



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාතාව

අත්තිහිත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 697]

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68 [එකොළොස්වන වෙන් කළ දිනය] [නි. 720] :

ශ්‍රී 26-27 ; 28-33 සහ 170 කාරක සභාව විසින් සලකා බලන ලදී.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු [නි. 967]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 697]

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1967-68 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பதினொராம் நாள்] [ப. 720] :

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்ட தலைப்புக்கள் 26-27 ; 28-33 ; 170

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள் [ப. 967]

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Wednesday
23rd August 1967

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1967 අගෝස්තු 23 වන බදාදා

புதன்கிழமை, 23 ஜகஸ்ட் 1967

Wednesday, 23rd August 1967

පූ. හා. 10 ට මතැනු මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය. නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා [එස්. සී. පර්ලි කොරයා මහතා] මූලාසනයාද විය.

சபை, மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எஸ். சி. ஷேனி கொறையா] தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

The House met at 10 A.M., MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. S. C. SHIRLEY COREA] in the Chair.

ප්‍රශ්නාවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

වි. එස්. නඩරාසා මහතාගේ ළමයාගේ
උපත දෙමළෙන් ලියාපදිංචි නොකිරීම

திரு. வி. எஸ். நடராசாவின் பிள்ளையுடைய பிறப்பைத் தமிழில் பதிவு செய்ய மறுப்பு

REFUSAL TO REGISTER BIRTH OF MR. V. S.
NADARASA'S CHILD IN TAMIL

6. කා. පො. ඉරන්තිනම් මයා. (කිලි
නොවිටි)

(திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—கிலினொச்சி)
(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kilinochchi)

ස්වදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) යාපනේ රජයේ රෝහලේදී 1965 දී සිදු වූ තම දරුවාගේ උපත දෙමළෙන් ලියාපදිංචි නොකැරුණේ මන්දැයි වී. එස්. නඩරාසා මහතා විසින් අසන ලද ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දීමට තමාට නීතියෙන් ඉඩක් නැතැයි රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් ජනරාල් වරයා අංක එම්. 7 සහ 66.2.17 දින දරන සිය ලිපියෙන් වී. එස්. නඩරාසා මහතාට දන්වා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) යාපනේ රජයේ රෝහලේ 1967 දී සිදුවූ තම දරුවාගේ උපත දෙමළෙන් ලියාපදිංචි කරන ලෙස වී. එස්. නඩරාසා මහතා ඉල්ලා සිටි බවත්, ඔහුගේ ඉල්ලීම ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන ලද බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද?

உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) யாழ்ப்பாணம் அரசினர் வைத்தியசாலையில் 1965 இல் பிறந்த திரு. வி. எஸ். நடராசா என்பவருடைய பிள்ளையின் பிறப்பைத் தமிழில் பதிவு செய்யாமை பற்றி திரு. வி. எஸ். நடராசா கேட்ட வினாக்களுக்கிடையில் விடையிறுக்கத் தகுதியற்றவர் எனப் பதிவாளர் நாயகம் தமது எம். 7 ஆம் எண்ணையும், 17.2.66 ஆம் தேதியையும் கொண்ட கடிதத்தில் அவருக்கு அறிவித்துள்ளார் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) யாழ்ப்பாணம் அரசினர் வைத்தியசாலையில் 1967 இல் பிறந்த தமது பிள்ளையின் பிறப்பைத் தமிழில் பதிவு மாறு தகப்பனாரான திரு. வி. எஸ். நடராசா விடுத்த வேண்டுகோள் மறுக்கப்பட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?

asked the Minister of Home Affairs :
(a) Is he aware that the Registrar-General by his letter No. M7 dated 17.2.66 has informed Mr. V. S. Nadarasa that he (the Registrar-General) is not competent enough to answer the questions asked by Mr. V. S. Nadarasa as to why the birth of his child, which occurred in the Jaffna Government Hospital in 1965, was not registered in Tamil ? (b) Is he aware that a request was made by Mr. V. S. Nadarasa, the father, to register in Tamil his child's birth which occurred in the Jaffna Government Hospital in 1967, and that his request was refused ?

ගරු ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක (සමුද්ගත කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தகநாயக்க—
உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Dr. W. Dahanayake—
Minister of Home Affairs)

(a) No. Mr. Nadarajah did not raise the question of non-registration in Tamil of the birth of his child at the Government Hospital, Jaffna, in 1965. He, however, raised three general questions in regard to the language of registration of births, and the Registrar-General referred him to the Act governing registration of births. (b) Yes. The birth was registered in English as it is the language specified for the purpose for that registrar under Section 10 (1) of the Births and Deaths Registration Act (Cap. 110).

මානව පිළිතුරු

ඉරත්තිනම් මයා.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

Will the Hon. Minister take necessary steps to provide facilities for registration of births and deaths in Tamil within a month or so since he says that the matter is being considered?

ගරු ආචාර්ය දිසානායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We shall expedite the matter as much as we can. As I said before, there is the question of the existing law and the amendments that are necessary. We are trying to see what can be done.

තායිලන්තයේදී වූ ලක්ෂ්මන් පෙරේරා

මහනාමයේ මරණය

தாய்லாந்தில் திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் பெரேராவின் மரணம்

DEATH OF MR. LAKSHMAN PERERA IN
THAILAND

3. පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා. (කඹුරුපිටිය
—පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා.—මැද කොළඹ
තුන්වන මන්හි—වෙනවට)

(திரு. பேர்ஸி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—கம்புறுப்பிட்
டிய—திரு. பீ. ஜீ. பி. கெனமன்—கொழும்பு
மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர் சார்பாக)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe—Kamburupitiya—on behalf of Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Third Colombo Central)

ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) බැංකොක්හි පැවැත්වූ 9 වැනි ආසියානු තරුණ පාපන්දු ශූරතා තරඟය සඳහා යවන ලද ලංකා තරුණ කණ්ඩායමේ සාමාජිකයකු වූ ලක්ෂ්මන් පෙරේරා මහතාගේ මරණයට හේතු වූ කාරණා සම්බන්ධයෙන් තායිලන්තයේ ඊට අදාළ නියම බලධාරීන්ගෙන් නිල වාර්තාවක් එතුමාට ලැබී තිබේද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, කිනම් බලධාරියකුගෙන් ද? එම වාර්තාවේ පිටපතක් එතුමා මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයට ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද? (ඉ) නොඑසේ නම්, තායිලන්තයෙන් එබඳු වාර්තාවක් එතුමා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවාද?

தேசிய மய சேவை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட
கேட்ட வினா : (அ) பாங்கொக்கில் நடை
பெற்ற ஒன்பதாவது ஆசிய இளைஞர் உதை
பந்தாட்டப் போட்டியில் இலங்கை இளைஞர்

වැවික පිළිතුරු

கோஷ்டியில் ஒருவரான திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் பெரேரா என்பவரின் மரணத்தின் காரணங்கள் சம்பந்தமாகத் தாய்லாந்திலுள்ள சம்பந்தப்பட்ட தகுதிவாய்ந்த அதிகாரிகளிடமிருந்து உத்தியோக பூர்வமான அறிக்கை ஏதாவது கிடைத்துள்ளதா? (ஆ) அப்படியாயின், யாரிடமிருந்து கிடைத்திருக்கிறது? அவ்வறிக்கையின் நகலொன்றைச் சபைக்குச் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா? (இ) அறிக்கை கிடைக்கவில்லையெனில், அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கும்படி தாய்லாந்தைக் கேட்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Nationalized Services : (a) Has he received any official report from the relevant and competent authorities in Thailand as to the causes of the death of Mr. Lakshman Perera, a member of the Ceylon Youth Team for the 9th Asian Youth Soccer Championship at Bangkok ? (b) If so, from what authority, and will he table a copy of this report ? (c) If not, will he call for such a report from Thailand ?

ගරු ඩී. බී. වෙලගෙදර (වැඩ බලන ජන
සතු සේවා ඇමති)

(கௌரவ டி. பி. வெலகெதர—தேசிய மய
சேவை பதில் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. D. B. Welagedera—Acting Minister of Nationalized Services)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) තායිලන්තයේ ලංකා තානාපති කාර්යාලය භාර නිලධාරී තැන. වාර්තාවේ පිටපතක් සහාගත කරමි. (ඉ) පැන නොනගි.

සහායක කරනලද චාරිකාව මෙසේයි :

சபாபீடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கை வருமாறு :

The report tabled is as follows:

ලංකා වාණිජවත්ති කාර්යාලය,
අංක 28, ඉසායි අග්නේක්,
බැංකොක්,
1967. 5. 4.

9 වැනි ආසියාතික තරුණ පාපන්දු තරඟ වාරය
සඳහා ගිය ලංකා කණ්ඩායමේ සාමාජික ලක්ෂ්මන්
පෙරේරාගේ මරණය

ලක්ෂ්මත් පෙරේරාගේ මරණය පිළිබඳ සිද්ධීන් ගැන පරීක්ෂණයක් මා විසින් පවත්වන ලදී. ඒ පිළිබඳව පහත දැක්වෙන ලෙස වාර්තා කිරීමට මම කැමැත්තෙමි.

වාචික පිළිතුරු

(1) 1967 අප්‍රේල් 18 වැනි දින පෙරවරු 11.30 ටත් දවල් 12 ත් අතර ලක්ෂ්මන් පෙරේරා මිය ගියේය. ලංකා පාපන්දු කණ්ඩායමේ සාමාජිකයන් බොහෝ දෙනෙකුත්, වෙනත් අයත් දක්නා ලද පරිදි එය බලාපොරොත්තු රහිතව දියේ ගිලීමෙන් සිදු වූ හදිසි මරණයක් බවට ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැත.

(2) ආසියානු තරුණ පාපන්දු තරඟ වාරය සඳහා ගිය වෙනත් කණ්ඩායම් සමග ලංකා කණ්ඩායම නැවතී සිටි “කසෙට්සාට්” විශ්ව විද්‍යාලීය භූමිය ඇතුළත, ලක්ෂ්මන් පෙරේරා ගිලී මියගිය ජලාශය පිහිටා තිබුණි.

එය පිහිනුම් තරාකයක් නොවූ අතර, දිය අගලක් වටකර ගැනීමෙන් පිහිනීම සඳහා සකස් කර ගන්නා ලද “ක්ලෝ” නමින් නැඳිත්වෙන ජලාශයකි. ඒ නිසා එහි පතුල මඩ සහිත වූ අතර, එය ලිස්සන ඉවුරවලින් යුක්තය. එහි ජලය බැංකොක් හි සෑම තැනම දක්නට ලැබෙන පරිදි, විශේෂයෙන් නොපැහැදිලි, අපිරිසිදු ජලයයි. කලින් දින රාත්‍රියේ ඇති වූ තද වම්බන නිසා, මෙහි ජලයේ ප්‍රමාණය ඉහළ නැගී බොර වී, නොපැහැදිලි තත්ත්වයකින් තිබිණි. වම්බන නොමැතිව තිබිය දී පවා, ලමුන් වැටුණු ස්ථානය ඉතා ගැඹුරු බව, ඒ බව මැනීමට පාවිච්චි කරන ලද දැව මාණකයෙන් පෙනී ගියේය. එවැනි උස් ස්ථානයකින් පැනීම සඳහා යටත් පිරිසෙයින් එහි අඩි 16 ක් වත් ගැඹුරට ජලය තිබිය යුතු විය.

පිහිණීමේ දක්ෂතාවය පිළිබඳ වෙනස්කම් අනුව පිහිණුම්කරුවන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා භූකායුණු විවිධ ප්‍රමාණයන්හි ගැඹුරු තැන් සහිත, ක්‍රමවත්ව තනන ලද පිහිනුම් තරාකයකින් බොහෝ දුරට වෙනස් වූ මෙය, ගැඹුරු වූත්, අඳුරු වූත් බියකරු ස්වභාවයේ ජලාශයක් වන අතර, එය ඉතා පළ පුරුදු විශේෂ දක්ෂතාවක් සහිත පිහිණුම් කරුවෙකුට හැර වෙනත් අයට නියම මාරක උතුලකි.

3. එම දිනයේ දී මෙම ජලාශයෙහි යම් යම් අවස්ථාවන්හි දී පිහිණු ලමුන් කීප දෙනෙකු හැර, ඉතිරි අයගෙන් බොහෝ දෙනෙක් අලුත් පිහිණුම් කරුවෝ වූහ. ලක්ෂ්මන් පෙරේරාට පිහිණීම ගැන කොහෙත්ම දක්ෂකමක් නොතිබිණි.

4. මේ ජලාශය ආරක්ෂාකාරී ලෙස පිහිණීමට සුදුසු අන්දමට පිහිටා නොතිබුණු අතර, එවැනි ස්ථානයක පිහිනීම සඳහා ලමෝ නිසිලෙස සැරසී නොසිටියහ. තවද, ඔවුන් ජලාශයේ සිටි කාල පරිච්ඡේදය ඇතුළත, ඒ අවට කිසිම වැඩිහිටියෙක් නොවීය. ප්‍රශ්නයට අදාළ දිනයේ දී, කණ්ඩායමේ කළමනාකාර, සෑම වාර්ගිස් මහතා උදයේ බොහෝ වේලාවක් කණ්ඩායම සමග සිටි අතර, එහි නළු වලින් ජලය නොලැබෙන නිසාත්, ඔවුනට නැම අත්‍යවශ්‍යව තුබූ නිසාත්, එදින උදයේ පිහිනීමට හැකි දැයි වාර්ගිස් මහතා එතනින් බැහැරව යාමට පෙර ලමුන් සමහර දෙනෙක් ඔහුගෙන් විමසා ඇත.

වාචික පිළිතුරු

එම ඉල්ලීමට වාර්ගිස් මහතාගේ එකඟත්වය ලැබී ඇත්තේ පිහිණීමට දත්තා අය පමණක් එසේ කිරීමට යනොත් පමණකි.

