pariahs* of the world. That is what the Hon. Minister of Finance said on the Floor of this House, but we have them here as our darlings! Israel is entirely responsible for the back of any progress towards peace.

I am aware that some people who are very highly placed in the Government are two-faced; in public they say they are for the Arabs and the PLO etcetera, but in private they say they are for Israel. Sir, I am also aware that strong lobbying is being done to raise the status of the present Interests Section into an embassy. I do not know whether any promises have been made, but I am aware that His Excellency the President met the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Shimon Peres in Paris. I think the hon. Member for Kalawana raised this matter on the Floor of this House at Adjournment time no answer was given.— (Interruption) —

සරත් මුත්තේවිටෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

The answer was that the President does not want to disclose to this House what the conversation was about. That is the funniest answer possible!

එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக்)

(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

Why hide it?

ටිරෝන් ෆර්නන්ද් මහතා

(திரு. ரிசுரன் பெர்னான்டோ)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando)

The answer was that there was no change in our attitude.

එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக்)

(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

Why hide it?

සරත් මුත්තේවිටෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

The statement was the PLO, but not a word about Isreal!

එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக்)

(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

If that was something for the good of the country why does not the Government think it correct and fit to disclose to this House and to the country what discussion His Excellency the President had with Mr. Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister of Israel?

Then the other argument that is occasionally put forward as to why we should raise the status of the Israeli Interests Section, is that the Soviet Union is going to recognize Isreal. The Soviet Union in no uncertain terms has denied that statement which was really put forward by the Western media. Even if the Soviet Union decides to have a relationship with Israel, how does it help us? Does the Soviet Union supply tea to the Middle-East, or do they buy oil from the Middle-East? Do we do everything that the Soviet Union does? Does the Soviet Union supply manpower to the Middle-East? Do they send carpenters, drivers, mechanics and various other technicians to the Middle-East? no, they do not. So why should we make all these foolish statements that the Soviet Union is going to recognize Israel just because some Western media is putting forward this theory?

I would like to ask the Government when they intend opening the Israeli Embassy in this country. Is it going to be in another six or seven months? Have the final arrangements already been made? Is it awaiting approval? I would like the government to answer this question as I am very keen to get an answer on this matter. I am personally aware that at the highest level very powerful people in the Government are lobbying to get back the Israeli Embassy in full status in this



[එම. හළිම ඉහාක් මහතා]

country. I think we as Members of Parliament and the country are entitled to know when this embassy is going to be established in Colombo. I hope the Hon. Minister in his reply would please tell us when they intend opening the Israeli Embassy in Colombo.

Sir, there is another matter pertaining to my electorate. I think the hon. Member for Baddegama himself took up the question about inquiries being held by foreign missions in the case of a death or someone meeting with an accident. If someone dies it takes quite a long time to get the body back. I am referring to the employees working abroad. Sometimes these matters take a very long time. I know that Labour Ministry also has a section handling this matter. I would kindly request the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs to instruct the embassies, especially those in the Middle-East region, to expedite the despatch of dead bodies and also expedite labour disputes. With regard to labour disputes between employer and employee, it is very essential that the Government takes immediate steps because quite a number of people are suffering. Sometimes certain employers who take the maximum out of employees do not even come forward for inquiries. Of course, the Ministry and foreign missions have a difficult task tracing these people. I think they may be able to get the assistance of the local police in those countries to intervene in these inquiries and see that people are paid their due wages.

I kindly appeal to you again on the question of dead bodies. After a man is dead sometimes it takes two to three weeks to get the dead body from a foreign country. I hope you will give the necessary instructions to the foreign missions abroad.

ජී. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා (විදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)  
(ஜனப் எ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத் — வெளிநாட்டுத்துவல்வர் அமைச்சர்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed - Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Sir, we have had a full discussion and a lot of issues have been covered. Some of them revolve around policy, some of them purely concern the administrative machinery, and some of them are not relevant. I must say that when I listened to the speeches from the Opposition one thing that struck me was that there was nothing new in their criticisms. The charges are that we are not non-aligned, we are pro-West, we have no friends and the IOPZ - the Indian Ocean Peace Zone - proposals have not been implemented.

Now, these are issues that have come down the years. I have catalogued all the speeches that have been made from the Opposition benches during the last eight years. Nothing new has been said today. If you say there is nothing new in our foreign policy, then you have to admit that there is consistency. That is the test of a foreign policy. If you can say there is nothing new, then we are predictable, and that is what the foreign policy exercise should always aim at.

Sir, the foreign policy can be manipulated, it is true, but it can never salvage a domestic crisis. You can never expect the foreign policy to bail out the domestic problems.

I think it is here that it is important to note that in a small developint country like Sri Lanka there is very little interest in foreign policy be far and large for many reasons. One fact is that foreign policy achievements are not visible to the human eye. Then Hon. Minister of Education, for example, can show results, the Hon. Minister of Health can implement his policies and show results - sat, so many hospitals - the Hon. Minister of Agriculture can show results by saying that last year's paddy production was so much, this year it has increased by so much. The foreign policy exercise and its results are not visible. As I said some time before, it is not loud, it is not noisy. If you have results you do not speak about them. If you speak about them there is no exercise of foreign policy.

Our budget for a year is about Rs. 325 million. That is a half per cent of the total Budget. That is the entire allocation we get Rs. 325 million, a half per cent of the total Budget, not even one per cent. Of this, we have about Rs. 50 million set apart for travel, and out of that Rs. 50 million about Rs. 10 million would be spent by my Ministry, that is, for my officials and myself. The remaining 80 per cent is used to finance the visits of other Ministers and Ministries when they participate in various conferences. Now, if you look at how much the Minister of Foreign Affairs spent on his travel during the current year you will see that it is about Rs. 1 1/2 million. Our Budget is a half per cent of the total Budget, and with that the Opposition expects me to cover a vast number of subjects and areas which do not come under my purview. - (Interruption). What I am telling you is that it is not only that the Opposition expects me to look after the Foreign Ministry, they talk of things that do not have anything to do with us. They speak of Air Lanka. Then they go into the security question. Next they speak about economic co-operation and the IMF. There seems to be a certain amount of ignorance on the whole matter.

Sir, look at the problems with India. They say that our foreign policy has not been successful. But they also say that the understanding between Sri Lanka and India is on a better note. Now, who is responsible for this? These people do not sit back and think. It is because the Foreign Ministry has been able to keep the bridges from being broken that this dialogue is possible. It is true that a few months ago tempers were frayed and all kinds of statments were made in Delhi. There were Members of the Delhi Parliament who called upon the Government to invade Sri Lanka. All these things happened. But the Foreign Office, I think, quite correctly understand that its role should be to make



sure that the thread does not snap. It kept the communication channels open, and today you have a dialogue. So you cannot say that the foreign policy has not succeeded. It has.

But then, the Opposition takes up the position that with regard to India the Foreign Ministry must have a greater role. This is a very peculiar situation where you have a domestic crisis with an external content. In this situation you will find that security considerations dominate. If so, you have to devise modes and methods of working to suit the situation. Therefore, naturally, all those who have responsibilities to the defence aspect – defence comes under the President but the other Ministers who have also been assigned responsibility have a say in this whole thing –

සභාපතිතුමා

(තலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please ! The Deputy Chairman of Committees will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා [එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවික්‍රම මහතා] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

அதன் பிறகு, பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிரமத்தின்பின்பு அகலவே, குழுப் பிரதித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எட்மண்ட் சமரவிக்ரம] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair, and MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES [MR. EDMUND SAMARAWICKREMA] took the Chair.

අ. ක. 2.45

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Sir, I am happy to see you in the Chair. I was saying that other Ministries do have a say and it may be that there are at times contradictions. When Ministers speak on a particular subject they can take various angles and there can be contradictions. By and large, if you look at the Debate today, the main theme that dominated it was our relations with India. I say that if the Opposition, the Government and the country feel that today we are enjoying a better climate, then certainly you have to also recognize the role – may be the passive, secret, quiet role – that is played by the Foreign Ministry.

As I said, the Foreign Ministry cannot afford to make a noise. A Foreign Ministry does not make noise. Whatever it does it has to do on a quiet tone, a low key, a low profile. That is the way you exercise foreign policy. I mean, one cannot expect me to get up and say things that may be damaging to the interests of the country.

Then, Sir, about this question of non-alignment, the Opposition says that we are not non-aligned and we say we are non-aligned. You have to take up that position

when you are in the Opposition. If you say we are non-aligned, then you are left with very little material to discuss. So, you have to maintain and say that we are not non-aligned and that has to be the position of the Opposition. I believe so. Because they cannot accept that we are non-aligned they say "Look, you are bending towards the west. You do not have the same friendship with others."

Now, His Excellency the President went to Bahamas. He also went to Cuba. Next year he goes to the Soviet Union. Then, is the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) going to say "Now, look, you are leaning towards the Soviet Union" ? You see, Sir, we are a non-aligned country and non-alignment does not mean that you should be antagonistic towards power blocs. You should be friendly with all the countries in the world and follow a non-aligned policy. Non-alignment does not mean we say : "Look, we are non-aligned. You belong to power blocs. We have nothing to do with you." No, we cannot. Basically, we do live with the international community. We have to deal with all countries, with all governments, and with all States. Therefore, we say that our policy is friendship with everyone and enmity to none. That is the policy we have followed. I mean, whatever you may sit here and say in the Opposition, the find test is our rating in the international community. That is the test. It is not a certificate that you give. the question is what is the rating we get in the international community ? Do people respect us ? Do they think we are non-aligned ? Do people stop on the corridors when we go for conferences ? Do they want to see us and talk to us ? Look at the number of emissaries who come to this country, the special envoys, foreign ministers, dignitaries, and political officials at various levels ! Did you have one-fiftieth of them coming from 1970 to 1977 ?

එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். ஹமீம் இஷாக்)

(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

When is Perez coming ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

That is, you know, going far below. Why do you not keep your argument at a certain level ?

So, if you say that we are not non-aligned, that we are not wanted and respected, then we will not have all these special envoys, foreign Ministers, other Ministers, everybody coming here ? Why are they coming ? That is because we have a standing, we are respected in the world. We may be a small country, we may be a poor country, but still we are respected by the international community.



එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக்)

(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

The Summit was held in Sri Lanka during the last Government.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

That is the test of the foreign policy exercised and its success. Now, you say "What is this? You have been going on for years seated there from 1983 and where are our friends who will come and stand with you? In 1970 to 1977 so many countries came to our assistance." They are two different situations. For God's sake do not make a mistake! The Non-Aligned Movement is not an association for military purposes. It is an association of peace-loving nations. It is absurd to think that if we are in the Non-Aligned Movement, when we have a problem, all the Non-Aligned countries must come here with their armies to stand and fight with us. That is not non-alignment. Non-alignment is against military alliances, against power block rivalry. That is non-alignment. - (Interruption.) No, it does not surprise me because it is not only in Sri Lanka but in the whole developing world it is so. Foreign policy does not get the same focus as others. So, you do not have to worry about it. At least I am happy you are interested. That is something. Thank you very much for that compliment. Somebody is interested. In the modern world, Sir, no country rushes to give military aid and assistance to another country unless it belonged to military alliances. If we belong to a military alliance and if we have a problem, then other member countries will come, stand with us and fight. But not otherwise.

As I have explained over and over again, Sir, the situation in 1971 was entirely different. It was an attempt to overthrow the Government by the majority community in this country. But the Opposition says "If you have friends they must come, stand with you and fight with you." Now, Sir, I said that the success of a foreign policy depends on the respect we command in international forums. It might interest the Opposition to know that in the UN we are a Member of the ECOSOC. We are a Member of the governing council, ECOSOC now, but UNDP from 1980 to 1982. Member of the World Food Council from 1970-1980 and 1985 to 1987. Member, Governing Council UNEP up to now; Member, Commission on Human Settlements up to now; Member, Commission of Human Rights up to now; Member, Commission on Narcotic Drugs up to now; Chairman Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean now; Chairman, Special Committee to investigate Israeli Practices - My friend the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Haleem Ishak) has gone away - we are still Chairman, Special Committee to investigate Israeli Practices affecting human rights of

population of occupied territories - (Interruption.) - I will tell you. Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on World Disarmament Conference; Chairman, Seventh Session Meeting of States; Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Member, Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea; Member, Co-ordination Multi-national Negotiating Body on Disarmament since 1978. I can go on.

The Opposition says that we are not non-aligned. See what we are doing in the non-aligned just now.

Chairman, Group of Non-aligned States; Member of the IOPZ Ad Hoc Committee; Chairman, 1970-79 Working Group on methods of strengthening unity, solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries; Member, Co-ordinating Bureau; Member, Group on Disarmament and International Security; Member, Working Group on UN; Member, Working Group on Cyprus; Member, Working Group on Palastine and Middle East; Member, Working Group on Southern Africa; Member, Co-ordinating Group on Food and Agriculture; Member, Co-ordinating Group on Fisheries; Member, Co-ordinating Group on Employment and Human Resources; Member, Co-ordinating Group on Development; Member, Co-ordinating Group on Research and Information Systems; Member, Co-ordinating Group on Housing; Member Co-ordinating Group on Environment. I can go on.

සරත් මුත්තේවුට්ටෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

We might become Chairman, Working Group on Sri Lanka!

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

The point is if you want to test our foreign policy, the best way to do it is to see how we are respected in international circles. I am not going through the whole list but read part of it to give you an idea as to the number of positions we hold, and you know people do not ask us to hold these positions if they have no confidence in us, if they do not respect us. I mean these things are not just given to you on a platter. So the point that I was making, was this. The best way to test our foreign policy is to see whether we are respected and recognised by the international community and I would say it is a good test, an acid test. The record speaks for itself. You can say various things from the Opposition. But look at the record. Facts are hard, facts are stubborn.

Then my friend the hon. Member for Kalawana wanted to know about the ship "Kitty Hawk". The policy we are following with regard to 'Kitty Hawk' is



nothing new. The Government has told all the embassies here that before a naval vessel calls in here, when they apply for a clearance certificate they have to tell us whether the vessels are carrying nuclear weapons, and if so they will not be admitted. Some countries, like the Soviet Union for example, do make a statement. They say "Yes, we are carrying nuclear weapons" or "We are not carrying nuclear weapons". Some countries do not make a statement and we have a gentlemen's with them that they would not ask us for permission if their vessels are carrying nuclear weapons. And this is not something new. These norms were in practice even from 1970 to 1977.

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Is it the position of the Hon. Minister that he does not know whether the 'Kitty Hawk' carried nuclear weapons or not, but because Americans made an application he presumed that it was not carrying nuclear weapons.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)  
No.

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

You have no other assurance ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

No, I will tell you. We have a gentlemen's agreement that countries whose vessels are carrying nuclear weapons will not apply for clearance. That is nothing new. Those rules and regulations were in force even during 1970-77 when a Member of your own party was in the Cabinet. There is nothing new. All that I want to say is that the Circular is dated 1971.-(*Interruption*) What I am telling you is how we work on it and the present position.

Then Sir, my Friend the hon. Member for Attanagalla spoke of issues that are under us, issues that are far, far away from us but - (*Interruption*). I will come to that.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

What are they ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

He spoke about the IOPZ, the Indian Ocean Peace Zone proposal and he had his own conclusions. He charged us for being dumb. Now Sir the whole United

Nations know how much we have been working for the implementation of this proposal. The amount of steps that we have taken to try and reach an agreement, a consensus, so that this conference could be held and then -

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

How long will you take ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Look I wish I had the power to get the two super powers to agree. Now the latest position is, we have two resolutions.

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Before the Conference ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Well, the United States has said that there should be harmonization of issues before the Conference is held. There are two resolutions. One is that we hold the Conference in Colombo in 1986, whether or not some of those countries participate or not.

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Without America ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஜனப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Yes. Then the other resolution is that we hold a Conference in 1987 with the Major Maritime Users (MMU) participating in it with the United States. We will have to take a decision. Of course, it is not a matter for only Sri Lanka. The Ad hoc Committee will have to take a decision on these two resolutions.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

There are certain difficulties where one of the superpowers is concerned. But once you hold a Conference one do not know whether those difficulties that do not drag in that superpower will come in because problems will get eased out. This is exactly my point of view. If you hold a Conference, these things will get sorted out. That is what I feel, but before the Conference you cannot.



ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉහුරු ඒ. ඩී. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

The whole International community knows the role, the efforts and the work that we have put into this and in trying to get a consensus to hold this Conference and it would be unfair for anybody to say that we are not taking any steps and that we are not moving. Everybody knows that if not for Sri Lanka's efforts we would not have reached this position. So that stands there.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla went off at a tangent and said ; "Look, Trincomalee has so much of water - we should go for thermal." That has nothing to do with me. But I can tell you something about it.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Under whom is that subject ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉහුරු ඒ. ඩී. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

It should come under the Ministry of Energy. But still I can tell you something. About two years ago - partly because I participated in the International Conference on Energy and that was entirely because the United Nations wanted me, before they held that Conference, to visit the countries in Asia and talk to the Government to participate in that Conference at the highest level.

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා  
(ති. සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

You have power !

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉහුරු ඒ. ඩී. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

That is a good one.

Arising out of that, I know that certain studies have been done here about this, but they found that it is not economical. But what ever it is, I would like to go one step further. I do not know whether the hon. Member is aware that in July this year we summoned a Conference in Colombo. That was the Indian Ocean Maritime Conference. It was summoned by Sri Lanka and thirty-five States participated, inclusive of the Major Maritime Users. Twenty-two International Organizations participated. This was to study the possibility of exploiting the marine resources in the Indian Ocean. Sri Lanka initiated it. It was on our initiative. Thirty-two States participated; we are the Major Maritime Users. Twenty-two International Organizations participated. It is easy for the Opposition to tell us, "that is not in order, this is not in order" and so on.

Then hon. Member for Attanagalla went on to discuss about the diplomatic appointments. He spoke about ambassadors and referred to various appointments that were made. They were referred to as stooges and flunkeys. What was the position in 1977 when we took over the administration of this country ? Out of all the ambassadors there were only four career people. But now you find career people in London, Geneva, Paris, Bonn, Brazil, Singapore, Tokyo, the Philippines and Cairo. It is easy for you, but I do not indulge in this sort of argument and say, "Look at this. Look at that." I would like to tell the hon. Member one thing. Those who live in glass houses must not throw stones at others. On the question of appointments I can say that we have a very much better record than you. For the first time since independence, in this country, it was under our Government that career officers got their correct placing.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I have tabled the list. You can refer to that.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉහුරු ඒ. ඩී. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

It is not fair for you to say that we are filling vacancies in the missions with political appointees. You speak about corporations and say that this has been going on. All governments have been doing that. But it has been possible for me since 1977 to open new missions, and to give career people a fair place, I do not say all. But you know that the situation has changed dramatically since 1977.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke about policy. But while on the question of employment, he said that we have appointed two people who have been throwing stones at his candidate's house.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Is it Cader ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉහුරු ඒ. ඩී. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Your candidate for Harispattuwa.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Who is this person ?