ඉන්පසු වාර්ගිස් මහතා කඳවුරෙන් බැහැර ගොස් තිබේ. අභ්‍යාසක, මහබුබි මහතා, ක්‍රීඩාංගනයෙහි පැවැත්වුණු රැස්වීමකට සහභාගිවෙමින් සිටි අතර, සහකාර කළමනාකාර සුකුර් මහතාත්, තීරක ඡෙරිප් මහතාත්, බැංකුවෙන් ලත් පණිවුඩයක් සඳහා බැහැර ගොස් තිබේ. එහෙයින් එදින උදයේ ඉතිරි කාලය ඇතුළත, ලමුන් සමග එකම නිලධාරී යෙක්වත් ඉතිරිව නොසිටියේය. දිගේ ගිලීම පිළිබඳ බෙදාහැර කිය දැක කම්පා විමටත්, ලක්ෂ්මන් බේරා ගැනීම සඳහා ප්‍රයත්න දැරීමටත්, ඔහු සිහිගැන්වීමට ප්‍රථමාධාර දීමටත්, ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවේ දී කනගාටු විමටත් ඉතිරිව සිටියේ කණ්ඩායමේ ලමා පිරිස පමණකි.

5. මිය ගිය ලමයා වන ලක්ෂ්මන් පෙරේරා පිහිණීම පිළිබඳ ස්වකීය දක්ෂතාවය ගැන සැක යෙන් සිටි බවත්, ඇත්ත වශයෙන් පිහිණීමට ඔහු තුළ අදහසක් නොතිබූ බවත් මැනවින් පැහැදිලිව ඇත. බොහෝ වේලාවක් ඔහු ජලාශයෙන් එපිට රැඳී සිටි අතර, ඡායාරූප ශිල්පීන් එහි ලගා වූ විට පමණක් ඡායාරූපවලට පෙනීසිටීමට පෙළඹවීම නිසා පිහිණීමට උනන්දු වූ බවත් පෙනේ.

මගේ තීරණය නම්, මේ භයානක සිද්ධිය සඳහා කෙළින්ම කිසිවෙකුට විරුද්ධව චෝදනා නොනැගිය හැකිවන අතර, මේ හදිසි අනතුර හදිසි අවාසනාවන්ත හේතුවක් නිසා ම සිදු වී ඇති බවයි. එහෙත්, එය නොවැළැක්විය හැකි අන්දමේ හදිසි අනතුරක් වශයෙන් සැලකිය නොහැක. ක්‍රීඩා තරඟ වාලයට අදාළ කටයුතුවලට ලමුන් නොයොදවනු ලැබූ කාලවේලාවන්හි දී, විනෝදය සඳහා ඔවුන්ට අවශ්‍යව තුබූ පහසුකම් පිළිබඳව මෙයට වඩා තරමක් සැලකිල්ලෙන් පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් පරීක්ෂාකාරී විය යුතු වූ බව මගේ හැඟීමයි. පිහිණුම් තරාක සහ එවැනි වෙනත් පහසුකම් අවට ප්‍රදේශයේ තිබිණි ද ඔවුන් විසින් කල්පනා කර බැලිය යුතුව තුබූ අන්දමේ එකකි. ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය මතු වූ විට, වාර්ගිස් මහතා පිහිණීමට අවසරය ලමුන්ට දෙන ලද නමුත්, ඔහු පිහිණුම් තරාකය දැක නැත. එය ආරක්ෂාකාරී ලෙස ලමුන්ට පිහිණිය හැකි එකක් වශයෙන් ඒ මහතා එක වරටම සිතාගෙන තිබේ.

තවද, පිහිණීම පිළිබඳව ලමුන්ගේ තුබූ හැකියාව පිළිබඳ කිසියම් පෞද්ගලික දැනීමක් නොමැතිව, ලංකා කණ්ඩායම බාරව පැමිණි නිලධාරීන් හතර දෙනාගෙන් කවරෙකු හෝ කිසියම් අවාසනාවන්ත සිද්ධියක් ඇති නොවන්නට වගබලාගනු සඳහා ඒ අසළ සිටිය යුතුව තුබූ බව මගේ හැඟීමයි. සියළුම අවස්ථාවන්හි දී, ක්‍රීඩා කණ්ඩායමේ කටයුතු හොඳින් බලාගතයුතුව තිබිණි.

විදේශීය රටකට ලමා ක්‍රීඩා කණ්ඩායමක් ගෙන යන නිලධාරීන් විසින් සැලකිල්ලට ගතයුතු බොහෝ කරුණු අතරින්, ලමුන්ගේ කායික ආරක්ෂාව, එකක් වනු ඇත. එය නිලධාරීන්ගේ සිතෙහි තබාගතයුතුයයි ලමුන්ගේ දෙමව්පියන්

வலிவ பிசேவூர்

வலிவ பிசேவூர்

4. உண்மையில், நீர்நிலை பாதுகாப்பான நீச்சலுக்கு ஏற்ற நீர்நிலையுமல்ல. இப்படியான நீர்நிலையில் நீந்துவதற்கு ஏற்ற தயாரூடன் பையன்களும் இருக்க வில்லை. மேலும், அவர்கள் நீர்நிலையில் இருந்த முழு நேரமும் அவ்விடத்தில் முதிர்ந்தவர் எவருமில்லை. சம்பவம் நிகழ்ந்த தினத்தன்று கோஷ்டியின் முகாமையாளரான திரு. சாம் வர்கீஸ் கோஷ்டியுடன் காலையில் அதிக நேரம் இருந்திருக்கிறார். தண்ணீர்க்குழாயிலிருந்து நீர் வராததாலும், பையன்களுக்கு நீரூடவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருந்ததாலும் முகாமையாளர் வெளியே போவதற்கு முன்னர் சில பையன்கள் அந்த நீர்நிலையில் நீந்தவா என அவரிடம் கேட்டார்கள். அதற்கு திரு. வர்கீஸ் நீந்தத் தெரிந்தவர்கள் மட்டும் நீந்துவதற்கு இணக்கம் தெரிவித்தார்.

அதன் பின்னர் திரு. வர்கீஸ் கலாசாலை வளவுக்கு வெளியே சென்றார். பயிற்றும் ஆசிரியரான திரு. மஹபூப் விளையாட்டு மைதானத்தில் நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்த ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் சமூகமளித்திருந்தார். துணை முகாமையாளரான திரு. சூசூறும், மத்தியட்சகரான திரு. ஷெறிப்பும் வங்கிக்கு ஒரு விடயமாகச் சென்றிருந்தனர். எனவே அன்று காலை எஞ்சிய நேரம் முழுவதும் அப்பகுதியில் அலுவலாளர்கள் எவருமேயில்லை, பையன்கள் நீரில் மூழ்கும் அவலமான அனுபவத்தையும், லக்ஷ்மணனைக் காப்பாடும் முயற்சிகளையும் மருத்துவசாலை உபத்திரவங்களையும் தாங்களாகவே அனுபவித்து, தங்களுக்குத் தாங்களே செய்ய வேண்டியிருந்தது.

5. காலஞ்சென்ற இளைஞனை லக்ஷ்மன் பெரேராவுக்கு தனது நீந்தும் திறமையைப் பற்றி சந்தேகம் இருந்தது. உண்மையில் லக்ஷ்மன் நீந்துவதற்கு எண்ணியிருக்க வில்லை. லக்ஷ்மன் அதிக நேரமாக நீர் நிலையிலிருந்து தூரவே நின்றான். கடைசி நேரத்தில்தான், புகைப்படமெடுப்போர் அங்கே வந்து நீந்துபவர்களைப் படங்களுக்காக நிற்கும்படி தூண்டிய பொழுதுதான் லக்ஷ்மன் இந்த அபாயமான விளையாட்டில் குதித்தான்.

துக்ககரமான இந்தச் சம்பவத்திற்கு எவரையேனும் நேரடியாகக் குறை கூறமுடியாது விடினும், இந்த விபத்து ஒரு துற்சம்பவமாகவும், துரதிஷ்டமாகவும் இருந்த போதிலும், தவிர்க்க முடியாத விபத்தெனக் கருதுமளவுக்கு இது அமையவில்லை. போட்டி சம்பந்தமான வேலைகளில் ஈடுபடாத நேரங்களில் முகாமையாளர்கள் இளைஞர்களின் பொழுதுபோக்கு வசதிகளுக்கு கலாசாலை வளவுக்குள் என்னென்ன உண்டு என்பதை இன்னும் நுணுக்கமாகப் பார்த்திருக்கலாமென நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இது ஒருவித நினைப்பு, அக்கம்பக்கம் நீச்சல் நீர்நிலையம் போன்ற வசதிகள் என்னென்ன உண்டு என்பதை அறிவதற்கு இது உதவியாக இருந்திருக்கும். திரு. வர்கீஸ் இளைஞர்கள் நீந்துவதற்கு அனுமதி வழங்கினார், ஆனால் அதுவரை அவர் அந்த நீர்நிலையைப் பார்த்ததில்லை எனத் தெரிய வருகிறது. இளைஞர்கள் எவ்வித அபாயமுமின்றி நீந்தக் கூடிய ஒரு தரமான நீர்நிலையம் அது என்று அவர் தங்குதடையின்றி எண்ணி விட்டார்.

இளைஞர் ஒவ்வொருவரின் நீச்சல் திறமையை தாமே அறிந்திராத பட்சத்தில், இலங்கைக் கோஷ்டியின் அலுவலர்களாக வந்திருந்த நாலா

ஒருவர் அசம்பாவிதம் எதுவும் நடக்காமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கென அவர்களைச் சுற்றி நின்றிருக்கலாம். கோஷ்டியின் நடமாட்டங்கள் எல்லா நேரங்களிலும் மேற்பார்வை செய்யப் பட்டிருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

பிறதேசங்களுக்கு இளைஞர் கோஷ்டியைக் கொண்டு செல்லும் உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் கவனித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டிய பல விஷயங்களுள் இளைஞர்களுடைய உடற்பாதுகாப்பும் ஒன்றாக இருந்திருக்க வேண்டும். இளைஞரின் பெற்றோர் அந்த உத்தியோகத்தார்களிடமிருந்து இதைப் பிரதானமாக எதிர்பார்த்திருப்பர். என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயப்படி அவர்களுடைய பொறுப்புக்களுள் இந்த விஷயத்திற்கு எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட அளவு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை.

இலங்கை உத்தியோகத்தார்களின் கடமையுணர்ச்சிக்கோ அல்லது பொறுப்பிற்கோ களங்கம் ஏற்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடன் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவிக்கப்படவில்லை. இதற்கு மாறாக அவர்களுடைய நடத்தை என்னை மிகவும் கவர்ந்து கொண்டது. இருந்த போதிலும் இந்த விபத்து அவர்களுடைய பொறுப்புக்களில் சில தவிர்க்கக் கூடிய தவறுகள் இருந்தன என்று எடுத்துக் காட்டியது. சிறந்த கவனிப்பும் யோசனையும் இருந்திருந்தால் இந்தத் துக்க சம்பவமான லக்ஷ்மனின் மரணம் முற்றாகத் தவிர்க்க முடியாவிட்டாலும் இவ்வளவு சலபமாக நடந்திருக்க மாட்டாது. உண்மையாக இந்த நீர்நிலையம் இருந்த நிலைக்கும், அந்த இளைஞர்களின் கவனயீனமான நீந்தல் தன்மைக்கும், ஒரு இளைஞருக்கு மேல் விபத்தில் அகப்படாததையிட்டு நாங்கள் நன்றியுடையவர்களாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

வருங்காலத்தில் இளைஞர் கோஷ்டியை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பு முன் மிகவும் முக்கியமாக அந்த உத்தியோகத்தார்கட்கு, அவர்களுடைய கடமை பற்றியும், உற்சாகத்தை இழக்க விடாமல் இருப்பதற்கு எடுக்க வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றியும், இளைஞர்களின் உடல் நலத்தைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு எடுக்க வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றியும், தேசத்தின் நற்பெயருக்கு ஆக வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றியும் போதிக்க வேண்டும். அநேக உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் தங்களுடைய கடமைகள் பற்றிப் பொதுவாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய கடமை விபரங்களைப் பற்றியும், பாதுகாப்புப் பிரமாணங்கள் பற்றியும், ஒழுக்க விதிகள், உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள், கனியாட்ட வசதிகள் முதலியன பற்றியும் ஒரு தெளிவான விளக்கம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுத்தக் கூடிய நிகழ்ச்சிகள் இல்லை.

கடைசியாகக் கோஷ்டியினரைக் காப்புறுதி செய்தல் ஒரு நல்ல முற்பாதுகாப்பாக இருக்குமென நான் எண்ணுகிறேன்.

சர்வதேச விளையாட்டுக்களில் பங்குபற்ற உத்தேசமிருப்பின், விளையாட்டைத் தொழிலாகக் கொள்ளாதவருக்கு அங்கு இடமில்லை. விளையாட்டு நிகழ்ச்சிகளை மற்ற நாடுகள் ஒரு தொழிலாகக் கருதுகின்றார்கள். நாங்களும் மிகக் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் அப்படியே செய்ய வேண்டுமென நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகின்றேன்.

මාවික පිළිතුරු

මාවික පිළිතුරු

Embassy of Ceylon,
28, Soi Asoke, Bangkok.
4th May 1967.

Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Nationalised Services.

DEATH OF LAKSHMAN PERERA, MEMBER,
CEYLON TEAM TO 9TH ASIAN YOUTH FOOTBALL
TOURNAMENT

I held an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Lakshman Perera and would like to make the following brief report.

(1) Lakshman Perera died of drowning on April 18, 1967, between 11.30 a.m. and 12 noon. Unquestionably it was a case of accidental drowning witnessed by many members of the Ceylon team and others.

(2) The pool in which Lakshman Perera was drowned was situated within the campus of Kasetsart University where the Ceylon team along with the other teams to the Asian Youth Football Tournament were located.

It was not a swimming pool but a Klong or an enclosed canal adapted for the purpose. As a result the bottom was mud, the sides were make-shift banks, the water was canal water of the type one finds all over in Bangkok—not especially clean or clear. The night before a rain-storm had added to the volume of water as well as to its muddiness and opaque-ness. Even without the rain, the water at the end where the boys had fallen or jumped must have been very deep judging by the height of one of the high diving-boards provided. For a jump from that height, there must have been at least 15 feet of water.

Far from being a regular swimming pool with varying depths for the use of people with different achievements in swimming, it was a deep, dark, treacherous earthpool—a veritable death-trap for any but an experienced and skilled swimmer.

(3) Barring a few of the boys who at one time or another swam in this pool on the day in question, most of the others were indifferent swimmers. Lakshman Perera had no skill in swimming at all.

(4) In effect, neither was the pool ideally suited for safe swimming nor were the boys ideally equipped to swim in such a facility. Also, throughout the period when they were in the pool, there were no adults about. On the day in question, the Manager of the team, Mr. Sam Varghese, had been with the team the greater part of the morning. Before he left he was asked by some of the boys whether they could swim that morning

since the water in the taps was not flowing and they badly wanted a dip. Mr. Varghese agreed to this request provided only those who knew to swim did so.

Thereafter Mr. Varghese left the campus. The Coach, Mr. Mahaboob, was attending a meeting at the Stadium and Mr. Sookoor, the Assistant Manager, and the Referee, Mr. Sheriff, were on an errand at the bank. Throughout the rest of that morning therefore there were no officials around and the boys had to go through the harrowing experience of the drowning, the efforts to rescue Lakshman, the resuscitation attempts, and the agony at the hospital by themselves.

(5) Quite clearly, Lakshman Perera, the deceased boy, had doubts about his ability to swim and in fact had no intention to swim. He stayed away from the pool for the bulk of the period and ventured in only at the end when the photographers were around, and egged them on to pose for pictures.

My conclusion is that although no one can directly be blamed for the tragic happening and the accident was sheer mis-chance and bad luck, it was still not the type of accident which could have been regarded as unavoidable. The management, I am inclined to believe, could have looked a little more closely into the facilities that were available within the campus for the recreation of the boys at times when they were not taken up with the activities related to the tournament. This is a kind of thoughtfulness which would have enabled them to see what swimming pool facilities and so on were around. As it turned out, Mr. Varghese gave permission for the boys to swim and yet had not seen the pool. He had already assumed that it was a standard pool into which boys could safely venture.

I do feel also that in the absence of any personal knowledge of the ability of the boys to swim, at least one or other of the four who came as officials of the Ceylon team could have been around just to see that nothing untoward did happen. The activities of the team should at all times have been supervised.

The physical safety of the boys is one of many considerations which officials taking a young team to foreign countries should have borne in mind. It is a primary consideration which the parents of the boys would expect the officials to have had in mind. As far as I can see, this aspect of their responsibilities did not receive as high a place in their understanding of their responsibilities as would have been desirable.

My observations above are not offered as reflections on the sense of duty and responsibility of the Ceylon officials. On the contrary, I was impressed a great deal

வாசிக பிழைகள்

வாசிக பிழைகள்

by the conduct of the officials. The accident, however, demonstrated that there were loopholes in their responsibilities which a little more conscious care and thoughtfulness could conceivably have closed and made the tragic event of Lakshman's death if not impossible, at least more difficult than it proved to be. As a matter of fact, the pool having been what it was and the swimming skill of the boys being indifferent in most cases, we should be thankful that not more than one boy was assailed by tragedy.

Looking to the future, my belief is that before a young team is sent abroad, it is most important that the officials be instructed in the precise details of their duty, the steps they should take to maintain morale, the action called for in the interests of keeping the boys physically fit, the responsibilities of maintaining discipline and preserving the good name of the country. Most officials have a general understanding of their duties but there is no substitute for an orientation programme which will give them a very clear idea of the details of duty, safety rules, disciplinary regulations, dietary restrictions, recreational facilities and so on.

Lastly, I think it would be a very good precaution if the teams are insured.

If we are planning a debut in the field of international sports, there is no place for amateurs and amateurishness. Other countries are looking upon sports events as very professional business. We should, I think, do so ourselves—urgently.

Sgd. :

Charge d'Affaires of
Ceylon in Thailand."

பி. வி. ரமணி மஹா, ஸ்டீவ் பத்ர ரெனா,
பிழைப்புகள் மஹாவி பிழைப்புகள் பத்ர
பிழைப்புகள்

திரு. ஈ. பி. ரைட், ஒப்பிப்பார்ப்பவர், அசோசியேட்டெட்
நியூஸ் பேர்ப்பர்ஸ் ஒப் சிலோன் லிமிட்டெட்

MR. E. B. WRIGHT, PROOF READER, ASSOCIATED
NEWSPAPERS OF CEYLON LTD.

4. பரீட்சை வினாக்கள் மஹா. (கேள்விகள்
மஹா. வெறுப்புகள்)

(திரு. பேர்ஸி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—திரு. கெனமன்
சார்பாக)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe—on behalf
of Mr. Keuneman)

கமீஷர், ரகீரகர்ஷா ஸா நிவாச அமரி
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மஹா வி. பி. ரமணி மஹா, ஸ்டீவ் பத்ர ரெனா
மஹா வி. பி. ரமணி மஹா, ஸ்டீவ் பத்ர ரெனா
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மஹா வி. பி. ரமணி மஹா, ஸ்டீவ் பத்ர ரெனா

தொழில், தொழில் வசதி வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) “அசோசியேட்டெட் நியூஸ் பேர்ப்பர்ஸ் ஒப் சிலோன் லிமிட்டெட்” எனப்படும் தாபனத்தின் முன்னாள் உத்தியோகத்தாரான ஒப்புப் பார்ப்பவர் திரு. ஈ. பி. ரைட் என்பவருடைய சம்பளத்திலிருந்து, நியாயமானவை என்று நிரூபிக்க முடியாத குற்றக் காசுகளும் வேறு தொகைகளும் கழித்ததாகவும், மேலதிக நேர வேலைப்பணம் கொடுக்கப்படாதது பற்றியும், அவர் தாக்கல் செய்த குற்றச்சாட்டுகளின் தொடர்பில், கொழும்பு வடக்கு தொழில் உதவி ஆணையாளர் 22.1.67 அன்று (CN-10/2133/A2/OS இலக்கமிடப்பட்ட) ஒரு கடிதத்தை அந்தத் தாபனத்தின் காரியதரிசிக்கு அனுப்பினார் என்பதை அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இக் கடிதத்திற்குப் பதில் கிடைத்துள்ளதா? அப்படியாயின், எப்பொழுது? (இ) திரு. ரைட்டின் குற்றச்சாட்டுகள் பற்றிக் தொழிற்நினைக்களம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது, அல்லது எடுக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறது?

asked the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing: (a) Is he aware that the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Col. North) on 22.1.67 addressed a letter (No. CN/10/2133/A2/OS) to the Secretary of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd. in regard to complaints made by a former employee, Mr. E. B. Wright, proof reader, concerning unjustifiable fines and deductions from his salary, non-payment for overtime work, and other matters? (b) Has

லாவிக பிழை

a reply been received, and if so, when? (c) What action has the Department of Labour taken or does it contemplate in regard to Mr. Wright's complaints?

එස්. ඩී. එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා. (කමිකරු, රුකිරක්ෂා හා නිවාස ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஜயசிங்ஹ—தொழில், தொழில் வசதி, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) ඔව්. 1967.2.25 වන දින. (ඉ) ඔහුගේ පැමිණිලිවලින් එක් කරුණක් බේරුම් කිරීම සඳහා කමිකරු විනිශ්චය සභාව වෙත යොමු කොට තිබේ. අනිකුත් පැමිණිලි පරීක්ෂණයන්ට භාජනය වෙමින් පවතී.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එම්. රත්වත්තට විරුද්ධව පැවරූ නඩුව: ඊ. එෆ්. එන්. ග්‍රේෂන් මහතාට ගෙවූ ශාස්තුව

டொக்டர் எம். ரத்வத்தைக்கெதிரான வழக்கு: திரு. ஈ. எப். என். கிறேஷியனுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட கட்டணம்

CASE AGAINST DR. M. RATWATTE: FEE PAID TO MR. E. F. N. GRATIAEN

2. බී. වයි. තුඩාවේ මයා. (මාතර—කෙනමන් මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. துடாவ—திரு. பி. ஜி. பி. கெனமன்—சார்பாக)

(Mr. B. Y. Tudawe—Matara—on behalf of Mr. Keuneman)

අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) වෛද්‍යවාරිය එම්. රත්වත්ත මහතාට විරුද්ධව පැවරූ නඩුව පිළිබඳව දිස්ත්‍රික් නඩුකාර තුනගේ තීන්දුවට විරුද්ධව ගත් ඇපල සඳහා රජය වෙනුවෙන් රාජනීතිඥ ඊ. එෆ්. එන්. ග්‍රේෂන් මහතා යෙදවීමට තීරණය කළේ කවරෙක්ද? (ආ) ග්‍රේෂන් මහතාට ගෙවූ ශාස්තුව කුමක්ද? (ඉ) මෙම ශාස්තුව මුළුමනින්ම හෝ ඉන් කොටසක් හෝ විදේශ විනිමයෙන් ගෙවනු ලැබේද? එසේ නම් ඒ කොපමණද?

நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) டொக்டர் எம். ரத்வத்தையின் மீது தொடரப்பட்ட வழக்கில்,

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மாவட்ட நீதிபதி அளித்த தீர்ப்புக் கெதிராக மறு விசாரணை கோரியபோது முடி சார்பில் திரு. ஈ. எப். என். கிறேஷியன், கியூ. ஸி. அவர்களை ஏற்பாடுசெய்தத் தீர்மானித்தவர் யார்? (ஆ) திரு. கிறேஷியனுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கட்டணம் யாது? (இ) மூழுக் கட்டணமோ அல்லது ஏதாவது பகுதியோ வெளிநாட்டுச் செலாவணியிற் கொடுக்கப்படுமா? அப்படியாயின், எவ்வளவு?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice: (a) Who decided to retain Mr. E. F. N. Gratiaen, Q. C., for the Crown in the appeal against the verdict of the District Judge in the matter of the prosecution of Dr. M. Ratwatte? (b) What was the fee paid to Mr. Gratiaen? (c) Will the whole or any part of this fee be paid in foreign exchange, and if so, how much?

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මයා. (අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்—நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice)

(a) The Attorney-General. (b) 525 guineas payable in Ceylon rupees into a blocked account in Mr. Gratiaen's account in a bank in Colombo. (c) The said fee, in whole or in part, will not be paid in foreign exchange.

නිල්වලා ගඟ පහත් බිම් ප්‍රදේශය භාවතුරින් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම

நில்வல கங்கைப் பள்ளத்தாக்கு : வெள்ளத்தடுப்பு
NILWALA-GANGA BASIN: FLOOD PROTECTION

5. පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා. (වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ—අකුරුස්ස—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. பேர்ஸி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—அக்குறஸ்ஸ—சார்பாக)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe—on behalf of Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) භාවතුරින් ආරක්ෂාව, ජල විදුලි බලය සහ වාරිමාර්ග

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

பஸ் சாரதியான தம்பையா சின்னராசா என் பவர் எப்பொழுது வேலையிலிருந்து இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டார்? (ஆ) அவருக்கெதிராகக் குற்றச் சாட்டுகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டனவா? (இ) குற்றச் சாட்டுகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டனவா யின், விசாரணை நடத்தப்பட்டதா? (ஈ) விசா ரணையின் முடிவு என்ன?

asked the Minister of Nationalized Services: (a) When was C. T. B. bus driver, Thambiah Sinnarasa, of the Batticaloa depot interdicted? (b) Were charges framed against him? (c) Has an inquiry been held if charges were framed? (d) What is the result of the inquiry?

හරු වෙලඟෙදර

(கௌரவ வெலகெதர)

(The Hon. Welagedera)

(අ) 1966.2.1. (ආ) ඔව්. (ඉ) ඔව්. (ඊ) ඔව්.
මෙම නැවත සේවයට බඳවා ගන්නවා
ඇත.

එරික් ලැබිරෝසි මහතාට රිය අනතුරක්
සදහා වන්දි ගෙවීම

திரு. எரிக் ஸெப்ரோம் : கார் விபத்திலேற்பட்ட
காயத்திற்கு நட்ட ரூ

MR. ERIC LABROOY: COMPENSATION FOR
INJURIES IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

1. පී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා. (කොළොන්නාව)

(திரு. ஈ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—கொலன்னாவ)

(Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonnewa)

වෘත්තීය හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ඇපොතිකරීස් සමාගමේ කළමනාකාර අධ්‍යක්ෂ සහ සිලෝන් ඉන්ෂුරන්ස් සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයකු වන එරික් ලැබිරෝයි මහතා, 3 ශ්‍රී 2730 දරණ සිය කාර් රථය සහ 22 ශ්‍රී 2932 දරණ ලං. ග. ම. බස් රථය සම්බන්ධ වූ කාර් අනතුරකට භාජන වූ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ලැබිරෝයි මහතාට සිදුවූ ශාරීරික තුවාල වලට වන්දි වශයෙන් රු. 35,000 ක් ගෙවන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) ලැබිරෝයි මහතාට සිදුවූ තුවාලය කුමක්ද? (ඊ) ඔහු කලින් සිටි තනතුරෙහිම තවමත් වැඩ කරන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) මෙම වන්දි හිමිකම් බේරුම් කර ගැනීමේදී,

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

හිමිකම් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නා විසින් උසාවියට
කාරණය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ සාමාන්‍ය ක්‍රියා
පිළිවෙල අනුගමනය කරන ලද්දේද?
(උ) එසේ නොකෙරුණි නම්, මේ කාරණ
යේදී වෙනස් ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙලක් අනුගමනය
කරන ලද්දේ මන්ද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) (அபோதிகரீஸ் கம்பெனியின் முகாமை நெறியாளரும், சிலோன் இன்சூரன்ஸ் கம்பெனியின் நெறியாளருமான) திரு. லெப்ரோய் ஒரு கார்விபத்தில் சிக்கினாரென்பதையும், அவ்விடத்தில் அவரது 3 ஸ்ரீ 2730 இலக்கக் காரும் 22 ஸ்ரீ 2932 இலக்க இ. போ. ச. பஸ் சம் சம்பந்தப்பட்டன வென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) திரு. லெப்ரோய்க்கு, விபத்திலேற்பட்ட காயத்திற்காக ரூபா 35,000 நஷ்ட ஈடு வழங்கப்பட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) திரு. லெப்ரோய்க்கு உண்டான காயமென்ன? (ஈ) அவர் முன்னர் ஆற்றிய கடமையையே தற்பொழுதும் செய்கிறார் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) அவரது கோரிக்கையை நிறைவேற்றும் முன் நஷ்ட ஈடு கோரியவர் வழக்கமான முறையில் நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு மனுச் செய்தாரா? (ஊ) இல்லையெனில் இவ்விடயத்தில் வேறு விதமான நடைமுறை கையாளப்பட்டதேன்?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Is he aware that Mr. Eric Labrooy (Managing Director of Messrs. Apothecaries and a Director of Ceylon Insurance Company) met with a car accident in which his car 3 3 2730 and C.T.B. bus No. 22 3 2932 were involved? (b) Is he aware that Mr. Labrooy was paid a sum of Rs. 35,000 as compensation for physical injuries suffered by him? (c) What was the injury sustained by Mr. Labrooy? (d) Is he aware that he is still working in the same capacity as he was before? (e) Was the normal procedure of taking the matter to court adopted by the claimant in settling this claim? (f) If not so, why was a different procedure adopted in this case?