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉහුරු ඒ. ඩී. ඒ. ඒ. හමීඩ්)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

He referred to one Farook who is a watcher and also another person called Sabry who is a messenger.



Obviously the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows more about this case. What I have to say is that we do not appoint anybody to an embassy if he has a criminal record. The second person, whom he referred to as Sabry was, he said, appointed as a messenger. If I am correct I think he was a post master earlier. But whatever it is, our memories fade and we tend to forget things. The hon. Leader of the Opposition forgot that one of his supporters did bomb my car when I was in the Attanagalla constituency. He was also working in the Foreign Ministry. I do not justify these things. But I would like to assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition that if the two people referred to by him have anything -

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති.ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

As the present Member for Attangalla I would like to know whether anybody working in a foreign mission did that.

ජී. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ.ල.එ.ආ. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්.)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Yes, there was. I made a statement in Parliament about that incident.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති.ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Is he still working there ?

ජී. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ.ල.එ.ආ. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්.)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I do not know. I never wanted to follow it up.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති.ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I would like to know that.

ජී. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ.ල.එ.ආ. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්.)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

When I assumed office in 1977, if I knew him, I would have been still nicer to him. That would not have changed my attitude at all. If there is anything against these two officers, certainly if there is any record and proof that their behaviour has been found wanting, they will not be kept there.

Having said that, it may be good to give the House an idea as to thnumber of officers in Missions, according to their ethnic ratios.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති.ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Are you in agreement with having non-citizens or citizens who hold dual citizenship with Sri Lanka as our Ambassadors ?

ජී. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ.ල.එ.ආ. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්.)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

No. In fact, reference was made to Dr. Wickrema Weerasooria-

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති.ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No, that is quite different.

ජී. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ.ල.එ.ආ. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්.)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

No, somebody said he had a green card. I want to assure this House that he gave up his green card a long time ago.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති.ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We do not know about his green card but we are aware that another person who held a green card has been appointed, but my question is, is Dr. Wickrema Weerasooria being appointed to Australia ?

ජී. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉ.ල.එ.ආ. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්.)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I cannot say anything now. I can assure you that up to today the appointment has not been made. I cannot say that tomorrow it will not be made. What I am saying is that his green card was surrendered a long time ago.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති.ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Sir, I would like to table in this House the "Diplomatic and Honorary Consular, Trade and other Representations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka" of March 1985.

ටිරෝන් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති.ල. රිච්‍රෝන් පෙරේරා)  
(Mr. Tyrone Fernando)

You did that in the morning.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති.ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Will the Hon. Minister kindly look into this and find out who the SLOS officers and the SLAS officers are and who are the officers who are from outside the two services and let us have a report on it stating who they are, their credentials and their competence. That will take away the Cadets, the Maharooks and the Sabrys.



ඒ. ඩී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා  
(ஐ.ஆப். ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Let us look at this list. We have as heads of missions 23 Sinhalese, 4 Tamils and 4 Muslims. Diplomatic officers other than heads of missions: we have 53 Sinhalese, 10 Tamils and 12 Muslims; in the case of home-based non-diplomatic staff we have 94 Sinhalese, 6 Tamils, 15 Muslims and 1 other and in the case of locally recruited people we have 93 Sinhalese, 4 Tamils, 11 Muslims and 1 other. That is the exact position. I thought it best that hon. Members should know these facts and that they should know the breakdown. Each community is represented. - (Interruption). Now I know you are trying to pull a fast one! In my nine years here, you have my assurance, Muslims do not have even 1/10th of the representation. That is why I read out this list to show you exactly how it is.

That is about appointments. It is true that at the diplomatic levels we have appointed three people and we have discussed this over and over again and I have told this House that they are not on our permanent staff but that they are on contract and that once their contract is over they will leave us.

Then, the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) went at a tangent on South Africa and the Bahamas. I was in Bahamas. There was an accord. Heads of Governments agreed that a committee should be appointed, that this committee should talk to the South African Government and that if no results were forthcoming, after six months they would decide what the next step or action they should take. And we are a party to that. I am asked, "Did the Government say this?" or "Did the President say that?". We are a party to that communique, that accord and our support for the case of the South African black people has been demonstrated over and over again in all the international forums.

Sir, today we have Namibian students in Sri Lanka. In 1981 Sri Lanka contributed 5,000 Dollars to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia. When we were Chairmen, South Africa was admitted to the Non-Aligned Movement. We have been supporting a technical training programme for Southern Africa. Under this programme we were offered scholarships in the past. Then we have been providing training to Namibian students under the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. We have 30 Namibian students today in this country; 20 of them are females. You know these people think that all liberation causes are their monopoly. Oh! the United National Party! They are reactionary! Even if you say that you are doing these things, they are doubtful. It is a very funny position.

As I said, Sir, here again, the African people know of our contributions. I attended a Non-Aligned Ministerial Meeting in Luanda two months ago and I was chosen to speak on behalf of Asia. Then we had two years ago a Non-Aligned Ministerial Meeting in Latin America, in Paraguay. I was chosen to speak on behalf of Asia. These people are saying, "You are not Non-Aligned". They say "We are doubtful about what you are doing for South Africa". As I said, Sir, it is the assessment of your foreign policy. The yardstick is how does the international community look at you? Practically everybody spoke about the propaganda aspect.

Sir, most of the stories and news reports originate from Colombo. Some are filed from Colombo. There are so many Missions represented here. They send reports to their Governments and some of those incidents are true. You cannot say that they are not true. Still, Sir, we have been able to speak to those Governments. As one of the speakers from the Government side referred to, no Government so far has refused to give aid or wants to reduce its quantum of aid. It is true that they have reservations; we talk to them; they ask us and we explain to them. There are today three outfit organizations to deal with this subjects, one is in the Ministry of State, the other is in the Ministry of Defence and the next one is under Dr. Wickreme Weerasuria. They deal separately with three areas, but finally it is our missions and embassies abroad that do the work. One hon. Member said that our Information Officers must have the ability, the tact and everything to handle this work. To begin with all the talking, explaining to leading journalists, the people who formulate opinion is done by the diplomatic staff, either by the Head of the Mission, his deputy or his First Secretary. It is done at that level.

It is true that we have had a bad press. It is also true that we have had a lot of opposition abroad especially from the members of the Tamil community living there, but I must say that our Ambassadors, Heads of Missions and their staff are doing their work with limited resources. As I pointed out, the full sum allocated to us is half per cent of the total Budget. May I put it this way? I think they have been able to do a good job of work with so many limitations. - (Interruption) - I explained that aspect. Unfortunately you were not here at that time.

As regards the question about SARC so much has been said. You said, "At first you wanted to join the ASEAN", and then I think the hon. Member for Kalawana said, "You are now joining the SARC". But I do not think if a country joins both these organizations there is anything wrong, because if you take the case of Denmark you would see that it is a member of the European Economic Community and is also a member







[ඒ. ඩී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා]

right to return to their homeland, to decide and determine their political destiny. It is a very clear-cut position. There is nothing hidden. Even as far back as this September I told the United Nations – (*Interruption*). You say they are merely words. Now what else can we do? You do not expect us to go and fight alongside the PLO people; No. You were not here when I said that we are even now the Chairman of the Israeli Practices Committee.

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටේ මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනතා විමුක්ති පෙරමුණ)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Is it the Practices Committee of the UN where we are chairman?

ඒ. ඩී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ඉහළ සභාවේ සභා සාමාජිකයෙක්)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

We are there for years. The point is this. Those are words. Certainly, words do matter in an international forum. How else do you in an international forum state your country's stand on any question? When I do not speak you say I am dumb. When I speak you say they are words. – (*Interruption*). This whole morning I sat and listened to the hon. Member. I did not want to disturb him. He said, "you are this, you are at, you were silent, you were dumb, you were not doing anything." When I speak he says those are words. So what do I do? Surely I cannot go and fight with the Palestinians? Can you stand with them and fight? That I cannot do, nor will you do it. So governments state their position on any important issues. I have stated our position in international forums. That is all one can do. What do we do at the United Nations? All the Foreign Ministers come there every year and state more or less the same thing about the current issues facing the international community. There is nothing more that you can do.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනතා විමුක්ති පෙරමුණ)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Are you going to have a trade representative from Israel here?

ඒ. ඩී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ඉහළ සභාවේ සභා සාමාජිකයෙක්)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I can tell you that it is not the intention of the Government to have diplomatic ties with Israel.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනතා විමුක්ති පෙරමුණ)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Are you going to have a trade representative from Israel? I just want to find out. Say yes or no.

ඒ. ඩී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා

(ඉහළ සභාවේ සභා සාමාජිකයෙක්)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

So far, up to date, there is no such decision.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member for Attanagalla spoke about the Geneva summit and said, "Look, the Prime Minister has sent a message, but you have not sent a message. You have kept dumb. Why is that?" I do not think the hon. Member knew how this whole thing evolved. The Hon. Prime Minister, addressing the UN, called upon the General Assembly to send a message to the two leaders when they were meeting in Geneva asking them to explore and find a solution and see that there is an end to the nuclear arms race. We worked on this resolution. Yugoslavia joined us. Finally about 20 countries sponsored this resolution. You say, "Well, the Prime Minister has done this. What have you done? Why are you keeping quiet?" We worked on this resolution and it went through the UN. Nobody voted against it. There were abstentions, of course, but nobody voted against it. I think about 13 countries – I am speaking from memory – abstained, but nobody voted against. So to say that we have kept quiet is not correct.

On the other side, may I also say that I have been looking carefully to see how the international community, the other nations, the other countries are reacting to what has happened in Geneva. So far no statements have been made by any country. They are, of course, watching. But certainly the resolution that was sponsored, based on the proposal made by the Prime Minister, was a great step forward. As I said, we had Yugoslavia working with us on this resolution, but by far and large it was the initiative of Sri Lanka. You cannot say that we are not vigilant or that we are not active. There again, I should like to say that it was easy to get a resolution of that nature through and to get support in the United Nations partly because of the image we have. So, it would be unfair for anybody to say that the foreign policy exercise has failed or has not been effective. One area is this question of India, and I explained that. Unfortunately the hon. Member for Attanagalla was not here at that time. The first voting was 117 for, none against, and 16 abstentions. That was in the first committee. Then in the plenary the voting was 76 for, none against, and 12 abstentions. It is a good resolution. I can send you a copy of it if you want to look at it. As you know, the 40th session of the United Nations ended without a declaration because they could not agree on certain matters. Therefore it was quite appropriate that the Hon. Prime Minister's suggestion was translated into action and the message was conveyed to Geneva.

I think I have covered practically all the issues that have been referred to here.



A question was asked about our position with regard to Afghanistan and Kampuchea. I think it was raised by the hon. Member for Kalawana. I want to say that our policy is to recognize countries and not Governments. We have not recognized Kampuchea or Afghanistan because there is an element of aggression. Our position is that we would recognize Afghanistan and Kampuchea once the foreign forces are withdrawn from those countries. That is the position that we have held and the position we follow. I do not know what the view of the SLFP is. Of course, I know the view of the Communist Party. They are for recognizing both Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

I think I have dealt with most of the important issues. I should like to thank hon. Members of the Government who took the time to study and make very constructive contributions because, as I said, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is one Ministry which gets the least attraction. It has a very small lobby anywhere in the Third World. I would also like to thank hon. Members of the Opposition for whatever constructive suggestions they have advanced. Certainly it should be the aim to try and develop a foreign policy that is acceptable to the Government as well as the Opposition. I think we should work towards that. There are many countries that have been able to reach that sort of consensus so that changes in Government do not affect the image of the Government and there is a predictable position. It is good if we can try and work towards that goal because by far and large there is agreement on many issues. But, as I said in my opening remarks it will be difficult for the Opposition to accept that we are non-aligned. If they do so, the debate narrows down. So you have to keep certain things going. Sir, I have had a lot of experience in my Parliamentary career. I have been 12 years in the Opposition from 1960 to 1965 and 1970 to 1977. So I know that you have to keep an Opposition going. I do not blame them.

But I think that if you make a fair and unbiased assessment - I do say there are shortcomings - but given the crisis the country is going through, and in view of this mixture of foreign policy and security measures, and the fact that a number of Ministires have got involved in trying to sort out the ethnic problem, if you take all these factors into consideration, I think people could be happy that our foreign policy has been viable, constructive and on the correct course.

Finally, Sir, I wish to thank all the officials who worked with me under difficult circumstances. We are one Ministry that works on Saturdays, Sundays, Poya days, practically every day, because of various reasons and partly because of the consular problems that we face. I wish to thank them all and all those who are abroad working for us from the Ambassadors down to the diplomatic officers, career people, non-career

people, homebased officers, local recruits, everyone of them, for the support they are giving me to present Sri Lanka's image abroad in the proper way under all the difficulties and limitations we face.

Thank you very much.

"48 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සඳහා රු. 31,50,96,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රයෝජන විමසන ලදීත් සහ සම්මත විය.

48 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිව්ය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 48, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 31,50,96,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 48, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 315,096,000 for Head 48, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 48, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—විදේශ සම්බන්ධතා පැවැත්වීම—මුලධන වියදම, රු. 5,04,50,000 නිකුත් කිරීම. — වෛග්‍යවිද්‍යා සේවාවන් සඳහා — ආදායම් පොදු — ආදායම් පොදු

செலவு, ரூபா 5,04,50,000

Programme 1.— Conduct of Foreign Relations — Capital Expenditure Rs. 50,450,000.

"48 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 5,04,50,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රයෝජන විමසන ලදීත් සහ සම්මත විය.

48 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුලධන වියදම උප ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිව්ය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 48, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 5,04,50,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 48, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 50,450,000, for Head 48, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 48, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

178 වන ශීර්ෂය.—පොල් කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යවරයා

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—කාමරා පරිපාලනය හා පොල් කර්මාන්ත අතිවර්ධනය— පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 18,08,000

தலைப்பு 178.— தெங்குத் தொழில் அமைச்சர் நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.— பொது நிருவாகமும் தெங்குத் தொழில் மேம்பாடும் — மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 18,08,000

HEAD 178.— MINISTER OF COCONUT INDUSTRY Programme 1.— General Administration and Promotion of Coconut Industry — Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 1,808,000

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I move,

"That the Programme be reduced by Rs. 10."

Sir, we have been having a boom period where coconut production is concerned but unfortunately,

where the trade is concerned, where the producers are concerned, where estate owners are concerned like yourself - everyone is going through a very, very hard time.



[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

I will first start with the retail prices. It is so strange that when I went to the market today I found that a nut which is sold in my area for seventy cents to one rupee is sold in Colombo for Rs. 1.35 to Rs. 2.00 and some up to Rs. 3.00. The reality of this problem is such that when one looks into the whole structure of the trade—I am only talking of the local trade or the consumer's angle because the consumer is using about 80 per cent of the production—the consumer has to pay a sum of Rs. 1.35 to Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 2.50, while the producer gets only seventy cents to ninety cents. The producer would be satisfied if the consumer gets it at a cheap rate because he sells it cheap, but here is a situation where the consumer has to pay more while the producer gets less. Now, in the retail trade there is the middleman who is making a big profit. This is one angle that the Coconut Ministry must look into. The Coconut Ministry is involved in marketing, production, export, export promotion, local purchases, conversion rates and everything pertaining to the industry both foreign and local. There is a dilemma in this whole problem and therefore I was wondering whether the Ministry of Coconut Industry should not look into this case or if it has the statistics to let us know why there is this dilemma. I am only talking about the consumer because while we sell our Coconuts at seventy to ninety cents, the retail price in Colombo is about Rs. 1.35, Rs. 2.00 and sometimes it is Rs. 2.50. I think this is something that the Ministry of Coconut Industry must look into with a view to helping the consumer.

I do not want to say anything more particularly on the subject of the consumer because I would like to get on to one or two problems pertaining to the Ministry itself and that is the question of planning. Now Sir, last year we found ourselves in the situation where there was no coconut and the prices were high but then the weather turned out to be good, the fertilizer became very much better, and as a result production went up enormously. The prices then tumbled. When you look into the supply and demand question, I suppose, it is o.k. But what has the Government done to siphon off the excess coconuts that are coming into the market not only this year but also in the next year? What are your plans? But when you take a commodity like tea for example, under this Government there is a plan for it. If there is excess production, there is a plan how to siphon it off. So, there is a plan according to production. It is a very detailed study. So, if there is going to be a glut in coconut what are you going to do about it? I would like to know what the Hon. Minister hopes to do if there is going to be an excess next year. I suppose he is correct, I am correct, and everyone is correct in saying that in the year 1986, there is going to be a surplus. What are you going to do with it? Are you going to keep the prices at this level, the *ad hoc* prices, or are you going to see that

the prices become better and the consumer gets it at a cheaper rate and that the middleman gets the least possible in this transaction? So, therefore, I would like to know from the Minister what his plans are?

Secondly, Sir, I notice that there is no plan pertaining to the export surplus. Now this is something I want the hon. Minister to explain. What is he going to do with the export surplus? I was just speaking about the local consumer but the export surplus is there. It had been there and at one stage the CDA had to come in and do certain purchases. Now, it may be correct or it may be wrong, but I personally feel it is the correct thing. Then immediately, without exporting it through a state organization they released the oil and whatever copra they had purchased into the private sector. To stabilise the market for the producer you got the CDA to purchase oil and copra. I do not know whether you took over DC. What did you do with that? You released that to the local market. No person, no human being eats copra. The human being actually eats or takes in oil. So what did you do? Without getting the CDA to sell the oil to the consumer you have got the CDA to pass it on to the private sector and the private sector give it over to the consumer and to ship. You do not have an organisational set up for the export of coconut oil.

Now, Sir, in tea, it is quite different. Now fortunately in tea it so happens that it is a commodity for which we have traditional markets where the purchasers abroad are either the State, as in the case of Iraq or Libya or some Co-operative organisation where they are governed by the co-operative Laws and therefore it is easy to stabilise prices on that factor. But when it comes to coconut oil it is given out to the local trader. Now who are the local traders who take it? I have brought to the Minister's notice many people. They are the people who dictate terms with regard to the oil prices. We have been under the impression that it depends on the vegetable oil prices, on international world market oil prices, Philippine oil prices and various other oil prices. There is an element of truth in that. And there is also some truth that you are releasing this oil through the private sector to another private sector on the other side, where the buyer is either a brother or cousin who is trading in that commodity. Seller is the cousin and the buyer there is the brother. So you find a network of trade where it is interconnected from one chain to another chain where each loop is a link of the other. Therefore they can under-invoice, they can over-invoice, they can send muck, they can send good quality or bad quality. They can play ducks and drakes in that business! Therefore, I would ask the hon. Minister, let us have a plan where the CDA can export its oil or copra or whatever is purchased or DC, when there is a glut or excess in production like what is happening now.