வலக பிடிதரு

கரு வெலகெடர் (வானிச ஸ வெலிடி
கூமனினே பார்டிமென்து லேகதி வெதுவ)
(கெளரவ வெலகெதர்—வர்த்தக, வியாபார
அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி
சார்பாக)

(The Hon. Welagedera—on behalf of
the Parliamentary Secretary to the Min-
ister of Commerce and Trade)

(அ) லி. (க) கிழ்வு துலாபலல வந்தி
வகயென் ரு. 35,000 க் மொதுவ வெது
லுது அநர், தம மூடலிள் ரு. 20,000 க்
லகா மதனாமத மனவலய விசின்ட,
ரு. 15,000 க் லகா ரக்தக ஸஸ்டாவ
விசின்ட வெத லடி. (ஓ) மகா ஈரோஸ
லாலவெ ஸ்தாது வெடதுலாயி டோஸ்தர்
வரலர் ஈர். வகிமன் மதனாவெ வெடது
ரஸேர்துவ அதுவ மொது “மூர்மி கதிபத
அததூரக” ஸாத வ ஈதி அநர், கிதீ
கதிபதயகிள் பதுவ தத பஸ்தாவ் கதி
பத தாதி டூர்வலன்தய ஸ க்லாத்தய
ரோல லக்தகட வி. (ரீ) தோடதி. (ரி)
மெலதி கருது லகாவியவ ஓடிபதன் கிரீ
கிதிக்கதி ஓலலா கிரித்ததன் ஸ மாதய
பிடிவெத தாவெ. லொகா கிதிக்கதி ஓலலா
கிரித்ததன் மெலதி கருது லகாவியவ
ஓடிபதன் கருதுயெ லுத்தன் ஸ கிதிக்கதி
ஓலலிதி ஸஸாவ பமல லெருதி கர் ஸதி
மவ தோககி அவஸாவலடி. ஈத்த வக
யென்ம, மெல ஸஸாவெ ப்ரதிபத்திய
ததி, ஸகி ஸம அவஸாவகடி ம லகாவியவ
யுமவ ப்ரத கிதிக்கதி ஓலலிதி ஓக்தகித
ம திரலுலர் கிரீமய. (ரி) பத தோததி.

ஓலகரத்த மய.

(கி. லங்கராத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

மே காரகய ஸமிதன்மவ ஸஸ்டாவெ
திரித்யகனெவன் ஸஸ்டாவ அதுமத கர்
வெடதுவரயகனெவன் லபடேஸ்த தாதி
கிய கல லவன் லுலோகி மதனா ல் ஸஸ்ட
லாவெ கியகாரி அமயக்தக தாத்பத ல்.
லர். கிளலா மதனாவெ லோடலகி மித
யெக் திசா மே அந்டமவ கிய கல லவன்
கரு ஈமதிதுலா டத்தவாடி கிய ம அத
தலா.

கரு வெலகெடர்

(கெளரவ வெலகெதர்)

(The Hon. Welagedera)

ல் ஸத டுதுமக் தலா. Digitized by Noolaham Foundation
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விசர்பத கெடுமிபத பதத, 1967-68

—காரக ஸஸாவ

ஓலகரத்த மய.

(கி. லங்கராத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ல் ஸத ஸோலா லெதவாடி?

கரு வெலகெடர்

(கெளரவ வெலகெதர்)

(The Hon. Welagedera)

ஸோலா லெத்ததி.

மன்றி மனவலயே ரகிதி

சபை அமர்வு

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

கரு டீ. ஈர். கிவர்டன

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That notwithstanding the provisions
of Standing Order No. 74 (2), this House
at its rising this day do adjourn until
9.30 A.M. on Thursday, 24th August 1967;
and the hours of Sitting that day shall
be 9.30 A.M. to 12 Noon; 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.;
and 4.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.; and at 8.30 P.M.
Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House
without Question put.”

ப்ரதய விசத லடி, ஸஸமிம வி.

வினா விருக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

விசர்பத கெடுமிபத பதத,

1967-68

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1967-68

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967-68

காரக ஸஸாவெகி ஸலகா லெத லடி.—[ப்ரதய
அனேஸ்து 22.]

[நியோகித கலாதயகதுலா லுலகதூக வி.]

முழுச் சபைக் குழுவில் ஆராயப்பெற்றது. [தேர்ச்சி,
22, ஓகஸ்ட்.]

[உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.—[Progress,
22nd August].

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සහතික

26 වන ශීර්ෂය.—ප්‍රධානී සහ ශ්‍රවණ විදුලි පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යවරයා

1 වන සම්මතය.—කාර්ය මණ්ඩල පොද්ගලික පඩිනඩි සහ අනිකුත් දීමනා, රු. 4,755

26 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—தகவல், ஒலிபரப்பு அமைச்சர்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூரிய வேதனமும் பிற படிக்களம், ரூ. 4,755

HEAD 26.—MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 4,755

ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද සංශෝධනය—[අගෝස්තු 22]

“වයස සම්මතය රු. 10 කින් අඩු කළ යුතුය.”—
[ද මැලේ මයා.]

பிரேரிக்கப்பட்ட திருத்தம்—[ஆகஸ்ட் 22]

“வாக்குப்பணத்தில் ரூபா 10 குறைக்கப்படுமாக”
[திரு. ஜி. டி. மெல்]

Amendment moved—[22nd August]

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10”.
—[Mr. de Mel]

ප්‍රශ්නය යළිත් සහතික කිරීමේ දේ.

வினா மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question again proposed.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැලේ මයා. (දෙවිනුවර)
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. டி. மெல்—தெவிநுவர)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Devinuwara)

Mr. Chairman, I shall now go on to the question of salaries and conditions of employment of the employees in the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation. We on this side of the House will be extremely grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister if he will see to it that the salaries, conditions of service and pension rights of the employees of the old Radio Ceylon are not prejudiced or jeopardized in any way by the conversion of Radio Ceylon into the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation. I understand that there is a certain amount of frustration among certain officers in the lower ranks of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation because they fear that their conditions of service, salaries, pension rights and other privileges will be jeopardized by the conversion of

Radio Ceylon into a state corporation. I would therefore earnestly request the Government to look into this matter and see that no employee of the radio organization suffers because of this change-over from a department to a government corporation.

I would also draw the attention of the Government to the salaries and conditions of service of announcers, programme organizers and producers of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation. These categories of employees are really the hard core, the steel frame, of any radio organization, and a radio organization will function in a proper way and will fulfil its purpose only if categories like announcers, programme organizers and producers are happy and contented in their employment. The present salaries of grades like announcers, programme organizers and producers are, to say the least, woefully inadequate. I would suggest that a special grade be created for announcers, programme organizers and producers—a special higher grade comparable in salary with the grade of Assistant Director.

ප්‍ර. සා. 10.15

Most of the trouble which has occurred in the radio organization, in the old Radio Ceylon, and will probably occur in the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation is due to the fact that these categories of employees who really run the radio organization have never got a fair deal. Every good announcer aspires to be an Assistant Director, for which he does not have the requisite qualifications. The post of Assistant Director or Director requires a minimum educational qualification. Any announcer cannot become an Assistant Director, but what has happened is that as certain very efficient announcers, having being frustrated in their own grade, have aspired to become Assistant Directors or Directors, intrigues and squabbles have started, and they consider it their duty to get together and topple every Director-General who comes to the organization. I was not the only one who had

[ද මැලේ මය.]

to leave Radio Ceylon on transfer. Before me Mr. M. J. Perera was toppled; Mr. Tilak Gooneratne was toppled; Mr. S. B. Senanayake was toppled—not once but twice; Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne was toppled in two weeks. Mr. Neville Jayaweera who is an extremely efficient and capable officer will be toppled before long—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.
(දොම්පේ)

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க—
தொம்பே)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Dompe)

The last of the Humpty Dumpties !

ද මැලේ මය.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

—unless certain avenues of promotion are given to the announcers, programme organizers and producers. Certain avenues of promotion have to be given to them, certain higher scales of salary—not necessarily promotion to the assistant directorate and the directorate for which they do not have the requisite minimum qualifications.

Two gentlemen have, I understand, been promoted: one has been made the Director of the National Service and the other the Director of the Commercial Service. Neither of these gentlemen has even the minimum requisite qualifications for a programme organizer which is a lower grade. I do not know how these two gentlemen came to be appointed to those two posts. They are both good announcers; I have nothing against them.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Who are they ?

ද මැලේ මය.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

Messrs. Guruge and Livy Wijemanne. They are excellent behind the microphone. They are both good announcers; they are good producers. They should be given a higher scale of salary in their own grade. But when they do not have even the matriculation I do not see how they can hold those posts for which the minimum qualification in the old days was a degree of a recognized university, preferably a degree with a class. The basic qualification for the lower grades of programme organizer and programme assistant is a degree.

So, I would earnestly request the Hon. Prime Minister to look into this aspect of the matter and give announcers, programme organizers and producers, avenues of promotion and higher scales of salary, as they are given in organizations like the B. B. C. And when they have overcome their frustration they will desist from trying to topple every Director-General who comes to the organization.

I next come to the question of the fees for radio artistes, which is another very important question. Very often we are asked why the programmes of Radio Ceylon are of such a low calibre. You cannot get good radio artistes to come to Radio Ceylon and do a fifteen-minute or half-hour programme on a mere pittance of Rs. 35 which will not even cover travelling expenses if they have to travel from outstations. If we wish to draw talent to radio we must be prepared to raise the fees paid to radio artistes. We have excellent people in the Sinhala theatre; we have excellent people in Sinhala music; we have excellent people in the various Sinhala arts, in drama. But these artistes do not come to radio because it is uneconomical for them to do so. We must find the talent, grade them properly and pay them properly. We must have advisory panels of expert musicians who will find the talent. That is the only way in which we can draw good talent to the radio organization. It

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

was an old saying that you give a bottle of arrack and you get a programme on the air! Such a thing did exist in the old days.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Now.

ද මැලේ මය.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

How are you sure? The same people are running the show. The people who used to take a bottle of arrack are still there; none of them has gone.—[Interruption]. I do not drink arrack, and I have never taken arrack. There have been excellent people on the radio organization, like W. D. Amaradeva who left in disgust because he was frustrated, because he was not adequately paid. People like Dayananda Gunawardena, an excellent Sinhala dramatist, Mahagama Sekera, Madawala Ratnayake and Karunaratne Abeysekera, and on the English side persons like Mrs. Christine Blackler, are all excellent producers and excellent programme organizers. They must be encouraged in every way.

I therefore request the Hon. Prime Minister to look into the question of grading all artistes and paying them adequately and properly instead of doing this in a haphazard way where anybody who gives a bottle of arrack can come on the air.

I want to refer next to the engineering section. This is one of the most deplorable sections of the radio organization. You are now talking of television. The reception of even sound broadcasting is poor in Jaffna. I am sure the hon. Member for Jaffna (Mr. Ponnambalam) will bear me out on this. The reception of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation is so weak in Jaffna that it is much easier to hear All-India Radio in Jaffna, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and so on. The reception is extremely poor in the South too—in

Matara, in my own electorate, Devinuvara, and Hambantota. It is so in the hill country—Uva, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya.

We made certain proposals for establishing sub-stations in Matara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, and I think Kandy or Badulla. If these proposals had been implemented I am sure the standard of reception would have improved and a better service would have been given to the people who use the radio.

I would also refer to the question of television. This was the great sugar-coated pill, the new *seeni bola*, that was dangled before the people of this country in the first and second Throne Speeches. I understand that this has been omitted from the third Throne Speech. The slogan of the Government in the old days—in the days of the first and second Throne Speeches—was probably “Eat less rice, see T.V. and be happy.” It looks as if they have dropped that slogan now.

This question of television is nothing new. It was investigated during the time of the first Director, Mr. Lampson, also during the time of Mr. M. J. Perera, and during my time. It is extremely easy to establish a television station under some scheme of foreign aid. In fact, during the time of our Government three foreign firms, one from Japan, one from the United States and one from Germany, offered to establish a television station under a scheme of deferred payment and royalties, but we did not accept these offers because of the other implications.

First of all, there is the cost of television sets. Even in England a television set costs about Rs. 1,000. There is a foreign exchange component in the television set, and foreign exchange is so difficult for this country. There is a foreign exchange component in the television programme. In a small country like Ceylon we cannot have a live programme and run a television

[ද මැලේ මය.]

organization all the time. We may need to have canned programmes which we have to import. For this we need foreign exchange, and we have to pay royalties to the firms which establish television stations. Then we are committed to buy spares from them up to several times the cost of capital expenditure on television over a generation or several generations. There are various such implications.

Television is an advantage to any developing country. We do not say it is a disadvantage. It has its evils too as many countries have now realized. So, problems like these must be approached with care. I think it is fantastic to think of television for a country like Ceylon which cannot afford to give a second measure of rice to the people.

I would finally refer to the connection which exists between certain advertising agencies, particularly foreign advertising agencies based particularly in the United States of America, and the radio organization in Ceylon. There are two large advertising agencies with world-wide connections based in the United States of America. One is known as the Grant Advertising Agency and the other is known as J. Walter Thompson, and they do considerable business with the radio organization. These two firms have done business for several years running into many millions of rupees. This connection between these two advertising agencies—these international agencies based in the United States of America—and the national broadcasting organization in an independent country, has certain consequences fraught with danger. This connection between these two advertising agencies and certain other advertising agencies and the radio organization was a fruitful source of corruption in the past. I say this with a due sense of responsibility because I know what I am saying. It was not only a fruitful source of corruption in the past in the way of commissions, etc., on advertising, but one

fraught with the most serious and most dangerous consequences for the independence of a developing country like Ceylon. As you know, international advertising agencies have been proved to be the most fruitful source of foreign infiltration and subversion in free countries. I know of these things and I speak with a due sense of responsibility.

I know the part that advertising agencies like Grants and J. Walter Thompson played in the coups that occurred in several independent countries in Asia and Africa. I know the part that these advertising agencies played in the coup that toppled Mossadeq in Iran and the coup that toppled Sukarno in Indonesia. I know the part that these advertising agencies have played and continue to play in Ghana, in Nigeria, in Biafra, in Togo, in Dahomey, in Upper Volta—all these new countries of Africa and Asia. This is the most fruitful source of subversion and espionage in developing countries.

It is very unfortunate that I have to raise a personal question. There has been a very close connection between one of these advertising agencies, J. Walter Thompson, and the present Permanent Secretary of the Ministry who administers the affairs of the Broadcasting Corporation. I have nothing against this gentleman. He is a man of amiable character. I have nothing against him personally. But I am only worried about the connection that exists with an organization like J. Walter Thompson, which is known to be an agent of the C. I. A. in many countries in Asia and Africa, a proved C. I. A. agent in many countries in Asia and Africa, a proved source of finance for many coups that toppled many governments.

I love this country as much as you do. I do not want this country to be a second Vietnam. I am against foreign infiltration from any source—be it American infiltration, be it Soviet infiltration, be it even Chinese infiltration—and I want to preserve the independence of this country.

விசேஷக் கெபிளன் பண, 1967-68

—காரைக்கலை

Organizations like the C. I. A. infiltrate the national press. They have fully infiltrated the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Times of Ceylon and the Dawasa group of newspapers. They have fully infiltrated these three organizations—not only now but over the last ten to fifteen years. They work in devious ways. Mossadeq did not know till he was toppled one fine day; nor did Nkrumah of Ghana know. It is because I love this country that I am fearful of the connection that exists between our Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation and agencies like J. Walter Thompson.

There is also a matter of ethics involved in all these things. J. Walter Thompson did business to the tune of several million rupees and continues to do business to the tune of several million rupees with our Broadcasting Corporation. The gentleman who presided over the destinies of J. Walter Thompson is now presiding over the destinies of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation. I have nothing against that gentleman. I am only worried about his connections, both financial connection and the connection with foreign agencies. If a broadcasting organization, a national broadcasting organization, a State organization, is allowed to be infiltrated by any foreign agency, I do not think any country can consider it is safe any longer because the freedom, the independence of that country becomes jeopardized in that way.

I have taken a good deal of the time of the House and I am thankful to you and the House for granting me the time to speak on this subject.

ஜ. ஸ. 10.30

ஒரத்தினம் இ.எ.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

கௌரவ தலைவர் அவர்களே, எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய கௌரவ தெவினுவர பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. டி. மேல்) இலங்கை ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் நிகழ்ச்சிகள் பல இடங்களில் குறிப்பாக வாக

கொழும்பிற்கு ஐம்பது அல்லது அறுபது மைல்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட இடங்களில் தெளிவாகக் கேட்பது இல்லை என்று எடுத்துக் கூறினார். அவர் கூறியவற்றை நானும் அப்படியே வலியுறுத்தி, இப்பொழுது முன்னூறு மூன்றாய்க இதே குற்றச்சாட்டைத் திரும்பவும் இக்கௌரவ சபையிலே கூற வேண்டிய வாக இருக்கிறேன். யாழ்ப்பாணம், மட்டக்களப்பு, அம்பாந்தோட்டை போன்ற பல இடங்களில் இலங்கை ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத் தாபனச் செய்திகள் தெளிவாகக் கேட்பது இல்லை. கொழும்புக்கு நூற்பது, ஐம்பது மைல்கள் சுற்றளவுக்குள் உள்ளவர்களுக்குத் தான் இந்தக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் பணியாற்றுகிறதே ஒழிய மற்றைய இடங்களில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கன்று. வெளி இடங்களில் உள்ள மக்கள் தங்கள் வாடுலிப் பெட்டிகளுக்குக் கட்டும் வரிப்பணத்திற்குரிய நன்மையைக்கூட இந்தக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திடமிருந்து பெறவில்லை. இது பற்றி இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கம் கடந்த இரண்டரை ஆண்டுகளாக எவ்வித உருப்படியான நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுக்காதது மிகவும் கவலைக்குரியது.

இன்று ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத் தலைவராக இருக்கும் திருவாளர் நெவில் ஜயவீர யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் அரசாங்க அதிகாராக இருந்த காலத்தில் அங்கே வாடுலிச் செய்திகளைத் தெளிவாகக் கேட்க முடியவில்லை என்று யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் ஒரு துணை வாடுலி நிலையத்தையோ அல்லது அலைமாற்று நிலையத்தையோ அமைக்கப் பெரு முயற்சி எடுத்தவர். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது அவர் ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத் தலைவராக வந்தபின்பு போதிய அளவு அந்தத் துறையில் முயற்சி செய்யவில்லை என்றுதான் நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். யப்பானிய உதவியுடன் எல்லா மாகாணங்களிலும் அலைமாற்று நிலையங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட இருக்கின்றன என்று பத்திரிகைகளில் செய்திகள் வந்தனவெயொழிய இன்றுவரை உருப்படியான எந்தச் செயலும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால், இன்னும் காலம் தாழ்த்தாமல், அடுத்த வரவுசெலுத்திட்ட விவாதத்திலே இதைப் பற்றி நாங்கள் குறைகூறாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்தி யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் உள்ளவர்களும், அம்பாந்தோட்டையில் உள்ளவர்களும் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் மிக இலகுவாகக் கேட்கக்

விசர்ச்சன வெஸ்ட்மன் பணம், 1967-68 :

—கார்னெ ஸ்டீவ்

[ஓர்நீதினலி ஓய.]

கூடியதாக வசதிகளை உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். இதற்குத் தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டியது இதற்குப் பொறுப்பாக இருக்கும் பிரதம அமைச்சர் அவர்களது கடமையாகும். இதை நான் கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடம் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

கௌரவ இராசாங்க அமைச்சர் வானொலிப் பகுதிக்குப் பொறுப்பாக இருந்த காலத்தில் ஒரு அலைமாற்று நிலையத்திற்குப் பரந்தனில் அத்திவாரக் கல் நாட்டினார். அப்படி அவர் அத்திவாரக் கல் நாட்டி இன்று இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாகி விட்டன. இதுபற்றித் தொடர்ந்து எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத் தமிழ்ப் பகுதி முன்னர் சீர்கெட்ட நிலையில், திறமையாகச் செயற்படாமல் இருந்தது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அப்பகுதி திருவாளர் நெவில் ஜயவீர அவர்களின் தலைமையின் கீழ் ஓரளவுக்குத் திறமையாக நடைபெறுவது மகிழ்ச்சிக்குரியது. இருந்தாலும் தமிழ்ப் பகுதி போதிய அளவு திறமையுடன், மக்கள் விரும்பத் தக்க நிகழ்ச்சிகளை ஒழுங்கு படுத்தி அவர்களுக்குக் கலைவிருந்து அளிப்பதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் தமிழ்ப் பகுதிக்குப் போதிய, பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த உத்தியோகத்தார் இல்லாமையே. இப்பொழுது தமிழ்ப் பகுதிக்கு மிக உயர்ந்த பதவியில் இருக்கும் உத்தியோகத்தார் ஒரு நிகழ்ச்சி அதிகாரிதான். அந்தப் பதவியில் இருந்து கொண்டு அவர் தமிழ்ப் பகுதியைத் திருத்திக் கொள்ள முடியாது. ஆகவே, தமிழ்ப் பகுதி முழுவதற்கும் பொறுப்பாக உயர் பதவியிலே ஒரு பணிப்பாளரையோ துணைப்பணிப்பாளரையோ நியமித்தால்தான் தமிழ்ப் பகுதி நிகழ்ச்சிகள் சிறப்பு அடையும்.

ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் சென்ற ஆண்டு நிறுவப்பட்டபோது அந்தக் கூட்டுத்தாபனச் சபையில் தமிழர் ஒருவரும் இடம் பெறவில்லை. இது மிகவும் துக்கத்திற்கும் ஆச்சரியத்துக்கும் உரிய ஒரு விடயமாகும். ஏனெனில், கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சரே ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திற்குப் பொறுப்பாக இருக்கிறார். கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சர் இன்று இந்த நாட்டிலே தேசிய ஒற்றுமையை

உண்டாக்குவதற்காக அல்லும் பகலும் அயராக உழைத்து வருகிறார். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒருவருடைய பொறுப்பில் உள்ள ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனச் சபைக்கு உறுப்பினர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட போது முஸ்லிம் மக்களின் சார்பில் ஓர் உறுப்பினர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார். அதை நாம் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால், இன்று வானொலி நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் மூன்று மொழிகள் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன; அவற்றுள் தமிழும் ஒன்று; எனவே அந்த மொழியின் சார்பாக அந்த மொழியைப் பேசுகின்ற மிகச் சிறந்த கலாசாரமுடைய தமிழ் மக்களின் சார்பாக எவரும் ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனச் சபையிலே நியமிக்கப்படாதது உண்மையில் தமிழ் மக்கள் நினைந்து நினைந்து வருந்தக் கூடிய ஒரு செயலாகும். இதற்கு நாம் கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சரைக் குறை சொல்லவில்லை. அவருக்கு எத்தனையோ பல வேலைகள் இருக்கும். ஆனால், அவருக்கு இந்தத் துறையில் ஆலோசனை கூறினவர்களைப் பற்றி கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சர் எச்சரிக்கையாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றுதான் நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இன்று எந்தப்பக்கம் திரும்பினாலும் தமிழ் மக்கள் எங்களைப் பார்த்து, பிரதம அமைச்சரது பொறுப்பில் இருக்கும் ஒரு கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திலே தமிழ் மொழி, தமிழ் இலக்கியம், தமிழ்க் கலை இவைகளைப்பற்றி எடுத்துரைக்க ஒரு தமிழர் நியமிக்கப்படாமல் இருந்தால் நீங்கள் எப்படி இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கத்துடன் ஒத்துழைக்கலாம் என்று கேட்கின்ற கேள்விக்கு நாங்கள் மறுமொழி கூற முடியாதிருக்கின்றது. இதைப் பற்றிக் கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு நாம் எடுத்துக் கூறியிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், இன்று வரை எந்தவிதமான பரிகாரமும் தேடப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால், இனிமேலும் காலந் தாழ்த்தாமல் இலங்கை ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனச் சபைக்குத் தமிழ் மக்களின் ஒரு பிரதிநிதியையும் விரைவிலே நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் அந்த வாக்குறுதியை இப்பொழுது இங்கே அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

செய்திப் பகுதியிலே வெளியிடப்படுகின்ற செய்திப் பத்திரிகையின் பெயரைப் புதிதாக மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். 'ஸ்ரீ லங்கா'

பல்கலை கல்விப்பள்ளி பணம், 1967-68

—கூடுதல் பணம்

என்ற பெயரை மாற்றி இப்பொழுது 'சேசத்த' என்ற பெயருடன் அதனை வெளியிடுகின்றார்கள். வரவேற்கின்றோம். ஆனால், இந்த "சேசத்த" என்ற பெயரையே—நான் நினைக்கிறேன், அது சிங்களப் பெயராக இருக்கலாம்—தமிழுக்கும் வைத்துவிட்டார்கள். 'சேசத்த' என்ற அந்தப் பத்திரிகையை—வெளியீட்டை—நான் இங்கே வைத்திருக்கின்றேன். "சேசத்த" என்றால் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு என்னவென்றே தெரியாது. இதைப் பார்க்கின்ற பொழுது தமிழ் மக்கள் வெறுப்புணர்ச்சி கொள்கின்றனர். இது என்ன? வெளியீடா அல்லது செய்திப் பத்திரிகையா என்று கூட அவர்களால் அறிய முடியாமல் இருக்கின்றது. எனவே, தமிழில் அதைச் 'செங்கோல்' என்றே அன்றேல் வேறு தமிழ்ப் பெயருடனே வழங்கியிருந்தால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் அது பெருமையாக இருக்கும். தமிழர்களும் அதை அறிந்து, உணர்ந்து அனுபவிக்கத்தக்கதாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால், இதனையும் நான் கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சருடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இந்த 'சேசத்த' என்ற சிங்களச் சொல்லோடு தமிழ்ப் பத்திரிகையை வெளியிடாமல் அதற்குரிய தமிழ்ச் சொல்லோடு இந்தப் பத்திரிகையை வெளியிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

அடுத்ததாக, வானொலி நிலையத்துக்குப் பொறுப்பான, சிறப்பாகச் செய்திப் பகுதிக்குப் பொறுப்பான ஓர் அலுவலகம் திறக்கப்பட்டபொழுது எங்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட அழைப்பிலே தமிழ் இடம் பெற வில்லை. இதனை நான் கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சருடைய கவனத்துக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்டி யிருக்கிறேன். தமிழுக்கும் இந்த நாட்டிலே போதிய உரிமை கொடுத்து அதற்காகத் தமிழ் மொழிச் சட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றிய பின்னரும் தமிழை எந்தத் துறையிலும் புறக்கணிக்காமல் பார்த்துக்கொண்டால் அது இந்த நாட்டுக்குச் செய்கின்ற தொண்டு மாத்திரமன்று. எங்களிடம் மக்கள் கேட்கின்ற கேள்விகளுக்கு மறுமொழி சொல்ல முடியாத இக்கட்டான ஒரு நிலையை உண்டாக்குவதை அது தவிர்ப்பதாகவுமிருக்கும். எனவே இதனை நான் மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, எனக்கு பேசுவதற்கு இந்தச் சிறிது

நேரத்தை அனுமதித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கும் நன்றி கூறி எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

බර්නාඩ් සොය්සා මහ. (දකුණු කොළඹ)
(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா—கொழும்புத் தெற்கு)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

Mr. Chairman, the Votes of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation this year present a somewhat anomalous situation. The Department of Broadcasting is still in the stage of transition from a government department to a state corporation. The Act by which this corporation was set up was passed in 1966, and it was the general expectation that by July this year the stage of transition would be over and the corporation would in fact commence functioning.