Now, Sir, we have found one organisation, the co-operative sector. We are members of the co-operative in my area. I am very happy to say, Sir, the co-operative gives us a good price. We know the price is stable. No one is there to play ducks and drakes with the co-operative sector prices. While the coconut producers give to the co-operative sector, the co-operative pays them on the out turn, the better the nuts the better are prices. I know some co-operatives are now exporting DC. I do not know how much the Hon. Minister is going to strengthen the co-operative sector. I will come to that in detail because he has allocated some Rs. 2,116 million out of the MTIP fund. I would like to ask what his priorities are.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister why he is not thinking in terms of expansion of the fresh coconut market. I can remember during the early 1952-53 period the fresh coconut market was a trade that was gradually coming up. Anything in excess went to the foreign market and we used to get enormous profits in that but it looks as if the Government's fresh coconut business or the country's fresh coconut business is at its lowest ebb today.

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(ති. ඉ. හරෝල්ඩ් හේරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Have you looked into that booklet? We have exported an enormous amount of coconuts.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I have looked into it. Please, Mr. Minister what is the percentage?

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(ති. ඉ. හරෝල්ඩ් හේරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

You are saying what is the percentage. You banned it during your time!

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(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Out of 2,237 million nuts that you are supposed to have produced, just let me know what the fresh coconut export is? It is a pittance.

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(ති. ඉ. හරෝල්ඩ් හේරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

A pittance, that is true.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Then what are you talking?

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(ති. ඉ. හරෝල්ඩ් හේරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

But during your period you banned it!

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(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)  
Naturally.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරන් මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. හරෝල්ඩ් හේරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

What is naturally? It is very unnatural.

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(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Then we wanted to export the final product, we wanted to get our mills to work, we wanted to get our copra kilns to work, we wanted to give work to the workers in this country. We were the only Government that guaranteed 20 days work for all the mill workers and, therefore, we did not allow the fresh coconuts to go out. In spite of the fact that he is having a very good period now -

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(ති. ඉ. හරෝල්ඩ් හේරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

I do not want to interrupt you. I am sorry. But you just cannot ban something and catch your market as easy as you say. You banned it and now you say, "You better sell."

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(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am telling you where you can export. I am not telling you to do it overnight. I am giving you some information. Because when one looks into those figures it is just a 1 per cent or 2 per cent of the market. What are you talking? I do not want to waste time on that.

I would also like to ask the Hon. Minister why he does not have a marketing organization where he can control the price during excess periods when excess nuts come in like in paddy. In October, immediately after the June, July period excess nuts come in. This year it has been a freak year where the nuts came in even after that because of the rains. But now it has become an excess and where we could have got a very good price, why do you not have a guaranteed price for the producer during that period, where he will be able to run his organization, the coconut land without getting into debt? I would like the Minister to kindly look into it and inform us.



[ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයවර්ධන මහතා]

He suddenly burst out! I do not know what caused him to burst out. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister another matter. I just worked it out today because this book came only today. If he had given this book about two days ago I would have done a better study. I just came in this morning and found this book on the table. I took it home and worked it out. (*Interruption*) I found the cost of production of desiccated coconut, which was Rs. 17.85 per kilogram in April is Rs. 12.95 per kilogram today. It is a massive drop. Coconut oil was Rs. 17.57 per kilogram. The cost production of a kilogram of coconut oil was Rs. 17.57. It has come down to Rs. 13.44. Then I looked at copra No. 1, 2 and 3; the cost of production was Rs. 9.30 and it has come down to Rs. 4.66 – a massive drop of Rs. 4 odd. Where copra is concerned the drop is almost 60 per cent. While the nut production price in April was Rs. 2,302, today it is only Rs. 660, average. In Kurunegala the nut price is only 50 to 60 cents today. The total cost of production has come down because of the nut price coming down, also with the nut price increasing, the cost of production comes down. But when you consider the selling price, coconut lands are uneconomical today. Therefore, what is happening is, when you find uneconomical crops on the land, the thinking of some people is to get rid of that crop, except those die-hards who have been having coconut lands for years; the gentlemen farmers and the landed proprietors who have ancestral lands. They are the people who would not sell. But you will find all the others selling their lands, fragmented and divided. Therefore, I think the Hon. Minister will find, if production goes on like this for about one or two years that half of the coconut estates are broken up, fragmented and sold. This is another fear that I have. I would, therefore, like the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and find out what is happening and why and whether any changes should take place where coconut lands are concerned.

There is another matter on which I wish to have information because his book, "Progress 1985–Ministry of Coconut Industry" does not give it. That is about the comparison. If you can give the comparative figures of CDA or CCB for replanting, under-planting or new planting, then I can say whether you have done well or not. But, unfortunately, this book does not give that comparison. If it had been given, we would have known whether there is less under-planting or replanting taking place.

It is very unfortunate that with the good rain that are coming, with all the good production that is there, we find less and less under-planting and replanting. I was wondering why. The main reason is the massive wage increase that has taken place and the unbearable cost. Something has to be done if you want to replant, under plant and plant new coconut lands. There is also the

factor that there is no labour available in certain areas, where labour has gone into other fields and areas. Migration of labourer has taken place. I think it is something that the Hon. Minister should take note of.

There is also another problem. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether you have got an agreement with the Philippines. Did you even come to an understanding with the Philippines? You may have not signed on the dotted line, but have you got an understanding with the Philippines because now is the time you have a very good opportunity to collar all the markets that are available. We all know that the Philippines are in trouble. I do not know whether they have any production. Why do you not immediately get in touch with those markets which the Philippines used to serve? You should immediately get in touch with them and there should be extra activity on those lines. Therefore, I would propose that the Hon. Minister should have a Coconut Promotion Scheme on the same line as the Tea Promotion Scheme. So far there is no such promotion board set up for coconut promotion as in the case of tea. There are Coconut Boards. I must also say that I have the greatest respect for those members who are in these Boards, but I think there should be some more competent and dynamic people to activate, for the simple reason that we can get into the Middle East market – we have got into it. The Middle East needs a lot of coconut. We can get into the European market; we can get into the North American market, but the only thing is, you must have, like the Tea Promotion Board, coconut promotion points in those areas. That is one request that I would like to make in order to combat the excess of coconut, coconut oil, copra, poonac, and other coconut products.

There is one question I would like to place on record. I do not think the Hon. Minister will be able to give me this information now. I would like to ask him this question. There were three changes in the export duty of copra, DC and oil. There was a change on 30th September. On the 30th of September they made it free of export duty, they brought it down from Rs. 3,000 per metric ton to nil. I would like you to find out who the exporters were, the quantity exported and the date exported.

Then there was a CDA Circular CDA/MD/Gen./20/85 of 2nd July stating that exports of milling grade copra will be allowed free of duty up to the end of September 1985. Despite that, exports of milling grade copra had taken place free of duty after midnight of 30th September. Please look into this matter as you find here the hanky-panky in regard to coconut exports and duty coming into play.

Then on 13th November 1985 export duty on copra was raised from a concessional Rs. 3,000 per metric ton to Rs. 4,750 per metric ton. After this, export duty was



charged from certain people at Rs. 3,000 per metric ton instead of Rs. 4,750. Please let us know the names of those people who got this bonanza from duty, the date exported and the quantity exported. Then you will find exports of copra were permitted after midnight of 30th November 1985 at the export duty of Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 4,750.—(Interruption). I am happy that the Hon. Minister says that this has happened. Obviously it is a racket of the highest order of avoiding and evading duty. What are you going to do to these people who are evading duty? I can understand avoiding duty because of some law not being there. What action do you propose to take against them? If you have come to know about it and if it is true, what action have you taken against those exporters? If you do not nip this in the bud you will get less by way of export duty to the coffers of the Treasury on everything that is exported.

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරාත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

I think export duty is collected by the Customs.

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(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I know that. If you find that there are people who are robbing this country by evading duty what are you going to do? Will you take action to cancel the licences of those people?

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරාත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Of course, we will do that if we find such people.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

You agree that there were people.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරාත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

No, if there are people. You are now bringing it to my notice. I will look into this.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

A few minutes ago the Hon. Minister said that that he was aware of such people.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරාත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

No, I am very sorry. I said, "If there are people"

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I will tell you how to do it. Find out the date of export, name of the exporter and the quantity exported. Please check 30th September night and also 1st of October, then the Circular that went out on the 1st of October. Please also check 13th night and also 14th November. (Interruption). I will come out with the names if the hon. Member for Balangoda wants.

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(ඉ. එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි)  
(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally)

What has Balangoda got to do with coconuts? We do not have coconuts there.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරාත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

I do not know how the hon. Member can lay it at the door of the Coconut Ministry if there are any irregularities committed at the Customs. The hon. Member must bring such matters to the notice of the appropriate Minister.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I will let the Hon. Minister of Finance know about it. The Hansard is also there. Let him look into the matter.

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරාත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Very well.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Let him look into the matter and take necessary steps to punish these people who have been evading export duty. I think he will punish them. This is a very serious matter.

I will wind up soon. I do not want to take as long time over this. Anyway, it is a subject that is worth discussing.

Sometime ago I asked a question pertaining to estates from where the CRI does the CRI come under you?

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරාත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Yes.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The CRI has been purchasing nuts from various places for seed purposes. That is one thing. The CRI needs nuts. The CRI has its own area but at the same



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time the seed nut that go into the coconut palms must be there for replanting. Everyone knows that, but we have noticed that a lot of seed nuts have been purchased from certain areas at exorbitant prices. I can understand if the nuts were purchased at a higher price than the ordinary price but these were purchased at exorbitant prices. The nuts that were purchased in January 1984 were purchased at over Rs. 7,000 per thousand nuts. In other words they have paid Rs. 7.80 per nut. I have got a full list here with me which I would like to table. In February, they paid Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 per thousand nuts.

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

May I explain? In regard to these varying prices there is nothing irregular in that. You know why? The nut prices were very high.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

But what is the maximum price you and I got? It was only about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. The minimum they have paid is over Rs. 6,000.

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

They have paid for the seed nuts. 25 per cent more than the copra price.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am not opposing their paying the higher price, no; but just look at the rationale.

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(ති. ඉ. ජී. වී. එස්. ඩී. සිල්වා — හබරාදුව)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva - Habaraduwa)

These were from selected farms.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Find out who the people are, find out whether they were bought from the correct estates. I would like the Hon. Minister to hold an independent inquiry into this. I am not blaming you.

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

The whole list is with you.

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(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

They were from the JEDB and the NLDB. There are certain other private sector people also who have been selling these nuts and getting Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000. In some cases it has gone up to Rs. 8,000. I would like the Hon. Minister to look into this period and see whether Rs. 8,000 was paid. Take Bowatte Estate in Marawila. The Hon. Minister knows that estate. Mr. C. V. H. de Zoysa of Colombo 7 sold 9,300 nuts on 3.5.1984 and was paid Rs. 8,125 for 1,000 nuts. You know where Bowatte is. It is just south of Pallama.

අ. හ. 4.15

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

That must have been out of a pluck of about 50,000 nuts. They would have selected the seed nuts.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)  
Precisely.

ජී. වී. එස්. ඩී. සිල්වා මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ජී. වී. එස්. ඩී. සිල්වා)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)  
And from plus farms.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We will not go into all plus farms and we are going into tall plus tall, but I do not know whether you are taking in any other nuts. What are the hybrids of these nuts? Are they tall to tall or tall to dwarf?

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

They are not hybrids. These are from mother farms. They are selected block nuts. Out of a heap of about 50,000 nuts they make a selection. These 9,000 nuts may have been out of a bigger heap.

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(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Anyway, I would like the Hon. Minister to go into this because it leaves a bad taste. I know that a lot of people are talking about it. I have here with me a letter from the LCPA. I will read it out. I do not want to table it so I will read it. I will show that letter to you.

"The CRI buys two types of nuts, mother palm nuts from selected farms, price 1,000 palm nuts 125 per cent into milling superior copra price, a candy on date of plucking and block nuts from selected estate fields, price 1,000 block nuts 110 per cent into milling superior number copra price a candy on date of plucking."

So you see, it is not 25 per cent. It is on the copra price.



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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

25 per cent more than the copra price.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

"The higher price for mother palm is due to the inconvenience of the mother palm being pluck separately in the presence of the CRI officer."

You saw what the higher price is ! Both types of nuts are sold with husks. Therefore, just find out whether there has been excess payment. That is all that I am asking.

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

You raised this at the meeting of the Consultative Committee also.

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(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes. But I found there was definitely an excess payment.

I will come to the final request, Sir. There is the MTIP money that is allocated, Rs. 2,155 million, and out of that bank credit and subsidy for replanting is Rs. 1,108 million. I can understand that. What is this irrigation study replication, Rs. 44 million ? That is something I cannot understand. They are going to have irrigated coconut. Where are you going to have it ? Which is the area ? Who is going to do the irrigation ? Who is going to benefit out of this irrigation ? I would like to have a complete breakdown from the Hon. Minister on that subject of plantation development. Who is going to benefit from this irrigation ? Secondly, for coconut timber utilization Rs. 55 million. Is that a priority ? Are you giving Rs. 55 million for coconut timber utilization out of Rs. 2,155 million as a priority ? Why would you not give those coconut palms to the Timber Corporation to do their timber work, whatever they want to do ? You stick to the policy of doing research ; but do not get into making furniture and utilization of timber for rafters. That is something else. You can give it over to the NHDA or someone like that. Let them come and take it over. But you are going to spend Rs. 58 million. For credit for oil mill improvement, Rs. 125 million. Who are the oil millers who are going to get this money ? We would like to have a breakdown of those who will get the money ; Credit for DC mill improvement Rs. 30 million. Who are the people ?

Now, Sir for an ultra modern DC factory and Wet Processing Factory Rs. 100 million. Where are you going to have it ? Can you tell me where ?

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

We have not yet sorted it out.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Now, this is the point. He has no plan yet. He does not know where to put it. Where are going to put it ? Ultra Modern DC Factory with Wet Processing Factory - you can put in place in a like Marawila. What happened to your Soap Factory ? Ultimately it will run at a loss. It will be a white elephant. Rs. 100 million ! The hon. Member for Habaraduwa might be shocked. He is very quiet.

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Hon. Member, do you think an ultra modern factory can be put up for less than that ?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am not talking of the price. Do you think we can afford to spend Rs. 100 million for an ultra modern DC factory ? Do you think that you can get a profit.

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

All this excess production can be siphoned out to the most sophisticated markets like American and Canada.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I can understand if you produce that way. If you say that it is for sophistication I can understand. But what I cannot understand is in case America stumbled or America does not respond or react, what are you going to do with this Rs. 100 million ?

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(ති. ඉ. හරාල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Whatever it is, we have to sell our products.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Precisely ! Then for God's sake, use that money for promotion of exports. I am with you for modernization of all the factories, but I am not with you for just sitting in the dark and spending Rs. 100 million for an ultra



[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

modern factory. Then ultimately it becomes a white elephant, as so many of these factories have become white elephants in this country.

Now, Sir, the important thing was the export promotion. Poor people about whom we have been shouting all this time get the nuts out and get all these nuts converted. How much are you giving ? Only Rs. 25 million ! Out of Rs. 2,155.3 million, you have allocated only Rs. 25 million for export promotion. You are putting out all this money, but the export promotion factor is just nothing. What percentage is that ? Out of Rs. 2,125 million, your export promotion is only Rs. 25 million. It is not even one per cent. In respect of tea it is about four to five per cent and for rubber we have given more. As far as export promotion is concerned we give a lot of money for any product. For instance, we have established an Export Promotion Board, because we have to get our products exported. The Hon. Minister of Finance said, "Export as much as possible", but this is how they are treating this. Then, for project implementation and monitoring Rs. 20 million has been given. That is for vehicles and other monitoring purposes. So there is an imbalance in the whole thing. Therefore please let us know whether you are satisfied with this position. Finally, under Processing Development : Coconut mill and coconut paste : Rs. 28.4 million has been allocated. What is that ? Your processing development programme gives Rs. 28.4 million for a coconut mill and coconut paste. Whose mill is it and what is this paste ? These figures are given in the Progress Report of your own Ministry.

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(ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජනරජයේ) (Mr. Harold Herat)  
On what page ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජනරජයේ) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Page 25. For export promotions you have given only Rs. 25 million, but for coconut mill and coconut paste you have given Rs. 28.4 million. I am sure the Hon. Minister does not know these things. So let the officials send you a note and answer this question as to how the areas of investment identified for the MTIP in Table 19 have been allocated Rs. 2,155.3 million at the conversion rate of US dollars 27.4 totalling up to 78.7 million US dollars. That is all I wanted to know from him. I know the Hon. Minister of Coconut Industries is very keen, but the only thing is he does not have the people. That is the unfortunate thing. He does not have competent people around him to give an impetus to coconut cultivation, especially with regard to promotion activities. For them promotion might be just going abroad and taking a look around and coming back. It is not that. Promotion means business done, the sales that have been put through. You have to go to the market if

you want to have a good, sustaining production level, so that at a later stage we will not lose anything because of the lack of coconut cultivation.

පී. එස්. එල්. ගලපපත්ති මහතා (දෙවනුවර)  
(ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජනරජයේ) (Mr. P. S. L. Galappaththy - Devinuwara)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, අයවැය කාරක සභා අවස්ථාවේදී පොල් කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂය වෙනුවෙන් කටා කරත්ත ලැබීම ගැන මම සන්නේෂ වෙතවා. අපගේ පොල් කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා 1983 සිට පොල් ව්‍යාපාරය සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා ගත් උත්සාහය අප ඉතා අගය කොට සලකන්න ඕනෑ. ඊට පොල්වලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත වුණු නිසා රුපියල් තුනට, හතරට, පහට, හයට තිබුණු පොල් ගෙඩිය රුපියල් දෙකට අඩු මිලකට ලබා ගැනීමට අපට දැන් පුළුවනකමක් ලැබුණි. බඩු මිල වැඩි වන අවස්ථාවේදී මිල වැඩි වුණේ ඊට ස්වයංපෝෂිත වීමෙන් පාරිභෝගික ජනතාවට සාධාරණ මිලකට පාරිභෝගික ද්‍රව්‍ය පරිභරණය කරන්න ලැබීම ස්වභාවයක් බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී අප සන්නේෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ නිසා එතුමාට දෙවනුවර ආසනයේ පොල් වටත්තක් වෙනුවෙන් මගේ ගෞරවපුරවක සතුටක් මේ අවස්ථාවේ පිරිනමනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත් දැනට පවතින මිල ගණන් අනුව පොල් කර්මාන්තය භයානක දුර්වල තත්වයකට පත් වන ලකුණු පෙන්නෙන්න තිබෙන බව විශේෂයෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේ මම සඳහන් කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ නිසා කරුණාකර පොල් කර්මාන්තය අවබෝධව පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහා පොල්වලට සාධාරණ මිලක් ලැබෙන අන්දමේ ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගන්නා ලෙස ඉතා ආදරයෙන් සහ ගෞරවයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ සමගම මේ අවස්ථාවේ මම විශේෂ වැදගත් කාරණයක් මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. මේ පොල් ඉඩම්වලට පෝර දැමීමේදී ක්‍රමානුකූලව පටන් අවශ්‍ය පොහොර සැපයෙනවාද කියන එක ගැන මට සැක පහල වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන මම හොඳ නිදර්ශනයක් කියන්න ඕනෑ. මේ අවස්ථාවේ, මටත් ඉතා කුඩා පොල් ඉඩමක් තිබුණි. 1963 සිට එය තිබෙනවා. ඒ කාලයේ මගේ වත්ත පාලනය කළ කොන්දෙසතර මහත්මයා මට කීවාට ලංකාවේ පෝර පාවිච්චි කරන්නය කියා. ඒ අනුව මම අවුරුදු කීපයක් ඒ පෝර පාවිච්චි කලා. එයින් කිසිම ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලැබුණේ නැහැ. ඊටපසුව ඒ කොන්දෙසතර මහතා විසින්ම මට උපදෙස් දුන්නා බවට ස්වදේශීය පෝර පාවිච්චි කරන්නය කියා. ඒ අනුව මම අවුරුද්දෙන් අවුරුද්ද මගේ කුඩා ඉඩමට බවට මිශ්‍රණය පාවිච්චි කිරීම පුරුද්දක් කරගෙන සිටියා. කල්යාණේදී ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් ඒ ඉඩමෙන් සාර්ථක අස්වැන්නක් මට ලැබුණු බව මේ අවස්ථාවේ මම සන්නේෂයෙන් මතක් කරනවා.