The first point I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister is the fact that the provisions in this Act relating to the employees of the Broadcasting Corporation do not offer a guarantee to those employees in respect of the prospects they had in mind when they joined the public service. I am not trying to offer any kind of learned legal opinion on the question, but I ask the Hon. Prime Minister to examine what exactly would be the force of Sections 21 and 22 of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation Act, No. 37 of 1966, in the light of the position as it emerges in regard to public servants under the Ceylon Constitution Order in Council, where powers are given to the Public Service Commission by Section 60 (1) in regard to appointment, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control of public servants. All those matters have been vested in the Public Service Commission. What exactly is the situation that arises in respect of that section of the Constitution by the operation of Section 21 (1) and (2) and Section 22 of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation Act?

These people are public servants. If it is contended that where they belong to a transferable service they will be transferred out and others who belong to the technical categories will be taken into the

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[බර්තාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

corporation on such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon by those officers or servants and the corporation; and in any such case paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Motor Transport Act, No. 48 of 1957, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any such officer or servant, I must say that that particular section in the Motor Transport Act was enacted for the purpose of enabling a small corps of public servants to be taken over to get the C. T. B. functioning. That particular section was incorporated in that Act for the purpose of providing for a small number of public servants who may wish to remain in the service of the C. T. B. I say that it is quite insufficient to use the provisions of that particular section. Section 9 of the Motor Transport Act, as a general provision covering employees who are taken over from government departments and converted into corporation employees. We had the same difficulty in regard to the Electrical Department and the proposal to convert it to a corporation. That problem has not yet been finally settled. There are certain categories of officers there who are still making representations to the Hon. Minister in regard to their pay, prospects, and pension.

Apart from the legal position that may arise in regard to this—as I said, I am not pretending to be a pundit in regard to the law, and I am making no such claim—it appears to me that insufficient attention has been paid to the meaning of this section and the operation of this section in relation to Section 60 (1) of the Ceylon Constitution Order in Council.

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There is yet another position that emerges in this matter. If we are to concede that it is the intention of Government to be fair by these

employees who are not in a transferable service, then let them say: "They may be employed with their consent on such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon by such officer or service and the corporation." Now, such a provision as this could safeguard pension prospects, etc. That may be one of the terms agreed upon. But one would have expected the Government to give a guarantee in regard to those officers that whatever benefits they enjoy in the service of the Department of Broadcasting would be preserved intact in the event of their electing to serve in a corporation, leaving the corporation free of course, under the powers conferred upon it by this Act, to make any new rules in regard to new entrants. That is an entirely different matter altogether. But to put in such a section and then add paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Motor Traffic Act, which is invoked in this case, appears to be somewhat unsatisfactory. What would have been expected by these employees was a categorical statement that their pension prospects and such other benefits which they enjoyed as officers of the Public Service are safeguarded in their future employment. That guarantee is not in the Act even by the invoking of Section 9 of the Motor Traffic Act.

That is a feature which might be examined both from the point of view of the law as well as from the point of view of administrative justice to these people. We have had several instances of the conversion of government departments into the status of boards and corporations. We have a fair number of instances like that. The Government Sponsored Corporations Act, which is being sought to be amended, and the State Industrial Corporations Act, which took over some of the provisions of the Government Sponsored Corporations Act, both provide that Government should take steps to convert government departments into boards or corporations by an Order. It would appear that that position is

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

not satisfactory and it can be questioned in a court of law, and I believe in one instance at least it is the intention of the officers concerned to canvass that matter in the Supreme Court.

There it is an Order made by the Minister, and the Order is supposed to be comprehensive in regard to the terms and conditions of service of the employees. There are instances such as the Salt Corporation and the Salt Department, the Fisheries Corporation and the Fisheries Department. The corporations come under the State Industrial Corporations Act by the operation of Orders issued by the Minister.

We had then the Electrical Department, and the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power brought a Bill in a previous Parliament for the purpose of converting that department into a corporation. As I said, that matter was not finally settled and the legislative attempt suffered shipwreck over this question of what to do with these employees.

That is why I say that in the operation of this Act the position needs to be carefully examined both from a legal and administrative point of view in order to avoid an injustice being done to these technical officers who joined the public service in the full confidence that they would continue to remain public servants on the terms and conditions of service set out in their letters of appointment till they retired, and that they would draw their pensions. What has happened since the Act came into force is not calculated to inspire any confidence in regard to their future. As contemplated by Section 21 of the Act, most of those who belonged to the transferable services were transferred out and the others remained in the department. In place of the transferred officers there has been a recruitment, through the Employment Exchange and by other means—I am not here discussing the question whether the recruitment was properly done or not—of a large number of persons who appeared to be not quite capable of

performing the tasks assigned to them, the tasks that were being done earlier by the transferred officers. That is one difficulty that arose.

The other is, what is the future of these people you have recruited? Are they going to be kept on? Or are you going to treat them as casual personnel to be sent away after you have completed the transition to the corporation stage? What are your plans in regard to this matter?

That is why in regard to the matter of setting up of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation, it would be a good thing if the Minister could let us know what exactly is planned for the future and to what extent the arrangements at present in hand are in fact designed to give effect to whatever plans the Minister has for placing this corporation on a proper footing and for the development of broadcasting in the Island.

There is the question of the setting up of regional stations. I know that it is an ambitious plan to have regional stations. One would have thought that the matter of relaying broadcasts from the existing stations would have been a much simpler undertaking to be completed first from the point of view of satisfying listeners throughout the Island, those who do not get an adequate reception at the moment on account of certain difficulties. For the purpose of satisfying those listeners it might have been a more modest and perhaps achievable object to have embarked upon relaying stations. That has not been done.

An attempt has been made to set up one regional station. All the equipment is there, and a lot of noise was made about it, but it is still incapable of functioning.

What is the technical service you have? How many engineers do you have who know this job properly? And if they are inadequate for the purpose of giving effect to your plans, has any attempt been made to recruit the necessary personnel?

Those are matters in regard to which we would like to have some information, because as

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far as I am aware there is only one fully-qualified engineer. Not that I want to say anything derogatory of the other technical officers of the department at present, but as a fully qualified engineer whose capacity is known there appears to be only one. Now, is that sufficient for purposes of developing your broadcasting in the Island and the very ambitious project of having a number of regional stations? That is a question in regard to which we would like the Hon. Prime Minister to give us an answer.

Then to come down to a little more detail: In regard to the Commercial Service, was it necessary to embark upon a payment of a 15 per cent commission to the agents that handle the publicity on behalf of the various establishments, commercial and others, that seek the Commercial Service? We pay a 15 per cent commission, but all the playback, material and everything else—the records, the music, etc.—are provided by the department. Why, in those circumstances, is it necessary to pay a commission to somebody else? Is it necessary that the firms must come through those agencies alone? There appears to be a loss of revenue to the department. That is why I mention it.

In regard to the Hindi Service, the dropping of the Hindi relay appears to have worked to the detriment of the department because it would appear that a company that is engaged in rediffusion has got hold of that business and they are making use of the facilities provided, outside the provisions of the original contract between the Government of Ceylon and themselves, for the purpose of relaying the Hindi Service which the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation has turned down.

I want to ask the Hon. Prime Minister, since there appears to be a desire to plan in regard to most things—from agriculture to industry, from transport to education—whether there is a properly thought out plan in regard to the future of broadcasting. The transition from department

to corporation is already in a state of agony for many months. The process is not yet complete.

These are matters in regard to which we should like the Hon. Prime Minister to make a statement because, on the information that I have on these various Heads, the future of the Broadcasting Corporation, from the point of view of conserving our foreign exchange and finances as well as of the future of the employees concerned, particularly the technical personnel, appears not to be very bright.

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(திரு. பேர்னி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe)

ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව පිළිබඳව වචන ස්වල්පයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට මා අදහස් කරනවා. ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාවේ මූලික යුතු කම වන්නේ, ගුවන් විදුලි සේවය හැකි පමණ ජනප්‍රිය කිරීමයි. ගුවන් විදුලි සේවය ජනප්‍රිය කිරීමට එහි කාර්මික අංශය ඉතා මන්ම වැදගත් වෙනවා. එසේ හෙයින් කාර්මික අංශයේ වැඩ කටයුතු සම්පූර්ණ යෙන්ම ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කළ යුතුයි. අද කාර්මික අංශයේ පවතින දුර්වලතා හේතු කොටගෙන ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාවේ ජනප්‍රිය භාවය දිනෙන් දින අඩු වෙගෙන යන බව පෙනෙනවා. දෙවිනුවර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ද මැල් මයා.) කීවාක් මෙන්, ඇත පෙදෙස්වල ජනයා ගුවන් විදුලි සේවයට දොස් නගනවා, මෙම දුර්වලතාව නිසා පසුගිය දිනවලදී ගරු අගමැතිතුමා ත්‍රිකුණා මලයේ සිට කථාවක් කරද්දී පළාතේ මහ ජනතාව ගුවන් විදුලිය මගින් එය අසන්නට බලාගෙන සිටි අන්දම මා දන්නවා. ගරු අගමැතිතුමා ගුවන් විදුලිය මගින් එම කතාව පවත්වාගෙන යන විට ගුවන් විදුලි සේවයේ කාර්මික දුර්වලතාවක් හේතු කොටගෙන එතුමාගේ කතාව එක පාරටම නැවතුණා. එය අසා සිටි මාතර පළාතේ මහජනතාව හිතුවේ අගමැතිතුමාට ක්ලාන්තය සෑදෙන්නට ඇත කියයි. ඒ උදවිය දන්නවාය, ඒ ගැන කියන්න. එවැනි තත්ත්වයකුයි, අද පවතින්නේ. එම නිසා ගුවන් විදුලියෙහි කාර්මික අංශයේ දියුණුව පිණිස මීට වඩා සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා කටයුතු කරන්නට ඕනෑ බව මා කියා සිටිනවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පතන, 1967-68

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සෑම ගෙදරක්ම ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍රයක් තබා ගැනීමට කැමැත්ත දක්වනවා. එම නිසා ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර පහසු මිලට ලබා දීමට කටයුතු සලසන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ සඳහා වැඩ පිළිවෙළ යොදන්න ඕනෑ, ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාවෙහිද ආධාරය ඇතුව. අද රටේ සිටින වෙළෙන්දන් හිතු හිතු ගණන් වලට ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර විකුණන බව පෙනෙනවා. ගම්බද සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසා වුවත් කැමතියි ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍රයක් සිය නිවසෙහි තබා ගන්නට. එම නිසා ඒ ගැන විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු බව පෙනෙනවා.

රජයට ආදායමක් ලැබෙන මාර්ගයක් තමයි, ගුවන් විදුලිය. බලපත්‍ර නැතුව ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර පාවිච්චි කරනවාය කියනු රාවය ප්‍රචාර්ති පත්‍ර මාර්ගයෙනුත් ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව මාර්ගයෙනුත් අසන්නට ලැබෙනවා. ගුවන් විදුලි ඇමති වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරන්නේ අගමැතිතුමා යි. එතුමාට අයත් ගුවන් විදුලි අංශ යෙහි පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් වශයෙන් කට යුතු කරන්නේ පළාත් පාලන ඇමතිතුමා ගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමායි.

බලපත්‍ර නොමැතිව ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර පාවිච්චි කිරීම වළක්වාලීම සඳහා ගතහැකි එක් මාර්ගයක් තිබෙනවා. ගුවන් විදුලි බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමේ බලය පළාත් පාලන ආයතනවලට දෙන්නට බැරි ඇයි? මා පාලනය කරන ගම්සභා සීමාව තුළ ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර පාවිච්චි කරන ස්ථාන ගැන මට කියන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ වාගේම ඒ ඒ සීමාවන් තුළ ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර පාවිච්චි කරන්නන් ගැන ඒ ඒ පළාත් පාලන ආයතන දන්නවා. එසේ හෙයින් පළාත් පාලන ආයතන මාර්ගයෙන් පුළු වනි, ඒ ඒ තැන්වලට ගුවන් විදුලි බල පත්‍ර නිකුත් කරන්නට. මහ ආණ්ඩුවට ඒ මුදල් වුවමනා කරනවා නම් පළාත් පාලන ආයතන මාගීයෙන් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා ඇති. අද බොහෝ දෙනා බලපත්‍ර රහිතව ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර පාවිච්චි කරන බව තමුන්නාන්සේගේ ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාවෙන්ම කියන බව පෙනෙනවා. ක්‍රමානුකූලව වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් නොයොදන නිසා ගුවන් විදුලි බලපත්‍ර ලබා ගැනීමට තිබෙන අපහසුකම හේතුකොටගෙන ඇතැම් දෙනා ගුවන් විදුලි බලපත්‍ර ලබා ගැනීමට පැහැර දමා දැඩි ආරක්ෂාවක් ඇතුව ගුවන්

හැර තිබෙන බව පෙනෙනවා. වොක්සි කොමිෂන් වාර්තාවෙහි පවා සඳහන්ව තිබෙනවා, ගුවන් විදුලි බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමේ බලය පළාත් පාලන ආයතනවලට දෙන්නටය කියා. බලපත්‍ර නොමැතිව ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර පාවිච්චි කරන උදවියට දඬුවම් කරන අන්දම පිළිබඳව නිතර නිතර ප්‍රචාරය කරන හෙයින් එම තත්ත්වය මගහරවාලීම පිණිස මේ ක්‍රමය උපයෝගී කරගන්නා හැටියට මා කියා සිටිනවා.

ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගේ සින්දුව ගුවන් විදුලියෙන් නිතර නිතර ගායනය කරන බව පෙනෙනවා. එහෙත් සෑම පාඨ ශාලාවකටම ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍රයක් තිබෙනවාදැයි මා එතුමාගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගේ සින්දුව මා විවේචනය කරනවා නොවෙයි, මේ. “වචමු, වචමු” යනුවෙන් බොහොම හොඳට ඒ සින්දුව කියන බව පෙනෙනවා. ඒක නොවෙයි, ප්‍රශ්නය. මෙම සින්දුව අසා සිටින්නට සෑම පාඨශාලාවකටම ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍රයක් බැගින් තිබෙනවාද කියන එකයි ප්‍රශ්නය. එසේ නැති නිසා අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් හෝ ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව මගින් ලංකාවේ සෑම පාඨශාලාවකම ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍රයක් බැගින් සවි කිරීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළ සකස් කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. අධ්‍යාපන අංශය අතින්, සංස්කෘතික අංශය අතින් සහ වෙනත් නොයෙකුත් වැදගත් අංශවලින් මැති ඇමති වරුන් හා නිලධාරීන් විසින් පවත්වනු ලබන කතා බාල පරම්පරාවට අසා ගන්නට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ, පාඨශාලාවල ගුවන් විදුලි ඝන්ත්‍ර නොමැති නිසා. ගෙවලත් ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර අඩුයි. පාඨශාලා වලත් ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර අඩුයි. විහාර ස්ථානවලත් බොහොම අඩුවෙනුයි, තිබෙන්නේ. අපේ ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල තත්ත්වය එයයි.

පූ. හා. 11

ගුවන් විදුලි සේවය ජනප්‍රිය කිරීමේ අංශය ගැනයි, මා කියන්නේ. ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව වේවා, ගුවන් විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වේවා, එය රජයට තිබෙන ඉතා වැදගත් කේන්ද්‍රස්ථානයක් වෙනවා. කවර රජයක් මගින් රට පාලනය කරනු ලැබූ විටදී ආරක්ෂාවක් ඇතුව ගුවන්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා.]

විදුලි අංශය පාලනය කරනු ලබනවා. අපි එය නැතෙයි කියනවා නොවෙයි. එය ආදායම් එන මාර්ගයක් නිසාත් රජයේ කටයුතු ප්‍රචාරය කිරීමේ මාගීයක් නිසාත් ජනප්‍රිය වෙන්නට ඕනෑ. එම නිසා ලියාපදිංචි කරන ලද සෑම දේශපාලන පක්ෂයකම ප්‍රතිපත්ති මාලාවන් මහ මැතිවරණ කාලවලදී ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව මගින් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සලසා දෙන්නේ නම් හොඳයි. එවැනි සෑම දේශපාලන පක්ෂයකටම එක් දවසක් හෝ පැය ගණනක් හෝ ඒ සඳහා ඉඩ සලසා දෙන්නට හැකියි. දැන් සිටින ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමා එදා මේ රටේ අගමැතිව සිටියදී එම අවස්ථාව සලසා දුන් බව අපට මතකයි. එවැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් අනුගමනය කරන්නේ නම් එය සෑම දේශපාලන පක්ෂයකටම ඉතා ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වෙනවා. ඒ ඒ දේශපාලන පක්ෂවල ප්‍රතිපත්ති ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව මගින් ප්‍රචාරයට පත් කරනු ලැබීම සඳහා වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කළ හොත් හොඳයි. මෙම ආණ්ඩුව ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ ආරම්භ කළ හොත් මින් පසුව ඇති වන ආණ්ඩුවකටත් එය අනුගමනය කරන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. කුමන ආණ්ඩුවක් යටතේ වුව ද ඒ විධියේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් තිබීම සුදුසුයි. එසේ කළ හොත් නියම ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ස්වරූපයකින් ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව පවත්වාගෙන යන බවට මහජනයා තුළ හැඟීමක් ඇති වෙනවා. ඒ අංශය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඊට වඩා යමක් කියන්නේ නැහැ.

ප්‍රචාරිත්‍ර අංශය ගැනද වචනයක් කියන්නට කැමතියි. ප්‍රචාරිත්‍ර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් පළ කරනු ලබන “සේසත” නම් පත්‍රයෙහි නම වෙනස් කර දෙමළෙන් මුද්‍රණය කරන ලෙස කිලි නොවිවියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (කා. පො. ඉරත්තිනම් මයා.) ඉල්ලා සිටියා. නමක් එක විධියකටම හැම භාෂාවෙන්ම කියා වෙන්නේ. “වෙල්වතායගම්” යන නම සිංහලෙනුත්, දෙමළෙනුත් ඉංගිරිසි යෙනුත්. වෙන අනෙක් භාෂාවකින් උච්චාරණය වන්නේ එකම විධියකටයි. “පර්සි”, “ජයවර්ධන” යන නම් වණන් ඒ විධියමයි. “සේසත” කියන නමත් ඒ විධියමයි. ඒක වෙනස් කරන්නට ඕනෑ නැහැ.

පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව පවතිද්දී පළ කරන ලද “ශ්‍රී ලංකා” පුවත්පත සිති ඔතන්නට ගන්නා බව මා මෙම ආසනයේ සිටගෙන කීවා. අද “සේසත” පත්‍රයටත් මොන තත්ත්වයක් උදා වී තිබෙනවා දැයි මා දන්නේ නැහැ. කෙසේ වෙතත් ප්‍රචාරිත්‍ර අංශය භාරව වැඩ කරන මැදගොඩ මහතාට මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් හොඳ දැනුමක් තිබෙන නිසා මෙහි තත්ත්වය ඒ තරම් තරක් වෙනැයි සිතන්නට බැහැ. එවැනි නිලධාරියකු අතේ මෙම පත්‍රය තිබෙන නිසා එය “ශ්‍රී ලංකා” පත්‍රය මෙන් සිති ඔතන තත්ත්වයට නොවැටෙනු ඇතැයි සිතන අතර එයින් මහජනයාට නියම ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගත හැකි වනු පිණිස එම පත්‍රය පුළුවන් තරම් දුරට පාඨශාලා වලට සහ පළාත් පාලන ආයතනවලට යැවීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යොදන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක (අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය, ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති, ක්‍රම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ ප්‍රචාරිත්‍ර හා ගුවන් විදුලි ඇමති)

(කෙළරාච්චි ජේත්‍රනායක—පීරතම අමෙස්සරුම පාත්‍රකාථු, බෙහි බිචකාර අමෙස්සරුම ත්‍රිප්ප අමෙස්සරුම, පොලුගාරා තාර බිචකාර අමෙස්සරුම තඡවල්, ඉබ්බි පරප්පු අමෙස්සරුම)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake—Prime Minister, Minister of Defence & External Affairs, Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs and Minister of Information & Broadcasting)

I am beholden to hon. Members for the very useful suggestions they have made as regards improvement of broadcasting generally.

The hon. Member for Devinuwara, (Mr. de Mel), with his special experience over a period of time as Director-General, made a lengthy speech in which he brought out certain facts and made some suggestions for the improvement of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation. I would like to deal with some of the points he made.

Firstly, he criticized the board, and said that the board was thoroughly incompetent to carry out or discharge the responsibilities that have been

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

entrusted to it. I was listening carefully to see in what respect particular individuals in the board conformed to his description. He subsequently said that the chairman of the board was a very competent person. He said that Mr. Devar Surya Sena was a very competent and suitable person. He did not say anything about two other members, Mr. Hashim, an advocate, and Mr. Arthur Perera. He did not have anything to say about those two gentlemen. Then he singled out Mr. Dharmasiri Kuruppu. Therefore, owing to, in his opinion, the incompetence of one particular member, the board is incapable of discharging its responsibilities! And he mentioned the particular disqualification of this individual. He stated that he had crossed from the S. L. F. P. to the U. N. P. and probably that was the qualification he had for appointment as a member of the board.

Surely, two incidents can occur totally unrelated to each other, and one need not be the cause of the other. For instance, I will not say that when the hon. Member for Devinuwara crossed from the U. N. P. to the S. L. F. P. he was made Director-General of Broadcasting. I will not make such a statement. The two occurrences are independent of each other. He was not made Director-General of Broadcasting because he crossed from the U. N. P. to the S. L. F. P., nor was Mr. Dharmasiri Kuruppu made a member of the board because he was guilty of the reverse process. However, I do not agree, even if you admit that there is one member who, in his opinion, is incapable of discharging his functions, that the whole board consisting of a number of members is incapable, as a board, of effectively discharging its functions.

Then, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member spoke of his own experience. He said that he had to leave because he was independent. When I remember a certain incident, in fairness to him, I do not think he was independently acting when he did so. I thought he was being influenced. I think he will recall the cutting out

of my speech at the Mahiyangana function when he was the Director-General. I gave him the credit for not being independent at that time.

I well remember, it was a quite non-political annual function—the Mahiyangana function. Suddenly when I was about to speak it was stopped.

ද මැලේ මයා.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

May I make a personal explanation? When the Mahiyangana function took place the speech of the Hon. Prime Minister at the function—

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I was not the Prime Minister then.

ද මැලේ මයා.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

The speech of the then Leader of the Opposition at the function in his capacity as president of the society was broadcast over Radio Ceylon.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

No.

ද මැලේ මයා.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

We only refused permission to broadcast the public meeting which you had after the function. I stand by what I said, and I say it with a due sense of responsibility. We allowed the broadcast of the religious function.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

As a matter of fact, there was no such thing as a separate meeting. I take part every year in that function.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කුරක සභාව

[ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක]

The next one is due on September 17th. It is an annual function and I have never used that occasion for any political purposes. I challenge any hon. Member to go through my speeches made on those occasions, which have been reported. There is no separate function as such. The public meeting is a part of the function.

The Hon. Leader of the House is not here. He was also then the Leader of the House. He also attended the function.

I only referred to that incident in passing. I shall now turn to some of the more useful suggestions that the hon. Member made.

I think he said that the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation was supposed to be an independent corporation but it does not appear to be so. Am I correct? Well, he was not correct when he said there was no change whatsoever. You will see that we are not even asked here to pass their estimates.

දී මැලී මයා.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

It was only a change of name.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Not only a change in name. In the Budget Estimates you are not passing one red cent for the corporation. It is taken completely out.

ප්‍ර. සා. 11.15

The idea of establishing the corporation arose from certain difficulties, broadcasting experience and various essential things that had to be done for the improvement of the service owing to the normal departmental methods that were prevailing. It was difficult to attend to them as quickly as desired, and therefore a certain amount of that control had to be removed. Now that control has been removed.

But, of course, it was never intended in the Act that the Broadcasting Corporation should be a completely independent body. If that were so, you would not find that particular section, which I myself wanted inserted, giving the Minister in charge the right to issue general or special directions. Therefore, it is not absolutely independent. It has a certain measure of independence to enable it to function effectively, and at the same time it is under the control of a Minister who is answerable to this House.

If that were not so, what would be the situation? You will have the same futile situation in this House which you have as regards the Public Service Commission. A Minister will come here and say, "You may raise all these matters, but I cannot be held responsible or answerable."

The degree of independence of a corporation is a thing that we should consider very carefully. In other countries, too—even in England—in spite of their long experience of corporations, the dividing line between the degree of independence and answerability to the public and the legislature becomes sometimes difficult to define exactly. I am not now talking of the Broadcasting Corporation. Having seen the activities of another corporation, I am beginning to revise the opinions I held in regard to the degree of independence. I myself created that body when I was a Minister—the Gal Oya Development Board, now the River Valleys Development Board—and in the light of some of the things that seem to have happened, I am wondering whether the degree of independence given to it should not be changed.

So, please do not go away with the idea that the Broadcasting Corporation has become absolutely independent. It was never intended

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

to be so. There is legislative provision for control by the Minister responsible, and the Minister responsible is answerable to this House.

Then there were certain matters raised as regards transmission and reception in certain areas. We are going ahead with certain proposals to improve transmission. I believe some station at Senkadagala is already functioning, and with the progress made in that scheme I am sure reception will improve in a number of places.

The Member for Kilinochchi (Mr. Ratnam) said that it is only in the vicinity of Colombo that you receive broadcasts. I think he is making a mistake. If you use the medium wave, you can receive broadcasts only within a certain range. You cannot go beyond that range and expect reception on the medium wave. You must switch on to the short wave. On the medium range you can get up to thirty miles; beyond thirty miles you must tune in to the short wave, and then you get the short wave reception. I know it because I myself do it when I go out into the country. It is quite satisfactory. At Hambantota I found the reception quite good.

ද මැලේ මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. මෙල්)

(Mr. de Mel)

You have a very powerful set.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹු උද්ගිරි ජයරත්න)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I admit that it is a very powerful set. Most of the things I have are powerful. You cannot expect to get a satisfactory reception on the medium wave throughout Ceylon however good the transmitter may be; beyond a certain range you have to tune in to the short wave.

The hon. Member for Kilinochchi made a point about the naming of the "Sesatha" paper in Tamil. I might tell the hon. Member that by trying to raise some small language

problem he is not doing any good to anybody. I shall give an instance. He knows English and I too know English; he writes to me in Tamil. He is—[Interruption]. He may have written to me in English. I now reply to him in Sinhala.

He also made a point that no Tamil member had been appointed to the board. I regret the fact that there is no Tamil member. This matter was brought to my notice after the appointments were made.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

You appointed Renganathan.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹු උද්ගිරි ජයරත්න)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

No. The matter was brought to my notice after the appointments were made. Of course, he does not expect me to remove a member and appoint a Tamil member. When a vacancy does arise certainly I will bear this in mind.

Then the hon. Member made a suggestion that we should sell our broadcast time to India or something to that effect.

ද මැලේ මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. මෙල්)

(Mr. de Mel)

We can improve our sales by advertising in India. We get about a million rupees now. We can easily improve on it if you appoint more advertising agents all over India without giving the monopoly to one agent in Bombay.

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(කෙළරඹු උද්ගිරි ජයරත්න)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Certainly we will look into the matter and see what can be done. If we can sell more time to India we might be able to adjust our very

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී බඩ්ලි සේනානායක]

adverse trade terms at the present moment; we might also be able to get some money to send across some of the stateless persons.

The hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) raised the question of salaries. I do not think there is really any legal disability about this change. Now, Section 20 of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation Act has to be construed as meaning the abolition of posts in the Department of Broadcasting with the abolition of the department. That has been done before, for example, in the case of the Tourist Bureau when the Tourist Board was created. There is provision in the Pensions Minute for the abolition of posts. There is nothing in it that is contrary to the Constitution. Section 7 of the Pensions Minute provides for the abolition of posts. So, under that section, we presume, with the creation of a corporation there has been an abolition of posts, and there is nothing unconstitutional or illegal that arises.

As regards the salary scales, the corporation has gone into the whole matter with the Treasury. I have directed the Treasury to go into the salary scales and I think they will be discussed with me in the very near future.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

What about those who are on a pensionable basis?