ලංකාවේ නොයෙක් නොයෙක් පළාත්වල පස නොයෙක් නොයෙක් විධියට තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා පොල් කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි - පර්යේෂණ කරන්නේ කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශයද මම දන්නේ නැහැ - ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ පසට අවශ්‍ය පොහොර ලබාදීමේ ක්‍රමානුකූල වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් පොල් කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින්ම සකස් කරනවා නම් ඉතා වැදගත්ය කියා. අන්හඳ බැලීමක් වශයෙන් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයක් පාසා යම් යම් පොහොර වර්ගවලින් ඉඩම් අක්කර කාල බැගින් හෝ ජනතාවට පෙනෙන අන්දමින් සකස් කර, ඒ පොහොරවල ක්‍රමානුකූල වර්ධනය කැත්තම් ඒ පොහොරවල වැදගත්කම පොල් නිෂ්පාදකයන්ට වටහා දුන්නොත් ඉතාමත් වැදගත් යයි මා කල්පනා කරනවා. එසේ කියන්න හේතුව, ඇත අතින්යෙන් පොහොර නිෂ්පාදන සමාගම් ලංකාවේ නොයෙක් නොයෙක් පළාත්වල අක්කර සිය ගණන් පොල් වතු වගා කර තිබුණු බව මම දන්න කියයි. පොහොර ක්‍රමානුකූලව යොදාගත් අවුරුදු තුනකින්, හතරකින්, පහකින් හොඳ අස්වැන්නක් නෙලා ගැනීමේ හැකියාවක් ඇති බව ඒ වගා කළ පොල්වතු මාර්ගයෙන් පෙනෙනවා. සමහර පොල් ඉඩම්වල පොහොර දීමට එතරම් ක්‍රමවත් සැලැස්මක් ඇත්තේ නැති නිසා එක සැක සහිත බව මට දැන් පෙනී යනවා. එම නිසා මේ අවස්ථාවේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මේ ඉල්ලීමයි මට කරන්න තිබෙන්නේ. ඊට ස්වයංපෝෂිත කිරීම සඳහා ඊය ගන්නා උත්සාහය - පොල් කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා ගන්නා උත්සාහය - ඉතා අගය කොට සලකන අතරම, ගොවි ජනතාවට අවශ්‍ය පොහොර ලබාදීමට ක්‍රමානුකූලව කටයුතු කළොත් වැඩි වන වියදම නැතිනම් පොහොර නිසා අත්වශ්‍යව අපතේ යන මුදල ඉතිරි කරගැනීමට හැකියාවක් ලැබිය යනු මගේ ඒකාන්ත විශ්වාසය බව මේ අවස්ථාවේ මතක් කරමින් පොල් කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාට සතුටින් කරමින් මා තිහට වෙතවා.



ද. ක. 4. 30

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ආණන්ද ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, පොල් කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ වැය ශීර්ෂය ගැන කථා කරන විට 1985 ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පිළිබඳ වාර්තාවක් අප ඉදිරියේ තිබෙනවා. මේ පොතේ හැටියට තම විශාල වැඩ කොටසක් කර තිබෙනවා. තමුන්තාත්තේ පොතේ හැටියට වැඩ කරන්න ගිහිල්ලා අමාරුවේ වැටීලා තිබෙනවා වාගේ ජෙනවා. [බාධා කීරීම] මම කියන්නේ පොතේ ගුරා වෙන්කනම් එපාය කියලයි.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරන් මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. හාරෝල් ඉෙරාත්**)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

මම ගුරුකම් කලේ නැහැ කවදවත්, තමුන්තාත්තේ මසක්.

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා  
(**පිරාතිත් ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(The Deputy Chairman)

Order, please! වැය ශීර්ෂය ගැන කථා කරන්න.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ආණන්ද ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

I have to answer, Sir.

මේ පොතේ 25 වෙනි පිටුවේ 'ඒ' ඡේදයේ මෙසේ සඳහන් වෙනවා :

"A. Plantation Development

1. Bank credit and subsidy for replanting, new planting and intercropping Rs. Million 1108.00"

රුපියල් මිලියන 1,108ක් බැංකු ණය සහ සහනාධාර වශයෙන් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා  
(**පිරාතිත් ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(The Deputy Chairman)

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

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා, මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා [නෝමන් වෙද්දරත්ත මහතා] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

අන්‍ය පිරිස, උපුටා පිරාතිත් ත්‍යාගායක අතිරේක සභාපතිතුමා, අනුමැතිය, පිරාතිත් ත්‍යාගායක අතිරේක [ශ්‍රී. නොර්මන් වයිද්‍යරත්න] ත්‍යාගායක වශයෙන් සිටියහ.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES left the Chair and MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNA] took the Chair.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ආණන්ද ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මම විග්‍රහ කරන්න උත්සාහ කරන්නේ පොල් වගාව ඇතුළතම intercropping කොහොත් අතුරු වගාවක් වශයෙන් වගා කරන ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන් පමණයි. මෙය කොහොත් දුරට කර තිබෙනවාද කියා මේ වාර්තාවේ එතරම් පැහැදිලි කර නැහැ. මුදල් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. මුදල් වියදම් කරලත් ඇති.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරන් මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. හාරෝල් ඉෙරාත්**)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

මය එම් වි අයි පී එක ගැනද ?

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ආණන්ද ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මව්.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරන් මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. හාරෝල් ඉෙරාත්**)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

The MTIP programme is not in operation. Those are only proposals.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ආණන්ද ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

We discussed this earlier at the Constltative Committee also. We are highly worried with regard to development of new plantations.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරන් මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. හාරෝල් ඉෙරාත්**)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

the MTIP programme is only a proposal.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ආණන්ද ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

I think I myself suggested -

හැරල්ඩ් හේරන් මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. හාරෝල් ඉෙරාත්**)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

This has not come into operation nor has it been finalized. These are only proposals.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ආණන්ද ත්‍යාගායක**)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

I want to get a clarification from you as to how much you are going to dump into the new plantations. Intercropping is very important. I am highly interested in that.

මම විශේෂයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇහුවේ, මේ මුදල කොයිතරම් දුරට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් කර ගන්නට ඕනෑද කියන එකයි. තමුන්තාත්තේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩසටහන බැලුවාම තමා ලොකු වැඩක් කරන්නට පුළුවන් බව ජෙනවා. තමුන්තාත්තේ මෙහි 'ටාගට' එකක් තිබෙනවා. නැත්නම් ඉලක්කයක් තිබෙනවා. අඟහර අතුරු වගාවක්. "ඉන්ටර් ක්‍රොපින්", ආරම්භ කිරීම ඉතාම වැදගත්. මන්ද, අද ලෝක වෙළඳ පොළේ, දේශීය වෙළඳපොළේ දෙකේම පොල් මිල අඩු වී ගෙන යනවා. පොල්වලට තරගයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා, විදේශීය වෙළඳ පොළේ එසේ සිදුවන්න සමහරවිට වෙනත් බාධකක් ඇති. 'ප්‍රොටෙක්සන්සම්' කියලා ඒ ඒ රටවල් අනෙකුත් රටවලින් ගන්නා ද්‍රව්‍ය සීමා කරනවා. අපේ රටේ විතරයි, විවෘත ආර්ථිකයක් තිබෙන්නේ. ඇමෙරිකාවට බහිතවා, සිංගප්පූරුවේ ජී. ඒ අගමැතිතුමා කියනවා "අපිට කිව්වා, විවෘත ආර්ථිකය සීමා කරන්න ඕනෑ නැහැ. විවෘත ආර්ථිකය ඕනෑ කියා. තමුන් ඇමරිකාව ක්‍රමානුකූලවම 'ක්ලෝස් ඉකොනොමි' එකට වැඩ සකස් කරලා" කියා. මේක තදින් විවේචනය කරලා දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් 'ආවිකල්ස්' යනවා. මම හිතන විධියට මේ දෙවෙනි එකයි යන්නේ. බොහෝම තදින් විවේචනය කර තිබෙනවා. ගිය සුළඟයේ. මා ලග ඒ කොටස් තිබෙනවා. කාලය තාක්හි වෙන හිසා මම ඒවා කියවන්නට යන්නේ නැහැ. එයින් පෙනී යනවා, අපිට පහර වැදීලා තිබෙන්නේ ලෝක වෙළඳපොළේ හෝ ලෝකයේ පොල් නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩිවෙලා නොවෙයි. අපේ පොල් ආදි ද්‍රව්‍ය ගන්නා රටවල් අපිත් එක්ක තරගයක් තිබෙනවා, අපේ ද්‍රව්‍ය සීමා කරන්න. අපේ 'රෙඩ්මේඩ් ගාමන්ට්ස්' අපි ඇමෙරිකාවට විකේ. ඇමෙරිකාව දත් ඒවා සීමා කරන්න යනවා. 'යෙරොපියන් ඉකොනොමික් කොමියුනිටි' එක මේවා



[ආහසන දසනාසක මහතා]

සීමා කරනවා. රටවල් දහසක් එකතු වෙලා. ඒ රටවලට 'ජර්ජිය' එකේ අවසරය පිටිය ද්‍රව්‍ය මිලට ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙන්නේත්, විකුණන්න පුළුවන් වෙන්නේත්, රට තුළ නිෂ්පාදනය කරන්න පුළුවන් වෙන්නේත්. ඒ අය නිෂ්පාදනයන් 'කන්ට්‍රොල්' කරලා තිබෙනවා. පිටින් ගන්න ද්‍රව්‍යත් කන්ට්‍රොල් කර තිබෙනවා. අපි පමණයි, මේ 'ඔපන් මාකට්' එක ගෙනියන්නේ.

ලෝකයේ අතිකුන් රටවල සංවිධාන සියල්ලම 'කල්පේස් ඉකොනොමි' එක සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. විවෘත ආර්ථිකය අපි ගෙනිව්වාට, ලෝකයේ අනෙකුත් විශාල රටවල්, ධනවත් රටවල් සීමා කරනවා නම් තමුත්තාත්සේටවත් වෙනත් කෙනෙකුටවත් කොයි විධියට ආවත්, ඒ භාරදුර කර්මව්‍යය, ඒ බලවත් සේ වදින පහර, තැනි කරන්න පුළුවන්ද ? එනමෙන්ම ලෝක මහසක් ගොඩ නැගෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒක පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ සමහරවිට අනෙකුත් රටවල් සමග එකතුවෙලා ජාත්‍යන්තර මහසක් ඇති කිරීමෙනුයි. මැලේසියාවටත් මේ සිද්ධිය වෙලා තිබෙනවා. මැලේසියාවේ නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම වැඩියි. හැම රටක්ම වැඩි වැඩියෙන් මුදල් ආයෝජනය කර, නොයෙකුත් තව්න කුම, විද්‍යානුකූල කුම ආදිය උපයෝගී කරගෙන නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කරනවා. ඒ නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කලාට ලෝක වෙළඳපොළ ඒ ප්‍රමාණය අහුරනවා නම් සීමා කරනවා නම් අපිට කවදවත් මෙයින් ගොඩ එන්නට පුළුවන් වේය කියා මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. එනම නම් අපට දැන් එකයි, තිබෙන්නේ. මම දන්නවා, පසුගිය කාලයේ ඔය රටවල් ගම්මිරිස්, කෝපි, කරාබු ආදී කුප්බඩු — species — වර්ග හරියට අගය කලා. නමුත් දැන් ඒවා කුමානුකූලව සීමා කරනවා. එනකොට තමයි, තුන් වැනි ලෝකයේ රටවලට — දියුණුවීමෙන් එන රටවලට — කෙළින්ම ලෝක තර්ජනයකට මුහුණ දෙන්න වන්නේ. මේ තත්ත්වයෙන් ගොඩ එන්නේ කොතොමද කියන එකයි, අද අපට බලන්න තිබෙන්නේ.

අපේ පොල් නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කරනවාත් එක්කම අතුරු වගා — intercropping — ඇති කරන්න ඕනෑ. පොල් අක්කරයකින් දැනට ලැබෙන ලාභය සමහර විට අවුරුද්දකට රුපියල් හාර දහසක් තැන්නම් පත් දහස් නම්, අර විධියේ අතුරු වගා කිරීම මගින් ඒ ලාභය දෙගුණ — තෙගුණ කර ගන්න පුළුවන්කම ලැබෙනවා. ඒ විධියට ලාභය වැඩි වන්නේ කෙළින්ම පොල්වලින් නොවෙයි. අතුරු වගාවලිනුයි.

මම දන්නා නරම්න් ලංකාවේ කරාබු වවත්ත බැරි ප්‍රදේශ තිබෙන්නේ විකයි. වතුර හිඟ ප්‍රදේශවල පමණයි. කරාබු වවත්ත බැරි. අනෙක් හැමතැනම වවත්ත පුළුවන්. ඒකට ඒ නරම් විශාල වියදමක් කරන්න ඕනෑත් නැහැ. සමහර විට දිනපතා වතුර දමන්න ඕනෑත් නැහැ. අවුරුදු තුනකින් කරාබු ගහක් හොඳට වැඩෙනවා. කපාතැරකින් තමයි, ඒකට පෝර දමීම ආදී කටයුතු කරන්න ඕනෑ වන්නේත්.

ඒ වගේම පොල් වගාව කරන ප්‍රදේශවල අතුරු වගාවක් හැටියට ගම්මිරිස් වවත්තත් පුළුවන්. නමුත් අපි ගම්මිරිස් වගාව කොතෙක් දුරට කරනවාද ? පොල් මණ්ඩලය සහ පොල් කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශයන් අතුරු වගා සඳහා කොයි තරම් මුදලක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවාද ? රුපියල් මිලියන 1,108 ක් හෙවත් රුපියල් එකසිය දහ කෝටි අට ලක්ෂයක්. එනම නම් පොඩි මුදලක් නොවෙයි. වෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ මුදල් වෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ නැවත වගාවටත් — replanting — එක්කයි. කොටින්ම කියනවා නම් මේ වගාවත් පුනරුත්ථාපනය කිරීම සඳහායි. ඒ මුදල්වලින් කොයි තරම් ප්‍රමාණයක් අතුරු වගාවක් සඳහා යොදවන්න අපට පුළුවන්ද ? මම හිතන හැටියට වෙන් කර තිබෙන ඒ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයෙන් වැඩි තරමක් යොදවන්න ඕනෑ කරන්නේ අතුරු වගාව සඳහායි.

මම හිතනවා, ඒ සඳහා අයි. ආර්. ඩී. බී. එකේ එනමේ සැලැස්මක් ඇති. ඒ මොන සැලැස්මවල් තිබුණත් අපි පොල් වගාව ගොද්දන් තඩ්ඩතු කරන ගමන්ම, දියුණු කරන ගමන්ම අතුරු වගාවටත් තැන දෙන්න ඕනෑ. එසේ අතුරු වගාවට තැන දීමෙන් පොල් නිෂ්පාදනයට කිසිම හානියක් වන්නේ නැහැ. කරාබු ගහකින් පොල් ගහකට හානියක් වන්නේ නැහැ. ඒකත් අඩි 20ටයි හැදෙන්නේ, මේකත් අඩි 20ටයි හැදෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා පොල් අක්කරයක කරාබු ගස් 80 — 100ක් හිටුවන්න පුළුවන්. ඒට පස්සේ ඒක ඉබේම හැදෙන්න අරිනවා. ඒකට වෙනම ආධාරයක් දෙනවා.

විශේෂයෙන් ඉඩෝර කාලයට පොල් මුලට සීතල ඕනෑ කරනවා. පසුගිය කාලයේ — බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයන්ගේ පාලනය යටතේ, කොමිපෑණි පාලනය යටතේ ඒ වතු තිබුණු කාලයේ — ඒ සඳහා කොකෝවා වගා කර තිබුණා. දැන් ඒක

කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒක නැවතත් කරන්න පුළුවන්. බිමට තැන්නම් පොල් ගත් මුලට සීතල තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. එනකොට තමයි, ඉඩෝර කාලයටත් පොල් ගහ රැකෙන්නේ. රබර්වලටත් ඒක සුදුසුයි. අතුරු වගාවක් හැටියට කොකෝවා වගාව ඉතාම වැදගත් වෙනවා. ඒ විධියට, පොල් වගා කරන ප්‍රදේශ අතුරින් කොකෝවා වැවෙන ප්‍රදේශ, කරාබු වැවෙන ප්‍රදේශ, ගම්මිරිස් වැවෙන ප්‍රදේශ සොයා බලා අතුරු වගාවක් හැටියට ඒවා වැවීමෙන් බිම — ගහ මුල — සීතල ගතිය ඇති කරන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ වගේම කොළ ආදිය දිරාපත් වීම තුළින් 'humus' කියන පෝරකුන් ඇති වෙනවා. ඒක අවශ්‍යයි, පොල්වලට. ඒ වගේම අතුරු වගාවක් හැටියට ඉතාම වැදගත් වෙනවා. කෝපි වගාවත්. ඒ තුළින් පොල් ගහ මුල සීතල කරන විට ඉඩෝර කාලයට පොල් එළදව අඩු වන්නේ නැහැ. පොල් ගත් තඩ්ඩතුවත් බොහොම හොඳින් ගෙන යන්න එය ආධාර වෙනවා.

පසුගිය කාලයේ සමහර කොමිපෑණි පොල් ගස් අතරතුර කොකෝවා වගා තිබුණා. සමහර තැන්වල අතුරු වගාවක් හැටියට කරාබු වගා තිබුණා. තවත් සමහර තැන්වල ගම්මිරිස් වගා තිබුණා. තවත් සමහර තැන්වල සාදකකා වගා තිබුණා. ඒ ආදී වශයෙන් [බාබා කීර්මී] මම දන්නවා, තමුත්තාත්සේ අගයේ වචන බව.

ජී. ඩී. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා  
(නිල. ඥී. බී. අර්. ජ. ෆිලෝ)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)  
අගයේ නොවෙයි, පොලොවේ.

ආනන්ද දසනාසක මහතා  
(නිල. ආනන්ද ජයසායනක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

වටන්නේ නැති කෙනෙක් නැහැ. මම පිළිගන්නවා. පසුගිය කාලයේ තමුත්තාත්සේ වැවිලි කලා. තමුත්තාත්සේ වතු සුපිරිත්වැන්නට කෙනෙක් හැටියට වැවිල්ලක් කලා. හොඳ දක්ෂතාවයක් තිබෙනවාය කියා මම පිළිගන්නවා. මට ඒ තරම් දක්ෂතාවයක් නැහැ. තමුත් මම පලපුරුදු ගොවියෙක්. මම වටල තිබෙනවා. ඒ බව පෙන්වන්න පුළුවන්. අතුරු ගෝග තුනක් හතරක් එකට කර මම වටල තිබෙනවා. ඒ එක වගාවකටවත් හානියක් සිදුවී නැහැ. හැම එකකින්ම එළදව ලැබෙනවා. ඒ වගාවත් එකකට එකක් සම්බන්ධ වෙන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ නිසා මා විශේෂයෙන්ම කියා සිටින්නෙ මෙයයි. පොල්වල අනාගතය හොඳ තැන්නම්, වෙළඳපොළ ඇහිරෙනවා නම්, දේශීය මට්ටමින් ඒ ද්‍රව්‍ය විකුණා පොල්වගා කරන අයට තියමින මිලක් ගෙවන්න ලැබෙන්නේ තැන්නම් අපි කළ යුත්තේ කුමක්ද ? අපට කරන්න තිබෙන්නෙ විදේශීය වෙළඳ පොළ ඇල්ලීම පමණක් නොවෙයි. අපේ එක පොල් අක්කරයකින් උපදවන්න පුළුවන් රුපියල් 5,000 වෙනුවට රුපියල් 10,000ක් උපදවන්න ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කලොත් පොල් වගා කරන සුළු ඉඩම් හිමියන්ගේ සාක්කුවලට රුපියල් 5,000ක් වෙනුවට 10,000ක් ලැබෙන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ කියන්නෙ, අර පොල් මිල අඩු වුණත් ඒ සිදුවෙන අඩුව අතුරු වගාවලින් සම්පූර්ණ කර ගන්න පුළුවන් ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඉතාම වැදගත් වන්නේ අත්ත එයයි. හේ වතු වලටත් දැන් එය කරගෙන යනවා. හේ වතු වල අපි කරාබු හිටවනවා, කෝපි හිටවනවා, ගම්මිරිස් හිටවනවා. තවත් නොයෙක් විධියේ දේවල්, සාදකකා වැනි දේවල් හිටවනවා. හේ වතු අතුරු වගාවලින් පුරවනවා. එනකොට ආදායම එකක් නොවෙයි, දෙකක් තුනක් වෙනවා.

අ. හා. 4.45

තවත් එක දෙයක් තමයි සත්ව ගොවිපලවල් ඇති කිරීම. ඇත අතීතයේ අපේ රටේ තිබුණ ගොවි පවුල්වලට විශේෂයෙන්ම ගවයෙක් ඇතුළත් වුණා. මිනිසාට උදව්වට සිටි එකම සතු තමයි ගවයා. ඒ කාලෙ ගව පවටියක් නැති ගෙදරක් ඇත්තේම නැති තරම්. හැම ගෙදරකම වාගේ ගවයෙක්, දෙන්නෙක්, තුන් දෙනෙක් හිටියාමයි. වත්තේ එළවල් වගාවට පොහොර වික ලබා ගන්නේ ඒ ගවයාගෙන්. වත්ත පොහොර කීරීම කල් ගවයාගෙන් ලැබෙන පොහොරවලිනුයි. කෘත්‍රීම පොහොර වුවමනා කරන්නෙ නැහැ. හරකෙක්, දෙන්නෙක් හෝ තුන් දෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා නම් ඔවුන්ට කන්න දෙන්න දිනපතාම තණකොළ විකක් කීපා ගෙන එන්න ඕනෑ. සමහර විට තණ බිම් ඇති කරන්න වෙනවා. මේවා කරන්නට සැලසුම් කර තිබෙන බව මා දන්නවා.



ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටම දියුණු කරන්න ගරු අගමැතිතුමා බොහෝම ආශාවෙන් ලොකු ලත්සාගයක් දරනවා. ඒක හරි. එහි කිසිම වරදක් නැහැ. ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටම දියුණු කරන්න නම් පසුගිය කාලයේදී ගමේ පැවති මට්ටමට පැවති මට්ටමට අපි බහින්න ඕනෑ. ගමේ ඒ කාලයේ තිබුණ තත්ත්වය අපි ඇති කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ තත්ත්වය ඇති කළොත් ගමක් දියුණු කිරීම ඒ තරම් අපහසු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. ගමේ ඉස්සර තිබුණ තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද ? කීර් හරකාගෙන් කීර් වික ගන්නවා. ගෙදර අය පාවිච්චියට අරගෙන ඉතිරි වෙන කීර් වික අහල පහල ගෙවල්වලට දෙනවා. එහෙම නැත්නම් ලහ තිබෙන පොඩි කඩයට දෙනවා. ඊළඟට පොල් මිල අඩු වන විට, තේ මිල අඩු වන විට කරාබු එල්ලව විකුණා මුදල් ලබා ගන්නවා. සල්ලි හිඟ වෙන විට කරාබු වික බදු දී රුපියල් 4,000ක්, 5,000ක් ගන්නවා. කෝපි කඩන කාලයට දෙන්නම් කියා කෝපි වික බදු දී මුදල් ලබා ගන්නවා. ඒ විධියට පොල් මිල අඩු වෙන විට, තේ මිල අඩු වෙන විට වෙනත් ද්‍රව්‍යවලින් මුදල් ලබා ගන්නවා. මෙතන මේ ක්‍රමය අපි නැවත ඇති කරන්න ඕනෑ.

මේ තත්ත්වය ඇති කළොත් වැඩි දෙනෙකුට රක්ෂාවල් සපයන්නක් පුළුවන් වෙනවා කියා මා හිතනවා. ලංකාවේ තනි හෝග වගා කර තිබෙන ඉඩම් අක්කර ප්‍රමාණයේ යම්කිසි ප්‍රමාණයකින්, සුදුසු ස්ථානවල සුදුසු අතුරු වගාවල් ඇති කළොත් දහස් ගණනකට නොවෙයි. ලක්ෂ ගණනකට රක්ෂාවල් සපයන්න පුළුවන් වෙනවා. සමහර විට අට ලක්ෂයකින්, දශ ලක්ෂයකින් පමණ රැකිරිකම ලබා දෙන ප්‍රමාණය වැඩි කරන්න පුළුවන් වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා අපි ඒ කටයුතු කරන්න ඕනෑ. එසේ නොකර පිටරටින්ම මුදල් ගෙනැවිත්, ණයට ගෙනැවිත් ඒවා මේ රටේ වියදම් කිරීම, කාරි ගෙන්වීම, පාරවල් සැදීම, ගොඩනැගිලි සැදීම ආදී දේවල් කිරීම මේ ආර්ථිකය දියුණු කිරීමය කියා කවුරුත් සිතනවා නම් එය වැරදියි. ඒ සියල්ලම රටේ ආර්ථිකය නොවෙයි. මේ රටේ ගොවිතැන දියුණු කර, කර්මාන්ත දියුණු කර ගම්බද තත්ත්වය තහා සිටුවෙමින් අපි ස්වයංපෝෂිතයී කියලා, අපේ ආර්ථිකය ගොදුරු කියලා අන්න එදාට අපට සැහීමට පත්වෙන්න පුළුවන්.

ඒ නිසා ආර්ථිකය සැලසුම් කරන විට ක්‍රම සම්පාදන අමාත්‍යාංශය මේ ගැනත් සැලකිලිමත් වෙන්න ඕනෑ බව මම විශේෂයෙන් කියනවා. ක්‍රම සම්පාදන අමාත්‍යාංශයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන කතා කරන්න අපට අවස්ථාවක් ලැබුණේ නැහැ. මට ඒ සඳහා එන්න බැරි වුණා. මම හිතන හැටියට ක්‍රම සම්පාදන අමාත්‍යාංශය මේකට සම්බන්ධ කර ගන්න තමුත්තාත්සේආට සිදු වෙනවා. අයි.ආර්.ඩී.එ. එක සුළුවෙන් යම් කිසි දෙයක් කරනවා. අපි එය නැගෑයි කියන්නේ නැහැ. එහි පරීක්ෂණ කරන විට ඒ සඳහා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සහයෝගය හුඟක් දුරට ඕනෑ කරනවාය කියා මම හිතනවා. ඒවාගේම පොල් කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සහයෝගයත් ඊට වුවමනා කරනවා. මේ විධියට තුන් හතර ගොල්ලම සම්බන්ධ වි කටයුතු කළොත් මේ වියදම් කරන මුදල්වලින් තමුත්තාත්සේට වැඩි ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙයි. එවිට එය විවේචනය කරන්න අපට වුවමනා වෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපි විවේචනය කරන්නේ මේ වැඩ කොටස කෙරෙන්නේ නැත්නම් පමණයි.

දැන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැඩ සටහනක් දමා තිබෙනවා. ඒ වැඩ සටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා විශාල මුදලකුත් වෙන්නට තිබෙනවා. තමුත් මේකේ ඉලක්කය කොතැනද ? අවුරුදු පහකටද ? අවුරුදු දෙකකටද ? අවුරුදුදෙකටද ? ලබන අවුරුද්දට පමණක්ද ? 1986 - 87 දී මේ කොටස ඉවර කරපාද ? එසේ ඉවර කරනොත් එක එක වර්ගයට කොතරම් ප්‍රමාණයක් වෙන් වෙනවාද ? ඒ අනුව ලබන අවුරුද්දේ මගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය මේ ඉලක්කය සම්පූර්ණ කරනවාය කියා කියන්න තමුත්තාත්සේට පුළුවන් නම් අපි බොහෝම සත්තෝෂ වෙනවා.

මම එක් කරුණක් කියන්න කැමතියි. අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල සෑහෙන පමණ පොල් වවනන පුළුවන් පළාත් තිබෙනවා. මම ඉස්සෙල්ලන් කීව්වා වාගේ සමහර විට ගෙඩි නැතත් අතු ගන්නත් පොල් වවනවා. මොකද ? කොත්මලෙන් එහා පොල් මලක් හොයා ගන්නවාය කියන පකත් ලොකු දෙයක්. අඩි දෙදහත් දෙදස දෙසියක් පමණ උස් කඳකර ප්‍රදේශයට කීට්ටු වන විට එසේ පොල් මලක් හොයා ගන්නවාය කියන එකත් ලොකු දෙයක්. ගහකින් නැහැනේ. තමුත් පොල් හැඳෙන ප්‍රදේශය එසේ තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලටත් විකක් උදව් දෙන්න. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා තාත්තත්තීය පැත්තේම අතපත ගනා ඉන්නේ නැතිව අපේ පැත්තත් විකක් සෝදිසි කර බලන්න. මෙය කරන්න පුළුවන්ද කියා.

පොල් කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා ඒ ප්‍රදේශයට යන්න ඕනෑ. හිතේ පරීක්ෂා කරන්න ඕනෑ. නිලධාරීන් පමණක් යවා තොරතුරු ගන්න එතා වැඩ සටහනක් හරිගස්සන්න කියා මම කීව්වා. සූර පොල්වතු හිමියන් කොපමණ ඉන්නවාද යන වගන් ඒ අයට කොපමණ කොඩි විධියට ආධාර දිය යුතුද යන බවත් සොයා බලා වැඩ සටහනක් හරිගස්සන්න කියා මම මාස අටකට ඉස්සෙල්ලා කීව්වා. එය තවම කරලා නැහැ.

**ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා**  
 (නිල. ආරාඪ්. ශ්‍රෝත) (Mr. Harold Herat)  
 කරලා, කරලා.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
 (නිල. ආනන්ද න්‍යායාඪ්.) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

කොපමණ දුරට එය කරලා තිබෙනවාද මම දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ විසර අරගෙන ඊළඟට අවුරුදු පහා මෙපමණකට ආධාර දෙනවාය කියා සම්පූර්ණයෙන් පැහැදිලි කියනවා නම් අපට ඒ ගැන බලාපොරොත්තු කියාගන්න පුළුවන්.

සැලසුම්වලදී යම්කිසි ඉලක්කයක් තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. මේ අවුරුද්දට කරන්නේ මෙපමණය කියා ඉලක්කයක් තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ ඉලක්කය සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න බැරි වුණොත් බැරි වුණේ ඇයි කියා ඒ නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කරන්න ඇමතිතුමාට පුළුවනි. එහෙම කරන්න පුළුවන් විධියට ඇමතිතුමා එය සකස් කරන්න ඕනෑ. ගරු අගමැතිතුමා එය කරනවා. ගරු අගමැතිතුමාගේ සැලසුම්වලින් කෙනෙක් ලේසියෙන් බේරී යන්නේ නැහැ. එය කියන්න මම බොහෝම සත්තෝෂයි. ඒක ඇත්ත. වැඩක් දුන්නොත් ඒක හරි ටාගට එකට ඉෂ්ට කරන්න ඕනෑ. නැත්නම් එයින් වැඩක් වෙන්නේ නැහැ. ටාගට එකක් කියා එය හරියට ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න ඕනෑ.

මම තවත් කරුණක් කියනවා. තමුත්තාත්සේආ මෙහි කියනවා පොල් ගහ 70ය කියා. පොල් දහක් රුපියල් හත් සියයක් පමණයයි තමුත්තාත්සේආ කියනවා. තමුත් අපේ පළාත්වල නම් පොල් ගෙඩියක් විකිණෙන්නේ රු. 1.25ට, 1.50ට, 1.75ට. දෙවිනුවර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (පී. එස්. එල්. ගල්පත්ති මහතා) කීව්වා මිනිසුන්ට පොල්වලින් ලාභයක් එනවාය කියා. පොල් බෙද හැරීමෙන් එපමණ ලාභයක් එනවාය කියා අපට තම් දේන්නේ නැහැ. [බාධා කීර්මක්] ගහ 70 ගෙඩිය රු. 1.75ක් වෙනවා නම් " වුත්සේපෝට " ගැන මොනවාද කතා කරන්නේ ? එහෙම නම් ඒ පර්කයත් වැරදිනේ. [බාධා කීර්මක්] " මිඩල්මත්ට " දෙන්න ඕනෑයි කියලා තමුත්තාත්සේ කියන්නේ ? [බාධා කීර්මක්] මැද මිහිතව තර කරන්නයි ඉන්නේ අපේ හබරාදුව මන්ත්‍රීතුමා. එහෙම නම් ඒක කරන්න. ගහ 70ක් වුණොම රුපියල් 1.75 කින් රුපියල් 1.05ක් යනවා අතරමැදිට.

**පී. එස්. එල්. ගල්පත්ති මහතා**  
 (නිල. ඒ. ආඪ. ආඪ. කලාපාඪ්.) (Mr. P. S. L. Galappatthy)

මන්ත්‍රීතුමා, පොල් ශ්‍රේඩි කරනවා, සයිස් කරනවා. එහෙම කලාම තමයි ලොකුම ගෙඩිය 1.75 වෙන්නේ. අතින් ඒවා ගහ 50ටත් විකිණෙනවා.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
 (නිල. ආනන්ද න්‍යායාඪ්.) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒක තමයි මමත් කියන්නේ. තමුත්තාත්සේ කීව්වා ගහ 70ටත් අඩුයි කියලා. සෑම පුද්ගලයාටම, අඩු ගණනේ වැඩි දෙනෙකුටත් පොල් මිල අඩු වූ අවස්ථාවලදී හරි අඩු මිලට පොල් ලබා ගන්න අවස්ථාව තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. ගසාකුමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය, සූරාකුමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය තැනී කරන්න බැරිද ?

**ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා**  
 (නිල. ආරාඪ්. ශ්‍රෝත) (Mr. Harold Herat)

ටාගට ගැන අනුවා හේද ? පොල් කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් නිකුත් කර ඇති " ප්‍රගතිය - 1985 " වාර්තාවේ ඉංග්‍රීසි කොටසේ 23 වැනි පිටුවේ " වෙබල් - 17 " හි එය සඳහන් වෙනවා.



ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මම එය බැලුවා. එය එපමණ පැහැදිලි නැහැ. මා ඒ ගැන කරන කාරණා සත්තේ නැහැ. සුමානයකට හෝ දෙකකට පෙර මේ වාර්තාව අපට ලැබුණා නම් තමුන්තාත්සේට කරුණු පැහැදිලි කරන්න අපට තිබුණා ; උදව් දෙන්න තිබුණා. අපි තමුන්තාත්සේ එක්ක ගහගන්න නොවෙයි මෙතනට එන්නේ.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

මේක ගැනුවා කියලටත් ප්‍රශ්න කරන්නේ නැහැ නේ.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
මේ පොතද ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

ඔව්.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මේ වාගේ පොත් ගන්න කාටත් බැරි ද ? අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සැලැසි තිබෙනවා. මේවා හදන්න. කට්ටිය ඉන්නවා.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

තමුන්තාත්සේලාගේ කාලයේ මේවා ගැනුවාද ?

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒ නිසා දවසකට නොවෙයි. සුමානයකට එක බැගින් පිට කරන්න පුළුවන්.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

එහෙම නම් මෙයින්, ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නැහැ වාගේයි.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

පොත් ගහලා පිට කරන එක නොවෙයි කරන්න තිබෙන්නේ. මම ඉස්සෙල්ලත් තමුන්තාත්සේට කීවා -

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

It appears that the booklet that has been issued is not useful.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

We did not receive it. It was tabled about one hour ago. How can we study this ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

You can easily

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Do not try to argue with us.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

I will not argue with you.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

අපට මේවා කල් ගැතියි දෙතවා නම් ඇමතිතුමාට හොඳ අදහස් විකක් අපටත් දෙන්න තිබුණා. දැන් මෙය මෙතන තියලා කියනවා. මේවා අපි බලන්නේ නැහැ කියා. ඒ විධියට මේ පොත පාය කාලකීන් බලල ඉවර කරන්න පුළුවන් නම් මා හිතනවා ඒ පුද්ගලයා ලෝකයේ ඉන්න දක්මම් විශේෂඥයා වෙනවා කියා.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

මා තමුන්තාත්සේට ඒ තත්ත්වය දීලා තිබුණේ.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඉගැන්වූ තෙවන සැසියා)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

අවසාන වශයෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කියා සිටින්නේ පොල් බෙද හැරීමේ කටයුතු ක්‍රමවත් කරන්න කියායි. සමහරවිට හැටත්වලට යනවිට පොල් ගොඩයක් රුපියල් 3ට එහෙම තැන්නම් 3.50ට යනවා. ඒ වාගේම කුටුම්භයට යනවිටත් පොල් ගොඩයක් රුපියල් 3යි. එහෙම තැන්නම් 3.50යි. ඒ අනුව පෙනී යන්නේ පොල් බෙද හැරීමේදී ස්වදේශීය වශයෙන් ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලදී පොල් මිල තත්ගන්න පුළුවන් බවයි. මේ නිසා දේශීය වෙළඳපොළ අල්ලාගන්න ක්‍රම යොදන්න ඕනෑ. මේ සඳහා " මාකට්ටි ඩිපාර්ට්මන්ට් " එක තිබෙනවා. තමුන්තාත්සේලාගේ නිලධාරී මහත්වරු ඉන්නවා. ඒ අයට පුළුවන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම උදව් දෙන්න. ඒ ක්‍රමවලින් දේශීය වෙළඳපොළ දියුණු කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපට විදේශීය වෙළඳපොළ තැනිවෙන විට බෙද හැරීමේ ක්‍රම යොදනවා නම් ඒ මිල විකක් වැඩි කර හෝ දේශීය වෙළඳපොළේ විකුණන්න පුළුවන්. එවිට ලංකාවේ අස්සක් මුල්ලක් තැර පොල් බෙද හැරීම කෙරෙනවා. එසේ යා යුතුමයි. දැන් තිබෙන ක්‍රමය අනුව එක් ජන කොටසකට පොල් ලාබෙට ලැබෙන අතර, තව ජන කොටසකට ඉතාමත් වැඩි මිලකට ලැබෙන්නේ. එම වැඩිවන මිලේ ලාබය ලබන්නේ අතරමැදියායි. එවිට වටිනාත් හාත්සියි, ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්න එක්කෙනාත් හාත්සියි. එයින් අතරමැදියා හොඳට හම්බ කරනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ කරුණු ගැන සලකා බලන ලෙස ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මා විශේෂයෙන් කියා සිටින්නේ ලබන අවුරුද්දේවත් මෙපමණ වැඩ ප්‍රමාණයක් කරනවාය කියා ඉලක්කයක් තබා කටයුතු කර, ඒ ඉලක්කය සම්පූර්ණ වෙනවිද තැද්ද කියා නිතර නිතර නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් විපරම් කර බලන ලෙසයි. අපට සමහරවිට කන්සල්ටේට්ට් කොමිටි එකේදී මේ කරුණු ගැන විපරම් කර බලන්න පුළුවන් වෙයි. හැබැයි. තමුන්තාත්සේ ඒවා වලිවිලි ගාත්ත විතරක් යන්න එතා. සුදු හුණු ගාලා " මගේ ඒවා ඔක්කොම හරි " කියලා අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩ කටයුතු හොඳය කියා කියන්න එතා. හැම දෙකෙක්ම කියන්නේ එහෙමයි. එහෙම කියන්න ආවොත් අපට මේවත් එක්ක හැප්පෙන්න සිදුවෙන බව මතක් කරමින් මා තිහඩ වෙනවා. ස්තූතියි.



ජී. වි. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා  
(திரு. ஜி. வீ. எஸ். த சில்வா)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)

Mr. Chairman, I must take this opportunity of congratulating and thanking the Hon. Minister for Coconut Industries and all the officers working under him, especially those working in the research station.

I come from an electorate which has about 8,500 acres of coconut. About 60 per cent of the people in my electorate depend on the coconut tree for their livelihood in some form, either from the nut, the fibre cadjans or whatever it is.

Special mention must be made about the research officers. The hon. Member for Attanagalla was rather sceptical about those managing the Board. He said there should be more dynamic people. I suppose dynamic people are available in that area but he wants some people who know the subject also. I think the Government has selected the ideal people to manage those Boards. I am aware of those gentlemen. They are officers of very high integrity, they know the subject of coconut cultivation and they are doing an excellent job. I must thank them once again for the excellent work they have done.

I must also thank the Hon. Minister for putting out this fine booklet in the morning. It will be very useful for our future reference. It gives us a lot of information. The research officers must be thanked for the excellent job they have done. There is one thing which caught my eye. It is not in this book. It is in a previous book. The hon. Member for Kotmale was referring to plants under Coconut. Of course, this has to be experimented with. In one of the earlier reports they have said: "Preliminary analysis of result studies on coffee under coconut indicated that Arabia coffee selections are unsuitable". Now this is what we have also found. I think they have selected Gold Cost Robusta coffee and several other plants. We cannot plant whatever we want. Indiscriminate planting might compete with the coconut tree and we might not get a sufficient yield. This is one of the things that the research officers are doing. So we must congratulate these research officers for selecting whatever is suitable for planting under coconut.

Then I must also mention that they have taken the correct steps in introducing laboratories to do research for the desiccated coconut mills. This is one of the things we were lacking for quite a long time. At one time we earned a bad reputation for some products that were exported to some countries. Now these laboratories will enable us to have quality control, and products of quality could be exported. This is a very good project. I must thank the Hon. Minister and all those officers concerned for starting this project. I am told that they

have started about 20 laboratories – is that correct, Hon. Minister – to see to the quality of the desiccated coconut. This is a step in the right direction.

In addition, I am told that the supplies of planting material are being increased. As mentioned earlier by the hon. Member for Attanagalla, some of the seed nuts were sold at very high prices. It is quite possible. In the future I do not think they will have to pay such high prices because the number of nurseries has been increased, I am informed, from 13 to 32 recently.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I would like to tell the hon. Member that the cost of a seed palm is Rs. 7.50. Now that is stabilized. They have worked it out on that figure.

ජී. වි. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා  
(திரு. ஜி. வீ. எஸ். த சில்வா)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)

Yes. I think the Hon. Minister might explain that in detail.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Let us say, today if a nut is Re. 1 you double that cost. You know there is a 50 per cent reduction. Then the maximum price should be Rs. 2. If you keep to that working, you can sell a seed palm at Rs. 3 or Rs. 3.50. It can go up to Rs. 4. But today we are paying Rs. 7.50 for a seed palm. Why is that? That is because you are paying them high rates.

Secondly, he also said "You pick it from the heap". You never pick from a heap. You have to take your CRI Officer, go to a mother palm and pick from there. He said that he has collected seeds for planting material from heaps. That is what I object to.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரால்ட் ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

I want to explain this matter. We need about 2 million seed nuts. We have selected mother palms. Then we buy from estates which have an average of over 3,000 nuts per acre per annum. We select the nuts from their produce and we always pay – it has been decided – 25 per cent over the copra price for a nut. Last year, as you know, the price was very high. Now those are the nuts which are sold for Rs. 7.50, whereas the cost will be very much more for the CRI or the CCB. This year we will be paying again at this price of 25 per cent over the copra price. We need not sell at Rs. 7.50. We cannot sell them. Nobody will buy if we say our price is Rs. 7.50.



ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That is the price which you are selling at now.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

We are selling the seed nuts which were laid in the nurseries and for which we paid those prices.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

At what price ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

you cannot lay down a seed nut and get the seedling

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

At what price are you selling the seedling ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

The seedlings which were bought at those high prices are going at Rs. 7.50. Those are the seedlings.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Take, for instance, Marandawila in Bingiriya. 102,000 nuts have been purchased at Rs. 3,350 in July this year. Why did you pay that ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

This year the prices have been brought down.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Marandawila ? The hon. Deputy Minister knows about Bingiriya area because it is his electorate. I will tell you the figures. At Rs. 3,387.50 you paid to Marandawila on 21.6.85 for 102,000 nuts and Rs. 345,525 has been paid out. The farm gate price is Rs. 3.38 etc.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

It will be 25 per cent more than the copra price.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Let the hon. Member for Bingiriya speak about it.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

I am explaining to you about the copra price at that time and they have been paying 25 per cent more. Now we are selling our seed nuts, not at Rs. 7.50 but at much less.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

How much ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Must be about Rs. 5.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Please let us know. You cannot say "must be about".

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

We were selling at Rs. 5 at the beginning -

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්‍යයන් ඉයාකකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No, Sir. When we wanted to buy our seed nuts it was Rs. 7.50. The reason is that you are paying high prices for the nuts. I know that. Why are you doing that ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Last year, even the sale of nuts was at Rs. 5.50 or Rs. 6 to the commercial market. So you cannot get seed nuts cheaper than that.

ජී. වී. ඒස්. ජී. ඩිල්වා මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ඩී. ඒස්. ජී. ඩිල්වා)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)

You cannot get seed nuts cheap.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

I am surprised that you are making this sort of allegation.



ජ. වි. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා  
(திரு. ஜி. வீ. எஸ். த சில்வா)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)

Sir, in selecting the seed nuts you have to be very careful. In fact it costs more. Extra expenditure is incurred. In very many places they climb the tree and pluck the nuts. They do not allow the nuts to fall down to the ground because it damages the nuts. I suppose all those seeds must have been plucked like that.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

In Marandawila it is picked from the heap. That is where it is wrong. I am not blaming the Hon. Minister at all because he does not know.

ජ. වි. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා  
(திரு. ஜி. வீ. எஸ். த சில்வா)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)

I must congratulate the Hon. Minister. I must mention that there is a gradual and significant increase in coconut production. Of course, in 1983 and 1984 there was a drop in production due to very severe drought but in 1985 they hope to get 2,700 million nuts which is about an increase of 40 per cent over 1983.

There is also Government assistance to coconut development. From a sum of R. 17 million given in 1977, in 1984 it has gone up to a sum of R. 231.2 million. So that is a very creditable thing, so about thirteen-fold assistance has been given by the Government in this connection.

The Hon. Minister has given about Rs. 33 million for research work. Sir, this is a very creditable thing. I am told that the research done by these officers was responsible for recommending a cheap and efficient fertilizer mixture. The hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. P. S. L. Galappatthy) was mentioning about fertilizer. The research officers are doing everything possible. They go and test the soil and according to the soil they recommend the fertilizer mixture.

I am very glad that the Hon. Minister has managed to introduce the soft credit scheme for the purchase of fertilizer. Sir, I was informed that up to 1984 Rs. 58 million had been lent to the coconut producers. The Hon. Minister and his Board, through the Bank of Ceylon and the People's Bank, had lent Rs. 58 million to the coconut producers for the purchase of fertilizer. That is a very creditable thing.

Then, the Hon. Minister has increased the number of extension officers and field assistants. This is a very important thing especially in the rural areas. For example, in Chilaw and the Coconut Trinagle areas a lot of people are engaged in the cultivation of coconut but in areas where you find smallholders, I would

request the Hon. Minister to see that more officers are appointed and they are paid some travelling. In fact there have been complaint from several officer that the travelling paid to them is inadequate at the moment to go to distant places. Due to this difficulty those officers may not be able to give of their best to the coconut producers.

I also must thank the Hon. Minister for introducing subsidy schemes. He has introduced six subsidy schemes. I must say that he has increased the subsidy scheme fivefold and the coconut producers are very happy about it.

Sir, at present the cost of production of a nut is about 64 cents and it is being sold at about 70 cents. Sir, that price is not economical for a coconut producer. Towards the end of last year a nut was sold at Rs. 1 and the producer got a profit of 36 cents. In future it will be difficult for a coconut producer to survive at the prevailing price of 64 cents per nut. At the moment, in some places a nut is sold at between 70 and 75 cents. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to go into this matter and see in what way he can help the small-holder.

I must also congratulate your research officers because through their efforts we have been able to produce desiccated coconut from green nuts rather than from seasoned nuts which we have been producing hitherto. I wonder how far the production has gone commercially. This may not be a fesible thing, but I must congratulate the research officers for doing this experiment. They have also experimented on producing vinegar from nut water.

Sir, I am told that in decentralizing your administration you are putting up 16 regional and sub-regional offices. I saw one building at Kalutara. It is a fine building. You are at the moment putting up a building in Galle. Sir, I wish to mention that you are putting up a building in the Akmeemana Electorate - may be that you have not been able to find a suitable land - which is mostly a tea area. I think if you had put up this building either in the Ratgama Electorate or in the Habraduwa Electorate it would have been more useful to the small-holder. In my electorate there are 8,500 acres of coconut mostly owned by smallholders. Now the coconut producers from my electorate may not be able to go to the Labuduwa farm in Akmeemana due to transport problems. It is very difficult to get buses and therefore our people, the ordinary farmer, the poor farmer, to whom you are catering, might not be able to go there as frequently as he should go. If you had put it up along the coastline it would have been very useful. I do not think that you can do anything about it now because you have already started the building complex.



[ඒ. ඩී. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා]

Anyway, I hope it will be useful but I have some reservations in my mind that it might not be as useful as you thought it would be because the farmer might not be able to go to Akmeemana often. Now, the Ratgama electorate has about 8,000 acres and I have about 8,500 acres of smallholdings. No doubt, you are putting up this building to help the smallholder.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! Your time is up.

ජී. වී. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා

(திரு. ஜி. வீ. எஸ். த சில்வா)

(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)

I would like to make a request to set-up some demonstration plots for the popularization of fertilizer. That is very important.

Now, I must mention that the cost of production of a nut is sixty-four cents and you sell it for seventy cents or one rupee. There is hardly any difference. So, people might think of not fertilizing their coconut property with the result production might come down. I would like to request you to set up some demonstration sites within our area, either in the Ratgama Electorate or in the Habraduwa Electorate for the popularization of the use of fertilizer and other inputs and also to take steps to increase the divisions of research. You are now doing a lot of research in your area at the Coconut Research Institute and that is very useful and a lot of people in that part of the country make use of it, but this is not well known to the people in the Southern Province. So, I would request that you take steps to increase the diffusion of research findings to farmers.

අ. ක. 5.15

Now, in my area there is a magnesium deficiency and I would like to bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister. There is a strong deficiency in magnesium and I would request that the research officers be sent to that area in order to see how far they can help these farmers. I would also request the establishment of a sub-office in my Electorate because Akmeemana is too far away and it is difficult to go there. Then I would also request that legal action – the hon. Member for Kotmale mentioned this – be taken to prevent indiscriminate felling of coconut trees because a lot of people are felling coconut trees indiscriminately. I also request that legal action be taken to prevent people from cutting coconut flowers and tender leaves of coconut trees in our area. I think the Deputy Speaker knows that every time there is a funeral *gok kola* is being cut and by this the trees suffer. If there is a possibility, I would request that some legal action on

this question be taken and also on the plucking of young coconuts. No doubt that when you pluck young coconuts you get a better crop next time but unfortunately it is not a useful thing.

I know that you are doing the Ambakale Irrigation Scheme. I would request that some irrigation schemes be started in our area also.

Once again I must congratulate the Hon. Minister, all the Research Officers and also the officers of the Board on the excellent work they have done and I wish they will continue to do this in the future also.

වෛද්‍යවරයා එස්. එස්. ඩී. හේරත් මහතා (හිරියාල)

(வைத்திய கலாநிதி எஸ். எஸ். பி. ஹேரத் — ஹிரியால)

(Dr. S. Y. S. B. Herat - Hiriyala)

I thank you very much for the courtesy extended to me in giving a few minutes to speak on the Votes of this Ministry. I certainly will not usurp the time of the Minister but having listened to the discussion that went on in the House and also being a representative of the Kurunegala District which, as everybody knows, is a part of the coconut triangle, I thought I should express a few ideas regarding the industry.

In the first instance, I would like to urge the Hon. Minister to address his mind to the provision of a basic price for the sellers of coconut. It has been found that in many instances the coconut producers have increased the wages of the workers on the coconut estates. We have also observed that in the manurial programmes that have been started the cost of manuring has gone up. We also find at times that with the enhanced expenditure for coconut cultivation suddenly the purchase of nuts and the productions start falling. When this takes place the amount of money earned by the coconut owner and the worker on a coconut estate comes down in a very drastic manner. Under those circumstances, it has been found that it might not be productive to maintain such estates. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider the fixing of a basic price for the seller to market his nuts. If this is done, then many of the coconut estates will be able to continue their manurial programmes and at the same time pay the enhanced wages to the worker population on those lands.

Next I would request the Hon. Minister to pay due consideration to the manurial programmes for coconut estates as proposed by the hon. Member for Devinuwara. It is not correct to state that a particular district requires a certain quantity of 'N' manure, another requires a certain quantity of 'P' manure and the rest nitrate fertilizers. It is easy for one to say, we will always administer manures in the NPK fertilizer complex. This, I think should be considered further to see that the quantity of each fertilizer content should be according to the representative factors of the area concerned.



Having said that, I would like again to urge the Hon. Minister to consider the deprived estates. When I say "deprived estates", I refer to the fertilizer required due to the complex nature of the soil in those estates. Most of the coconut estates have deteriorated today. Therefore, I think again it would be worth while to continue the structure of programmes in coconut estates together with the structure of the soil that is available.

Next, without wasting time again, I would like to mention the intercropping system. There are estates that have been continuously carrying out intercropping. It is good to carry out intercropping. But when we consider the complex of coconut that have been planted at a distance of either 28 ft. × 28 ft. or 32 ft. × 32 ft., intercropping becomes a problem, if larger trees are being grown. It may serve the purpose of cultivating items such as coffee. *Coffia robusta* is the one that is proposed. Earlier they have been cultivating *coffia arabica*, but it has been found in those estates that the cultivation of coffee was getting less and less due to attack by pests. We could progress with the cultivation of coffee with intercropping and at the same time consider cultivating plants such as the condiment complex.

Next I would like to mention the feasibility of cultivating coconut today. If the Hon. Minister would certainly address his mind to giving a basic price for the seller for his nuts and also have a controlling effect on the fertilizer charges that are levied on the estates, then I think the coconut cultivation will be most meaningful and it will be possible for most of the coconut owners and cultivators to maintain their products.

At this moment I would also wish to say that in the production of oil for the DC market the Hon. Minister should get his scientists to address their minds to the rancidity factor in coconut oil today. Most of us who are engaged in manufacturing coconut products and coconut oil know that it is a big problem when rancidity comes into oil production.

Next I would request the Hon. Minister again to address his mind to the provision of a copra structure free of fungus. Fungus on copra has become a tremendous problem to most of the coconut growers. As one would know if a single black spot appears on a white copra then the sale price comes down.

I thank you very much for having given me the privilege of saying these few words because it was most amusing to hear the hon. Member for Attanagalla say that sophistication should not be introduced to coconut cultivation today. I think he is talking of things you find in the archives and he will be like a museum piece if he does not direct his mind today to sophistication in the cultivation of coconut in a coconut growing area.

ගැරලිඩි හේරත් මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரால்ட் ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank hon. Members on both sides of the House for their valuable contributions in this Debate. I thank them for their suggestions and I wish to inform all Members that I will be giving due consideration to every point raised by them, but I wish to answer a few matters specially raised by the hon. Member for Attanagalla.

This question about the price difference at the farm and for the consumer has been very often raised and it is a well known fact, Sir, that right through the ages the consumer nut is purchased by the middle man at a higher rate than the normal price of coconut in any area. It is what you call " " and they have to pay a higher price. And if the consumer is paying between Rs. 1.30 to 2.00 per nut I think the middle man has absorbed a fair amount of profit, there is no doubt. But today it must be taken into consideration that there is the high cost of husking, the high cost of transport and various other matters which come in between the farm gate price and what the consumer has got to pay. But whatever it is I am happy that although last year at this time the consumer was paying something between Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per coconut for domestic use, for kitchen use, the burden has been greatly relieved this year mainly because of high production. The only answer for high prices or one of the answers for high prices is high production in any commodity. Let it be an agricultural product or any other product, when there is high production the prices tend to come down.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla has raised a series of matters as usual.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am sorry.

ගැරලිඩි හේරත් මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரால்ட் ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

No, it is a pleasure to see you do so. But I should say that there are certain matters which are beyond my control. Matters like the exporters exporting without paying customs duty do not come within my purview. It is purely a customs matter. But all matters which are brought to my notice will be looked into if they affect the coconut industry as such.

The oil produced by the CDA at one time, in 1985-1986 that oil was sold for export. It was sold to the highest foreign price obtained-tenders were called for and it was sold to the highest bidder. It was not released to the local market as such. The Coconut Development Authority has not bought any copra.



ගැරලිඩි හේරත් මහතා

As regards this much commented seedling matter, the Hon. District Minister showed me the questionnaire which the hon. Member for Attanagalla had addressed to the Hon. Minister of Plantation and had obtained certain information. But there is one question which I think should not have been answered because the hon. Member for Attanagalla had asked how many Coconut trees were planted in 1984.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That is a typing error !

ගැරලිඩි හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. හාරෝල් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

As regards the seed nuts purchase, as the hon. Member for Attanagalla mentioned, certain people raised their eye-brows at the price paid for seed nuts because these seed nuts caused a lot of jealousy amongst some coconut land owners due to the price that some coconut land owners obtained. We just cannot go on planting any seed nuts in this country. The demand for seed nuts has gone up by ten-fold. In 1977 only 775,000, that is about 7 lakhs of seedlings were issued to the whole island. The demand is so great now that we issued about 2 million seedlings. We have to see that good quality seedlings are issued. That is one thing. Of course, as my friend the hon. Member for Attanagalla said, when there is good weather, and fertilizer imports are going up, the cost of production is high. But with this good weather of one year, you cannot expect a 40 per cent leap in coconut production in this country. So the Coconut Cultivation Board has a major task in collecting good seed material. It is not so easy. It has to be collected from mother palms. When the quantity is not enough one has to go in for what is called block-nuts. They go to the best estates in the country. From the list, the hon. Member I think must be satisfied that except from very large estates, very high quality nuts have been purchased. Because even from the block-nuts, I hear that they do a very fine selection. In fact, I asked them the method they use to select the seedlings - whether the land owners are satisfied with this 25 per cent more for the seed nuts. Because they go an upset the whole heap of coconuts of the land owners - the entire coconut heap is in sixes and sevens. They select the best nuts and then they leave the balance. Then what happens? The normal coconut dealers offer the land owners less than what he was paying before. He says, "All the best nuts are gone. Now you are offering me what is left, and this what I am going to pay you." In the long run, those land owners especially who were given small quantities of seed nuts, do not stand to benefit. In fact, it is one of the biggest tasks we have in this country. When the

Ministry was created we had twelve or thirteen nurseries. Now we have thirty two nurseries, and we have to issue good quality seedlings all over the country. Last year the price was Rs. 7.50 per nut because coconut prices were very high, copra prices were also very high, and over that they had to pay 25 per cent more. So some people got Rs. 8 per nut and some others got Rs. 7.50 per nut. Some of the land owners had a very fine time last year. No wonder they are grumbling when the prices have come down to Re. 1.50 and Rs.2.00. Of course, the nuts we are buying this year for the nurseries will be sold in 1986 at lower price.

There was a very good suggestion made by the hon. Member for Attanagalla regarding export promotion. We have to concentrate more and more on export promotion of coconut products for the simple reason that the high production is going to continue for some time. So we have to siphon off the extra production, the exportable surplus, to our traditional buyers and, if possible, to new buyers as well. That needs a fair amount of export promotion.

With regard to the MTIP programme, I must say that it has not taken off the ground yet. This matter will be discussed further with the World Bank team in March 1986, and I shall take into consideration the suggestions made by the hon. Member for Attanagalla before finalizing the MTIP programme.

With regard to the question of coconut paste raised during the discussion, there was a committee set up by the CISIR and the coconut Research Institute. This committee suggested that we should have a substitute for fresh coconut. One was bottle milk and the other coconut paste. We have asked for MTIP assistance in this regard.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It gives us the processing development for coconut milk and coconut paste.

ගැරලිඩි හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. හාරෝල් හේරත්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

We have asked for MTIP assistance regarding this matter. Furthermore, Nestles Limited have gone very far into the spray dried milk project. But so far they have not got approval for this project. I think it will be a major breakthrough if the FIAC grants them the approval. We could save a lot of coconut which is wasted in the kitchen.

Then a question was raised with regard to irrigation of coconut lands. This is something that came under very special attention at the time we had severe drought in this country. We wanted to find out whether in some



areas we could have irrigated coconut lands. Some countries do this though it is unknown in our country. experiments have proved that even without fertilizing you can get a three fold crop if you irrigate your coconut lands. But we have not worked out the economics of it and what the best and cheapest system of irrigation for coconut is. These are matters which are receiving consideration. We have done some irrigation system in Ambakelle on a CRI estate but I do not think that is the ideal method of irrigation. In fact, we had a seminar on this matter and several experts discussed the irrigation of coconut lands.

I would next come to the matters raised by the hon. Member for Kotmale (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake). He impressed us very much with his views on intercropping of coconut and livestock farming. He touched on the very important area of intercropping, but I must say this cannot be done in all parts of the Island except in the wet zone and the intermediate zone where there is some rainfall. Otherwise we can do it with irrigation. That is why we are studying all this to see whether we can give irrigation facilities to those areas. Ultimately, as the hon. Member mentioned, it is coconut that will be benefited by intercropping. That is one angle. By intercropping we are also going to raise the economic standards of the small farmer. He will get a better income. Income countries they are doing intercropping on a massive scale.

ජී. වී. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා  
(திரு. ஜி. வீ. எஸ். த சில்வா)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)  
Malaysia.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(திரு. ஹால்ட் ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Yes, so that people do not depend on their livelihood or income on a mono or single crop. This is because when the market fluctuates they can give up one crop entirely and earn their income from the other crop. They will have an alternative source of income. We are therefore going in for intercropping in a big way.

There is also the matter of animal husbandry and the old system of fertilizer application in coconut lands. The CRI says that what we should do is to see that we cut down the fertilizer bill of the landowner. One way of doing this, because of the high cost of fertilizer, is to have animal husbandry. I thank the hon. Member for Kotmale for his valuable suggestions. Though we at times exchange words we are very good friends. He is a very good agriculturist. He is interested not only in coconut but also in tea and rubber, and now I find that he is interested in intercropping and animal husbandry. his field has no limits. He is master of most subjects spoken in this House.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
Through my experience.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(திரு. ஹால்ட் ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Yes, through his experience. That is why the hon. Member threw that book to a side and spoke from his experience. I thank him for his valuable suggestions.

My good friend the hon. Member for Habaraduwa (Mr. G. V. S. de Silva) had a grouse that the regional office has been sited at Akmeemana. Where these regional offices are concerned, we get the advice of the district Minister. We tried our very best to get some land but failed in all our efforts, and this place at Akmeemana was the only place left. The hon. Member for Habaraduwa came in later when everything was finalized. We got this piece of land with great difficulty. The regional office is situated next to the Agrarian Services Centre. A number of government offices have come up in that vicinity, and I do not think it is possible at this stage to reconsider the sitting of the office. Of course, if the hon. Member had come to us before we started on this we may have reconsidered this, because the hon. Member was about to offer some land when we had already decided on this site.

ජී. වී. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා  
(திரு. ஜி. வீ. எஸ். த சில்வா)  
(Mr. G. V. S. de Silva)

I would like you to open a sub-office, if possible, in my electorate.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(திரு. ஹால்ட் ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

I will consider that.

The hon. Member for Habaraduwa also referred to the indiscriminate cutting down of trees. I think some legislation on the matter will be brought before this House very soon. A large acreage of coconut is being unnecessarily cut down for various things. Nearly 80,000 acres of coconut, according to the agricultural census, have been cut down for various development projects like housing, electricity, telephones, playgrounds, bus depots and so on. There is no end. We must have some sort of restriction placed. We must have some sort of legislation to cover this.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Not only coconut lands but even tea and paddy lands.



හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(**ಶ්‍රී. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරාත්**)  
(**Mr. Harold Herat**)

The acreage has declined because of that. I thank the hon. Member for Devinuwara and the hon. Member for Hiriyala for their contributions. Coming to the subject of the coconut industry itself, I would like to give a brief account of the progress that we have made, especially during 1985.—(*Interruption*). Tissue culture is very important, Sir. The CRI has made a fairly good breakthrough in tissue culture. Of course, now we are able to raise the seedling not from the tissue itself but from the germ, and they have been planted on the soil. I think it is a major breakthrough. The actual tissue plant has not been successful. I think experiments are going on.

Now, Sir, according to the Central Bank Bulletin, production was 1,177 million nuts by the end of June. According to our estimates, it was 2,033 million by the end of September. By the end of the year it will reach 2,700 million—a 40 per cent increase over 1984. With the increase in production processing also has increased. Up to the end of September the main kernel products produced were: copra 142,395 metric tons, coconut oil 85,441 metric tons, poonac 42,720 metric tons, and desiccated coconut 39,335 metric tons. We have also been able, Sir, to export a record quantity of coconut and coconut products during this year. The share of exports as a percentage of total production has increased from the annual average of about 25 per cent to 37 per cent this year, and the increase in terms of nut equivalent of kernel product exports is over 250 per cent.

The actual exports up to the end of November is as follows. I am comparing this with 1984, but when we compare even for the last ten years of coconut production, this year we have produced more and exported more. We have an increase in exports of coconut oil. In 1984 it was 7,506 metric tons. In 1985 from January to November we have exported 58,825 metric tons, which is a percentagewise increase of 683 per cent. Desiccated coconut exports in 1984 was 26,456 metric tons and this year it is 47,017 metric tons, an increase of 77.7 per cent. Copra has increase from 2,030 metric tons to 7,270 metric tons, an increase of 258 per cent. Then we have also exported, for the first time this year, coconut cream. We have exported 400 metric tons of coconut cream. As for fresh nuts, which the hon. Member for Attanagalla was very keen about, we have exported up to the end of November 8.5 million nuts, which is an increase of 119 per cent as compared to last year.—(*Interruption*). But in 1977 you will be surprised to hear that not a single fresh nut was exported.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි**)  
(**Mr. Lakshman Jayakody**)

We did not allow it at that time.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරාත්**)  
(**Mr. Harold Herat**)

You did not allow it because you were short of nuts. You had to run your factories.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි**)  
(**Mr. Lakshman Jayakody**)

Naturally!

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(**ශ්‍රී. ඩොරල්ඩ් හේරාත්**)  
(**Mr. Harold Herat**)

So now we are having an excess. We are going to export. Year after year we will be catching up. You cannot ban markets and catch markets as you like. It takes a little time. So give us a little time; we will do it; we are doing it.—(*Interruption*) You are marking time. I know why you are marking time.

Then exports of fibre products have been about the same. Then we see an increase in exports of activated carbon. It has increased from 1,531 metric tons last year to 2,850 metric tons, an increase of 86 per cent.

Increased exports, in spite of the fall in the unit prices in the second half of the year, have increased the foreign exchange earnings from January to October by 81 per cent, from Rs. 1,516 million in 1984 to Rs. 2,742 million in 1985.

Increased exports, inspite of the fall in unit prices in the second half of the year, have increased the foreign exchange earnings from January to October by 81 per cent from Rs. 1,516 million in 1984 to Rs. 2,742 million in 1985.

In previous debates on the Floor of this House I have referred to the adverse effects of bad weather on coconut production. This year, obviously, the favourable weather conditions have contributed to increased production. For example, in the coconut triangle, the average rainfall in 1983 was only 58 inches; in 1984 it went up to 96.5 inches.

However, favourable weather by itself could not have yielded such a phenomenal increase in production if other factors were not present to benefit from the good weather. The Central Bank Bulletin refers to the increase in the use of fertilizer. In 1984 the use of coconut fertilizer went up by 41 per cent to a total of 49,422 metric tons. This was made possible by the efforts of my Ministry to increase the availability of credit for fertilizer through the national banks that is the People's Bank and the Bank of Ceylon. The actual amount of credit granted went up from Rs. 6.4 million in 1983 to Rs. 17.1 million in 1984, an increase of 167 per cent. I am also happy to note that, in spite of the fall



in coconut prices, the use of fertilizer has not come down in 1985 – at least up to the end of September. In fact, it has gone up marginally from 27,118 metric tons in 1984 to 28,144 metric tons in 1985.

Apart from favourable weather and enhanced use of fertilizer several other measures taken by Ministry from its inception would have had a cumulative effect to bring about the high level of production recorded this year. The following are some of the more significant measures :-

Cultivation subsidies were increased and now cover a wide range including rehabilitation, under planting, replanting, new planting and planting and intercropping. The hon. Member for Kotmale was very keen about that, Sir. There is a subsidy even for a few trees – in lands under the extent of one acre. We give a subsidy of Rs. 50 per plant. Between 1978 to September 1985, over 257,000 acres have benefited by these subsidies and the amount paid is about Rs. 160 million.

As regards the supply of good seed material, one of the most essential things in this entire exercise, we have increased the number of nurseries from 19 to 32. The annual supply increased from 875,000 in 1977 to nearly two million seednuts in 1984.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

How many acres ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரால்ட் ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

They should cover about 250,000 acres. If you calculate the number of seedlings and divide it by 65 – (Interruption) – three million.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්  
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)  
(A Member)

250,000 acres ? I do not think that is the correct figure.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(திரு. ஹரால்ட் ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

No, what you have to do is to divide 14.54 million by 65. Then you would get the acreage.

Then, two additional seed gardens are now under preparation at Makandura and Maduru-Oya to assist the supplement of seednuts from Ambakelle Seed Garden.

The number of Regional Offices increased to 16. The extension staff has been increased and we have a training centre established at Lunuwila. This Centre has carried out several training programmes both for managerial staff as well as field officers.

In the area of processing “a development package” was carried out spending over Rs. 18 million from the Mill Development Fund, established for the purpose. As a result, 29 – 25 DC Mills have been fully upgraded and another 25 – 30 have carried out a limited programme of development.

This year both salmonella contamination and rejection of DC produced – has been reduced to the minimum. Major buyers have expressed their satisfaction. A similar programme with a Government subsidy has benefited about 250 fibre mills. 21 new coconut oil mills have been set up for 1978 to 1984.

In both cultivation and processing, we have had the support of external agencies, like the Integrated Rural Development Projects in Kurunegala, Puttalam and in a limited way, in Hambantota and Matara.

In the East Coast, Sir, with assistance from EEC and the Italian Government they made it possible for us to completely rehabilitate 30,000 acres of coconut affected by the 1978 cyclone. The total cost is Rs. 160 million.

Supported by the ADB and IFAD the Coconut Development Project provides assistance to the coconut cultivation in six Districts in addition to upgrading of infrastructure facilities on coconut research, extension and marketing and modernization of the pricing sector. The total funds available is Rs. 750 million, out of which Rs. 146, million is for mill modernization.

This will be taken in hand in 1986. We are starting this.

The Tropical Research and Development Institute (TDRI) – of UK has also helped us in designing a Waste Heat Unit, Fluid Bed Dryer and an improved Drum Plant all of which will be applied on commercial basis during the next 3 years.

In marketing we have achieved considerable success in exports and foreign exchange earnings, as I mentioned earlier in my speech. However, farm-gate prices have come down considerably during the latter half of this year. Here too, we have taken several steps :

Copra auctions were resumed and over 100,000 metric tons of copra have been transacted through the auctions. These copra auctions were started, Sir, after a lapse of 13 years.

Over 10,000 metric tons of coconut oil was purchased under the price stabilization scheme.



[ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා]

The co-operatives were given loans amounting to Rs. 3.5 million by the CDA, for purchase of coconut and setting up copra kilns.

BCC was also given two loans amounting to Rs. 20 million for purchase of copra and another Rs. 5 million against purchase of oil. (*Interruption*)—It is functioning satisfactorily. I think we must congratulate the new Competent Authority.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The policeman who is doing very well.

ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හරෝල් ඩෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

He is doing very well.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I hope you are not taking the accounts of Orient Company and setting it off against the BCC.

ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හරෝල් ඩෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

No. It is running on a separate account.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Now this is a promise that you are going to give ?

ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හරෝල් ඩෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Yes.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That in future you are not going to make use of Orient Company profits against BCC. Will the Hon. Minister give us that promise ? Orient Company is a liquor company.

ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හරෝල් ඩෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

All accounts are kept separately. We are not making use of those profits to run the oil mill.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

According to the figures, Sir, I notice there is Rs. 20 million profit of Orient Company. Rs. 23 million loss of BCC has been transferred to the BCC accounts books and a loss of Rs. 23 million is shown.

ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හරෝල් ඩෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

Orient Company is not going to make a profit this year because there are no tourists. Orient Company was always making a profit on the sale of liquor.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes. That is what I say.

ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හරෝල් ඩෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

It has dropped considerably. It is very likely that this year we may run into losses.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Even the Orient Company is it going to be privatized ?

ගැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හරෝල් ඩෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

No.

An export floor price for DC was maintained till June, 1985.

Some of these measures such as the purchase of coconut oil by the CDA and the export floor price on DC had to be given up due to a number of reasons, including the opposition of the trade, but I must mention that in spite of the unprecedented increase in production which commenced towards the end of 1984, the farm gate prices remained at a comparatively high level up to August, 1985, and the average from January to August was Rs. 1,690 per 1,000 nuts.

The GOBU of BBC also comes under the purview of my Ministry. This organization has contributed its share and between 1978 and 1984 has earned profits totalling over Rs. 80 million. During this period it has recorded a loss only in 1983. However, taken in general the position in and after 1983 has caused much concern. The previous Competent Authority, Mr. K. I. de Silva, incidentally, I must place on record that he resigned on his own as he wanted to revert to his legal practice. He had brought out some changes in the marketing and soap departments, which have yielded results. But the performance of the oil mill was distressing and we were thinking of leasing it out to the private sector as a temporary measure. However, with the appointment of the new Competent Authority Mr. S. S. Joseph, I find that there is some improvement there also and I hope we do not have to take any drastic action. The main problem for this undertaking is that it has no working



capital of its own – it has to depend on bank overdraft, at very high interest. The Government has not given any funds, instead the BBC has paid up Rs. 33 million by way of liabilities carried over from the company days.

As in the past four years, i have made available to the Hon. Members a document setting out the performance of my Ministry. "Progress 1985" which gives an account of work carried out from 1978 to 1984, the performance in 1985 up to September 1985 and the Ministry's programme of work for 1986 with all targets. I hope the Hon. Members will have the time at least after the Debate to glance through the document. In any case, for purposes of record I table\* statisticcil information pertaining to production, processing and marketing of coconut for 1978 to 1985.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all officials of my Ministry ; the Secretary, the Chauirman of the CDA, the Chairman of all the Boards, the Competent Authority of the BBC, the Directors of all the Boards and everyone who has contributed his share in making this year 1985 an all-round successful year for the coconut industry except for the fairly low prices or rather uneconomical prices that we are receiving at this time.

As regards prices, I should like to offer an explanation to this House. Production has skyrocketted not only here. Philippines is catching up and we find a glut of coconut oil in the world market. In addition to this glut we find other vegetable oils ; that have come in like palm oil, palm kernel oil, soya oil, ground nut oil etc. all these have caused a terrific depression in the world oil market.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla knows very well that the coconut oil market is the coconut market. That is where the price of coconuts is determined.

I wish to report some drastic statements which had been made by the Director of the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community when he addressed a conference. I think that will be very useful because this is a matter which is the concern of most coconut growers and they find that it is rather difficult to maintain their estates. These are the comments of Mr. Punchihewa, the Executive Director of Asian and Pacific Coconut Community that came out in the monthly bulletin :

"With this glut the world prices of vegetable oil will come under heavy pressure and is expected to come down further. The most affected is coconut oil. Current prices are at a discount to palm oil and soya oil. Coconut oil is almost doing a nose dive and perhaps could result in a total crash".

These are his comments. Anyway, we are watching –

\* කටාව අවසානයේ පළ කර ඇත. உரையின்முடியில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது. Produced at end of speech.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාච්චායා)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

How are you going to counteract that type of situation ?

සභාපතිතුමා  
(තේච්චායා)  
(The Chairman)

Order, please ! The Hon. Minister has only two more minutes.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාච්චායා)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The Hon. Minister has made a very drastic statement. It is going to affect our markets in time to come. Even the prices might depress some more. How are you going to face that ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හාරෝල් ජෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

As you say, I think, the most important arm that we have to strengthen is market promotion, export promotion and market intelligence. This is the arm which we will have to strengthen. I do hope that ther will be some sort of strengthening of the market at least in 1986. But with this high production continuing I am wondering whether we would have much relief where the prices are concerned. Of course, where desiccated coconut is concerned we are catching up with more sophisticated markets like Canada, USA and Australia. They, of course, want the fancy grade, highest hygenic conditions and more sophisticated factories to produce the DC. That is one of the reasons why we made that suggestion in the MTIP asking for assistance for an ultra-modern mill. – (Interruption). Yes, we will have to go on upgrading these mills. These are old mills. In fact our DC mills, oil mills and fibre mills are very old. A programme has been set apace and it is going on. We have to gradually upgrade the. I am happy to mention in my report that we have upgraded a number of DC mills but to come up to a standard to capture those markets we have a fairly long way to go.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාච්චායා)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Has the Hon. Minister worked out a down-stream development of coconut products – from coconut oil, DC, copra and fibre – because for the last 150 years we have been producing this type of raw material ? Have you got any plan to down-stream them ?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා  
(ති. ල. හාරෝල් ජෙරාට්)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

You mean to go into more value added products, more finished products ?



லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி மஹா  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes.

ஹரல்ட் ஹேரட் மஹா  
(திரு. ஹரல்ட் ஹேரட்)  
(Mr. Harold Herat)

We are going in gradually. In fact I have mentioned that we have exported 400 metric tons of coconut

மறையேறிய மீதமான பருகு சீமைகளை :  
சமர்ப்பிக்கும் தகவல்கள் :  
Document tabled :

COCONUT PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING, 1977 AND 1983 - 1985

					Percentage Increase Over		
	1977	1983	1984	1985*	1977	1983	1984
1. Total Coconut Production Million.)	1,821	2,312	1,942	2,700	48.2	11.6	39
2. Kernel Products/MT							
(a) Copra	79,885	138,408	62,295	180,000	125.5	30	189
(b) Coconut Oil	49,160	82,884	36,834	110,000	124.4	32.8	198.9
(c) Poonac	24,500	41,442	18,418	55,000	124.4	32.8	198.9
(d) DC	30,327	43,348	32,518	52,000	73.3	20	60
3. Exports/MT							
(a) Copra	276	3,722	2,440	7,500	171.7	101.5	207.3
(b) Coconut Oil	2,133	32,721	7,606	62,000	210	89.6	715
(c) DC	31,597	42,135	30,099	50,000	58.7	18.7	66.6
(d) Freshnuts (million)	Nil	5.6	4.3	9.5	Nil	69.6	110
(e) Fibre	94,592	79,997	71,055	75,000	-21	-6.2	10.5
4. Foreign Exchange Earnings							
(a) Sri Lanka Rupees (Million)	516.9	2,102.5	2,119.6	2,720	426.2	29.3	28.3
(b) In US Dollars (Million)	70.5	87.8	83.1	98.9	40.2	12.6	19

\*Estimated on the basis of actuals up to end of October/November.

"178 வது தலைப்பில் 1 வது பகுதி கீழ்க்கண்ட, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 18,08,000ஐ திட்டமிட்டு பருகிவிடுவதற்காக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

178 வது தலைப்பில் 1 வது பகுதி கீழ்க்கண்ட, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 18,08,000ஐ திட்டமிட்டு பருகிவிடுவதற்காக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

"தலைப்பு 178, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 18,08,000 அட்டவணியின் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 178, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 18,08,000 அட்டவணியின் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 1,808,000, for Head 178, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 178, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

cream. We are going in for bottles. Then we are going in for spray dried coconut powder. Where fibre is concerned, I think, we have tremendously increased our export of finished products. As you mentioned, our future lies in going for more and more value added products and going down-stream from the normal pattern that we have followed over the past years.

1 வது பகுதி கீழ்க்கண்ட, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 18,08,000ஐ திட்டமிட்டு பருகிவிடுவதற்காக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 178, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 18,08,000 அட்டவணியின் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Programme 1.- General Administration and Promotion of Coconut Industry - Capital Expenditure, Rs. 737,000.

"178 வது தலைப்பில் 1 வது பகுதி கீழ்க்கண்ட, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 737,000ஐ திட்டமிட்டு பருகிவிடுவதற்காக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

178 வது தலைப்பில் 1 வது பகுதி கீழ்க்கண்ட, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 737,000ஐ திட்டமிட்டு பருகிவிடுவதற்காக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

"தலைப்பு 178, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 737,000 அட்டவணியின் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 178, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீளும்படிக்கான பணம் ரூ. 737,000 அட்டவணியின் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 737,000, for Head 178, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 178, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.



2 වන වැඩ සටහන.—පොල් කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය හා ඊට ආධාර—මුලධන වියදම, රු. 17,78,68,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2.— தெங்குத் தொழிலுக்கு உதவியும் அபிவிருத்தியும் — ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 17,78,68,000

Programme 2.—Development and Assistance to Coconut Industry – Capital Expenditure, Rs. 17,78,68,000

"178 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 17,78,68,000ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායමත විය.

178 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුලධන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් තැවීමට තිබිය යුතුයයි තීරණය කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 178, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 17,78,68,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 178, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கூட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 17,78,68,000, for Head 178, Programme 2, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 178, Programme 2, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

අ. හා. 6.04 ට පාප්ලිමේන්තුවට ප්‍රගතිය වාර්තා කරන සීමිත සහායමත මූලධනයෙන් ඉවත් විය.

කාරක සභාව ප්‍රගතිය වාර්තා කරයි : තැවෙන රැස්වීම 1985 දෙසැම්බර් 3 වන අභ්‍යර්ථද.

நேரம் பி. ம. 6.4 மணியாகிவிடவே, குழுவின் பரிசீலனை பற்றி அறிவிக்கும் பொருட்டு தலைவர் அக்கிராசனத்திலிருந்து நீங்கினார்.

குழுவினது பரிசீலனை அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது ; மீண்டும் கூடுவது, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 3 டிசம்பர் 1985.

At 6.04 p.m., the Chairman left the Chair to report Progress. Committee report Progress ; to sit again on Tuesday, 3rd December 1985.

කල්තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

ඒම්. ටින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வினசன்ந் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

"That the parliament do now adjourn".

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායමත විය. විනා විරුද්ධව පත්වනු ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය. Question put, and agreed to.

පාප්ලිමේන්තුව ඊට අනුකූලව ප. හා. 6.05 ට 1985 නොවැම්බර් 28 වන දින සහ සමිමත වූයේ, 1985 දෙසැම්බර් 3 වන අභ්‍යර්ථද ප්‍ර. හා. 9 වන පොත් කල් ගියේය.

இதன்படி, பி. ம. 6.5 க்கு, பாராளுமன்றம் அதனது 1985 நொவம்பர் 28 ஆந் தேதிய தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க, 1985 டிசம்பர் 3, ரு. ப. 9 மணியளவு ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

Adjourned accordingly at 6.05 p.m. until 9 a.m. on Tuesday, 3rd December 1985, pursuant to the Resolution of the Parliament of 28th November 1985.



ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துப்பூல விடைகள்

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැංකුව : රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රවීණතාව තැනී මාණ්ඩලික නිලධාරීන්

இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி : அரசகரும மொழித் திறமையற்றோர்  
CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON: STAFF OFFICERS  
NON-PROFICIENT IN THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

606/85

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල)  
(திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி — அத்தனகல்லை)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody - Attanagalla)

මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දැමතිතුමාගෙන් දැසු ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) රාජ්‍ය භාෂාව පිළිබඳ ප්‍රවීණතාවයක් නොමැතිකම හේතුකොටගෙන ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැංකුවේ විශ්‍රාම අරමුදල් රීතියට 3 (අ) රීතිය යටතේ සේවයෙන් විශ්‍රාම ගැනීමට

- (i) ඉඩ දී ඇති
- (ii) ඉඩ දී නැති

මාණ්ඩලික නිලධාරීන්ගේ තම එකමා සඳහන් කරන්නේද ?

(ආ) එසේ සඳහන් නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ?

நிதி, அமைப்புத் திட்ட அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) அரசகரும மொழியில் திறமையின்மை காரணமாக, இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கியின் ஓய்வு நிதிச் சட்டத்தின் 3 (அ) வின் பிரகாரம் இளைப்பாறு,

- (i) அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட ;
- (ii) அனுமதிக்கப்படாத

அதிகாரி நிலைப் பணியாளர்களின் பெயர்களை அவர் கூறுவாரா ?

(ஆ) இல்லையெயில், ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of Finance and Planning :

(a) Will he state the names of the Staff Officers who have been -

- (i) permitted ;
- (ii) not permitted

to retire from service under Rule 3 (a) of the Central Bank of Ceylon Pension Fund Rules on account of non-proficiency in the official language ?

(b) If not, why ?

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ඳ මැල් මහතා (මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන දැමතිතුමා)  
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல் — நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சர்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel - Minister of Finance and Planning)

- (අ) (i) 1. ඩී. ඩී. ගුණසේකර මහතා.
- 2. එම්. එම්. සෙනවිරත්න මහතා.
- 3. ඩී. ඩී. මුණසිංහ මහතා.
- 4. ඩබ්. ජී. ජේ. ගෝමස් මහතා.
- 5. ආර්. ඩී. කේ. ජේ. අර්චනාසක මහතා.
- 6. ආචාර්ය ඒ. ජී. ඒ. ඩී. පෙරේරා මහතා.
- 7. එම්. එස්. හෙට්ටිආරච්චි මහත්මිය.
- 8. ආර්. ජේ. හේ මහතා.
- 9. එම්. එස්. නිකලස් මහතා.
- 10. ඩී. එම්. හසන් මහතා.
- 11. එම්. එස්. එම්. හසන් අලවි මහතා.
- 12. ජේ. ඩබ්. ඩී. ආර්. ඩී. ඳ මෙල් මහතා.

- 13. එස්. එච්. සේවියර මහතා.
- 14. ජී. අනපත්තු මහතා.
- 15. එන්. ටී. ඩී. ජයසේකර මහතා.
- 16. කේ. කුමාරස්වාමි මහතා.

- (ii) 1. එස්. කනේසදසන් මහතා.
- 2. ආචාර්ය කේ. ජයපාලන් මහත්මිය.
- 3. එම්. ස්වාමීනාදන් මහතා.
- 4. ඩු. ඩබ්. ඩී. අච්චිනාදේ මහතා.
- 5. එන්. රාමචන්ද්‍රන් මහතා.
- 6. ඩී. එච්. සිරිවර්ධන මහතා.
- 7. ජී. සහාපති මහතා.
- 8. ඩී. ටී. ඒ. ඇන්තනිස් මහතා.
- 9. කේ. ගුණරත්නම් මහතා.

මහ බැංකුවට බඳවා ගනු ලබන අවස්ථාවේදී යම් සේවකයකුට යම්කිසි මට්ටමක රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රවීණතාවය ලබාගැනීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවයක් නොමැති නම් ඔහුට රාජ්‍ය භාෂාවේ ප්‍රවීණතාවය නොමැති හේතුවෙන් විශ්‍රාම ගැනීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැංකුවේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් අරමුදල් ව්‍යවස්ථාවන්හි 3 ඒ (1) වගන්තිය මගින් අයදුම් කිරීමට ඉඩ සලසා ඇත. එසේ විශ්‍රාම ගැනීමට අවසර දෙනු ලබන සේවකයකුට රජයේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ව්‍යවස්ථාව යටතේ වෛද්‍ය මණ්ඩලයක් මගින් සේවයට නුසුදුසු බවට තීරණය කරනු ලබන රජයේ සේවකයෙකු විශ්‍රාමයාමේදී අදාලවන නියමයන් මත විශ්‍රාම ලැබිය හැක. මෙම වගන්තිය යටතේ මාණ්ඩලික නිලධාරීන් 16 දෙනෙකුට රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රවීණතාවය නොමැතිවීමේ හේතුවෙන් විශ්‍රාම ගැනීම සඳහා අවසර දී ඇත.

රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රවීණතාවය නොමැතිවීමේ හේතුවෙන් 3 ඒ (1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව යටතේ විශ්‍රාම ලැබීම සඳහා අවසර ඉල්ලා සිටි මාණ්ඩලික නිලධාරීන් 9 දෙනෙකුට එසේ කිරීමට මුදල් මණ්ඩලය විසින් අවසර දෙනු නොලැබීණි. ඊට හේතුවූයේ මහ බැංකුවේ සේවකයන්වීමේ හේතුවෙන් කෙලින්ම බැංකුවට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වන එතෙර විශේෂඥ පුහුණුවක් මවුත් ලබා තිබීමත්, මවුත්ගේ සේවාව මහ බැංකුවට අවශ්‍යයැයි සලකනු ලැබීමත්ය.

(ආ) පැහ නොනගී.

- (a) (i) 1. Mr. D. C. Gunasekera
- 2. Mr. M. M. Seneviratne
- 3. Mr. P. C. Munasinghe
- 4. Mr. W. E. J. Gomesz
- 5. Mr. R. D. K. J. Arthanayake
- 6. Dr. A. G. A. D. Perera
- 7. Mrs. M. S. Hettiarachchi
- 8. Mr. R. J. Hey
- 9. Mr. M. S. Nicholas
- 10. Mr. P. M. Hassen
- 11. Mr. M. S. M. Hassen Alavi
- 12. Mr. J. W. V. R. D. de Mel
- 13. Mr. S. F. Xavier
- 14. Mr. G. Atapattu
- 15. Mr. N. T. W. Jayasekera
- 16. Mr. K. Kumaraswamy
- (ii) 1. Mr. S. Kanesathasan
- 2. Dr. (Mrs.) K. Jayapalan
- 3. Mr. M. Swaminathan
- 4. Mr. U. W. B. Aluvihara
- 5. Mr. N. Ramachandran
- 6. Mr. P. H. Siriwardena
- 7. Mr. E. Sabapathy
- 8. Mr. B. V. A. Anthonisz
- 9. Mr. K. Gunaratnam



Rule 3A (1) of the Central Bank of Ceylon Pension Fund Rules provides for an employee who on recruitment to the Central Bank was not required to acquire any level of proficiency in the Official Language to apply for permission to retire on account of non-proficiency in the Official Language. Such an employee can if permission is granted, retire on the same terms as an employee in Government service who is condemned by a Medical Board according to the Government's Minutes on Pensions. In terms of this Rule, 16 Staff Officers have been permitted to retire on account of non-proficiency in the Official Language.

Nine Staff Officers who had applied for permission to retire under Rule 3A (1) on account of non-proficiency in the Official Language were not permitted to do so by the Monetary Board as these employees who by virtue of being Central Bank employees had received specialised training abroad of direct use to the Central Bank and whose services were deemed to be essential to the Bank.

(b) Does not arise.



These Staff Officers who had applied for permission to retire under Rule 3A (1) on account of non-preference in the Official Language were not permitted to do so by the Monetary Board as the employees who by virtue of being Central Bank employees had received specialized training in the field of direct use to the Central Bank and whose services were deemed to be essential to the Bank.

(b) Does not arise

Rule 3A (1) of the Central Bank of Ceylon Pension Fund Rules provides for an employee who on retirement to the Central Bank was not entitled to receive any level of preference in the Official Language to apply for permission to retire on account of non-preference in the Official Language. Such an employee can't permission is granted, retire on the same terms as an employee in Government service who is concerned by a Medical Board according to the Government's Rules on Pension. In terms of the Rule (Staff Officers have been permitted to retire on account of non-preference in the Official Language.











ஊ. ஐ.

மேல வகிலை ஏபிசை உரணை ஊரணை ஊகிலை கல்பில திவர்டி கல ஊது துன் டன்விலு ரீதி உதந்தித் தேன் பிபலகன் ஊை பதி பீல  
புரூரீப டன்லா பிபலக துன்ஊபி ஊககாரக ஊை

1985 டெசம்பர் 16 லக ஊரூ

ஊைஊலா லுஊைஊே பீல ஊது.

குறிப்பு

அங்கத்தவர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற் செய்யவிரும்பும் பிழை திருத்தங்களை அறிக்கையிற்றெளிவாகக் குறித்து  
பிழை திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஊன்சாட் பதிப்பாசிரியருக்கு

1985 டிசம்பர் 16, திங்கட்குழைக்குப் பிந்தாமற்

கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக அனுப்புதல் வேண்டும்.

NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the Final Print should be clearly marked in this Report and the *copy containing the corrections must reach the Editor of HANSARD*

not later than

Monday, 16th December 1985

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Contents of Proceedings	: From 9.00 a.m. to 6.05 p.m. on 02.12.1985
Final set of manuscripts received from Parliament	: 8.25 p.m. on 03.12.1985
Printed copies despatched	: 04.12.1985 morning



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

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

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