ශ්‍රී බඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I believe those officers who are taken on are allowed to add five years to their period of service, but in the case of those who retire ten years are added. I think these are very satisfactory conditions that those people enjoy.

Then, as regards television, there was a proposal, of which hon. Members are quite aware. The Federal Republic of Germany was prepared to give us assistance to set up television. We are considering the matter. However, it was thought desirable that we should first improve our broadcasting service as there was room for improvement. But we are also considering a less grandiose scheme to see whether we can use television for educational purposes in a much more modified form. We have not come to any final decision on the matter. I personally feel that instead of having the normal television, which will not be possible in the present circumstances, the modified form would be of immense use particularly when the Hon. Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs is experiencing a shortage of teachers of a particular type. We can use our best teachers and get them to teach in a number of schools. I believe some modified form of television can achieve our purpose. We are considering how we can do that.

As regards advertising, it is true that the present Permanent Secretary was employed in the firm of J. Walter Thompson, advertising agents, but he has no connection whatsoever with it now. Naturally, he had to sever all connections with that firm on assuming the post of Permanent Secretary. I do feel that the fact of his earlier association with the firm should not and will not influence him in his actions or in his capacity as Permanent Secretary.

I think those are all the points that were raised. I am beholden to hon. Members for the various suggestions they have made and I shall see what can be done to improve the service. Certainly we shall pursue those suggestions and see what could be done to improve the service. But I am glad that this time at least hon. Members have not made the allegation that we have used the radio for political purposes.

பிசுரீசன கெடுபிசன் பதன, 1967-68

பலாபதி

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

Is the hon. Leader of the Opposition pressing her Amendment?

பிரிமாவோ டி. பி. பந்தரநாயகி மீச.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பந்தாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike)

No.

“26 வன ஐரீபயேதி 1 வன ஸமீதனய ஸடகா
ரூ. 4,755 க ஓடல ரூ லேனதய ஓ ஐதலன் கல
ஓதய” ஓத ப்ரஸ்தய விதஸத லேதன், ஸதாஸமீதன
வீச.

26 வன ஐரீபயேதி 1 வன ஸமீதனய ரூ லேன
யேதி ஓதாஸதன் ஓதய ஓத திதீய ஓத ஓத திதீய
கரத லே.

“26 ஓத தலேப்பு, 1 ஓத வாக்ரூப்பணம்
ரூ. 4,755 ஓட்டவணையிற் ஓேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
விதா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

26 ஓத தலேப்பு, 1 ஓத வாக்ரூப்பணம் ஓட்ட
வணையில் ஓணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 4,755
for Head 26, Vote No. 1, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 26, Vote 1, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

27 வன ஐரீபய.—ப்ரபாத்நி லேபாதீ
தேதீதூ

1 வன ஸமீதனய.—காரீய ஓதீல ப்ரேதீலக
பதீதீ ஓத ஓதீதன் லேதன, ரூ. 9,20,726

27 ஓத தலேப்பு.—தகவல் திணைக்களம்

வாக்ரூப்பணம், ஓல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஓதரூக்
கூரிய வேதனமும் பிற பதிகளும், ரூ. 9,20,726

HEAD 27.—DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 920,726

“27 வன ஐரீபயேதி 1 வன ஸமீதனய ஸடகா
ரூ. 9,20,726 க ஓடல ரூ லேனதய ஓ ஐதலன் கல
ஓதய” ஓத ப்ரஸ்தய விதஸத லேதன், ஸதாஸமீதன
வீச.

27 வன ஐரீபயேதி 1 வன ஸமீதனய ரூ லேன
யேதி ஓதாஸதன் ஓதய ஓத திதீய ஓத ஓத திதீய
கரத லே.

“27 ஓத தலேப்பு, 1 ஓத வாக்ரூப்பணம், ரூ.
9,20,726 ஓட்டவணையிற் ஓேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
விதா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

—காரத ஸதாவி

27 ஓத தலேப்பு, 1 ஓத வாக்ரூப்பணம் ஓட்ட
வணையில் ஓணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 920,726
for Head 27, Vote No. 1, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 27, Vote 1, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

2 வன ஸமீதனய.—பாடன ஓதீதூ—புதரூதீதன
வீசடல, ரூ. 6,19,550

வாக்ரூப்பணம் ஓல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் ஓலவுகள்—
மீண்டுவரும் ஓலவு, ரூபா 6,19,550

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 619,550

“27 வன ஐரீபயேதி 2 வன ஸமீதனய ஸடகா
ரூ. 6,19,550 க ஓடல ரூ லேனதய ஓ ஐதலன் கல
ஓதய” ஓத ப்ரஸ்தய விதஸத லேதன், ஸதாஸமீதன
வீச.

27 வன ஐரீபயேதி 2 வன ஸமீதனய ரூ லேன
யேதி ஓதாஸதன் ஓதய ஓத திதீய ஓத ஓத திதீய
கரத லே.

“27 ஓத தலேப்பு, 2 ஓத வாக்ரூப்பணம் ரூபா
6,19,550 ஓட்டவணையிற் ஓேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
விதா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

27 ஓத தலேப்பு, 2 ஓத வாக்ரூப்பணம் ஓட்டவணை
யில் ஓணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 619,550
for Head 27, Vote No. 2, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 27, Vote 2, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

3 வன ஸமீதனய.—பாடன ஓதீதூ—ஓலதன வீசடல,
ரூ. 12,96,000

வாக்ரூப்பணம் ஓல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் ஓலவுகள்—
ஓக்கப்பொருட் ஓலவு ரூபா. 12,96,000.

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 1,296,000

“27 வன ஐரீபயேதி 3 வன ஸமீதனய ஸடகா
ரூ. 12,96,000 க ஓடல ரூ லேனதய ஓ ஐதலன் கல
ஓதய” ஓத ப்ரஸ்தய விதஸத லேதன், ஸதாஸமீதன
வீச.

27 வன ஐரீபயேதி 3 வன ஸமீதனய ரூ லேன
யேதி ஓதாஸதன் ஓதய ஓத திதீய ஓத ஓத திதீய
கரத லே.

“27 ஓத தலேப்பு, 3 ஓத வாக்ரூப்பணம் ரூபா
12,96,000 ஓட்டவணையிற் ஓேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
விதா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

27 ஓத தலேப்பு, 3 ஓத வாக்ரூப்பணம் ஓட்ட
வணையில் ஓணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 1,296,000 for Head 27, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 27, Vote 3, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

28 වන ශීර්ෂය.—රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යවරයා

1 වන සම්මතය.—කාර්ය මණ්ඩල පොද්ගලික පඩිනඩි සහ අනිකුත් දීමනා, රු. 3,44,067

1 වන උප ශීර්ෂය.—සේවක සංඛ්‍යා සහ වැටුප්, රු. 2,13,485

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்

வாக்குப்பணம், இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய வேதனமும் பிறப்புகளும், ரூபா 3,44,067

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளங்களும், ரூபா 2,13,485

HEAD 28.—MINISTER OF STATE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 344,067

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and salaries, Rs. 213,485

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I move,

"That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of Sub-head 1."

Mr. Chairman, the Minister of State is responsible today for the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, tourism and hotels, and imports and exports. He also has in his care wild life and the zoo.

பி. ஊ. 11.30

To begin with the C. W. E., the first cause for complaint is the removal of the rights enjoyed by its employees.

In the first place, there was an agreement between a trade union and the board that 25 per cent of the net profits would be divided equally among the employees. Is that agreement that was entered into between the Ceylon Federation of Labour and the C. W. E. Board in 1957 still in force? It is an agreement that is ten years old.

—කාරක සභාව

There have been representations made in regard to the investment of the profits of the C. W. E. in the proposed joint stock companies. I do not think that the employees are objecting to the investment of profits per se. But what they say is that if there is an agreement which entitles them to a certain portion of the profits, then leave that out of what you invest. That is the request that has been made and I do not know what the board's attitude to that matter is.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am not aware of that agreement.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I shall get a copy of it and send it to you.

The next matter is the withdrawal of the political rights of the C. W. E. employees. A Question was asked by the hon. Member for Matara (Mr. Tudawe) to which some replies were given. But quite apart from the replies given by the Hon. Minister, I want to raise it as a matter of principle, that it is unfair for the Government unilaterally to take away the rights of any section of its employees in that manner.

In the first place, it is possible to question the legality of the decision of the C. W. E. Board whether it was taken in pursuance of a Cabinet decision or not. The position becomes a little more anomalous when you find that the board is now preparing to start joint stock companies. Already one is projected—the Lanka Salu Sala. The Salu Sala is supposed to have 51 per cent of the shares given over to the C. W. E. and 49 per cent to the private sector. If you have a joint stock company of that kind, to that extent the employees of that joint stock company are still further removed from the ambit of the Public Service than the employees of the C. W. E. as they are today.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

I should like to ask the Hon. Minister, supposing a firm operating in this country—I mention nothing derogatory against the firm; I am only taking it as an example—supposing a firm like Ceylon Theatres Limited suddenly took the decision, “Our employees cannot have political rights”, would that not be a serious infringement of the right of the individual in this country? As part and parcel of the terms and conditions of service of employees, is it possible for any employer to remove somebody’s political rights and say, “You shall not have these rights in future”? It has nothing to do with the terms and conditions of service. That is the point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

The C. W. E. is not the State. The C.W.E. is a State-sponsored corporation. It is not the Government of Ceylon. It has been understood and accepted that public servants do not have political rights and in respect of the Public Service the Government has made several pronouncements that political rights will be given to public servants. But in that very context of stating that political rights will be given to public servants, here is the Hon. Minister in pursuance of a Cabinet decision apparently carrying through a unilateral action of his own withdrawing the political rights of a section of the employees of the C. W. E., a State-sponsored corporation.

One of the unions of employees of the C.W.E., the branch of the Ceylon Mercantile Union, wrote to the board and asked for a conference regarding this matter. The reply sent on the 20th of July 1967 reads as follows:

“The Hony Secretary,
Ceylon Mercantile Union,
C. W. E. Branch.

With reference to your letter dated 18.7.67 on the above subject, I have to inform you that as already stated in Circular No. 21/AB/67 of 21.5.67 the decision of the Board was taken consequent to a decision of the Cabinet.

The penultimate paragraph of the same Circular indicates that the Board would be prepared to review the position once a decision is made by Government regarding political rights of public servants. It is therefore felt that no useful purpose would be served by convening a conference at this stage.”

This particular reply that has been sent to the trade union indicates that the decision was taken by the Cabinet. But whether the decision was taken by the Cabinet or not, it is implemented as a decision of the Board of the C. W. E. and to that extent it is possible to question the right of the Board of the C. W. E., the Managing Director of the C. W. E., to take such a decision and implement it in regard to its employees’ political rights. As I said, when you form joint stock companies, these employees become to that extent employees of the investors in those joint stock companies. You are giving 49 per cent of the shares to the private sector. To that extent, these employees become employees of those investors. They are the employers. You are then removing the political rights of your employees who will be coming under private control. In so far as shareholders have a say in the management of the affairs of the C. W. E., of your joint stock company, you are removing the political rights of the employees of that company. I say that the entire legality of this matter is highly questionable. It is also possible, whatever the law might state, to state that it is unfair by these people to rob them of their rights in this way. That is the principal question regarding the C. W. E. and the joint stock companies that will be formed. What is the future of the employees? We had the same question with regard to the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation and the Fisheries Corporation.

The new Act under which the Minister took the power to set up joint stock companies stated nothing in regard to the future of the employees, such employees as you may transfer out of the C. W. E. to the service of

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—කාරක සභාව

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

the joint stock companies. Surely, the same position would arise. As long as you continue the C. W. E.—you are not abolishing it—any transfer of employees should be by consent, and if you want new personnel for the joint stock companies, recruit them. The question as to whether your circular in regard to political rights affects those joint stock companies, should also—

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(තිரு. ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ—කෙසේද
තොමුව, සුදුසුකම් අනුමැතියෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුව
මගින් කාර්යයක්)

(Mr. D. Shelton Jayasinghe—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries)

They become private concerns.

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(තිரு. බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

It is not stated; it is nowhere stated.

ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

They will be private joint stock companies.

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(තිரு. බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I hope that position will be clarified.

ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The employees will get all the political freedom they want.

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(තිரு. බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Let that position be clarified. These are the matters in regard to which we would like the Hon. Minister to clarify the position.

I wish to congratulate the Hon. Minister on the fact that the C.W.E., particularly the accounting section, has taken considerable strides forward from the point of view of liquidating arrears in regard to accounts where the position appears to be improving. While that is so, I have also got a quarrel in regard to one matter, principally with the Hon. Minister of State, and that is the practice that he has developed of handing over functions, which have been the functions of State through State-sponsored corporations, to the private sector, of bringing in the private sector in this big way.

He is doing that in the C. W. E.; he is proposing to do that with the Government Press where they want to start a printing corporation. This is a new practice which we certainly condemn. I know the Hon. Minister of Education has been pilloried over the past 2½ years by those who had the publication of school books in their hands, those who had a gold mine which they lost when the decision was taken by the Coalition Government to produce textbooks. The Minister of Education has been pilloried for not giving in to their demand to restore the profits that were earned by those various establishments. The Government is trying to find a solution apparently through setting up a corporation in which the Government will participate and will allow those old sharks also to participate. That appears to be the solution that has been arrived at by the Minister of State. I say that if such a step is to be taken, to judge by the experience in regard to the Electrical Department and the C. W. E., it is very necessary to look after the interests of the present employees, government employees, whom you may seek to transfer to the corporation. I know we have not yet had the necessary law before this House for the purpose of setting it up, but I am aware of the fact that the machinery for the setting up of the corporation is already there in

the premises of the Government Press. There are stacks and stacks of crates marked and set apart apparently for the use of the corporation that is to come into existence.

I have the greatest respect for the Government Printer as a person who knows his business. In fact I owe him personally a small measure of thanks for getting out a report, in which I was particularly interested, within the stipulated time or perhaps even earlier. While I do that I must also complain that, while efficiency appears to be his watch-word, if proper utilization of the present resources of the Government Press is made, I do not see any reason for embarking upon this venture of setting up a corporation. I do not think it is necessary at all.

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The present capacity of the Government Press with the new machines that have been ordered, with all the new machinery that you have, the new methods that have been introduced and the efficiency-controls introduced by the present Government Printer himself, appears to place the Government Press in a position where it is capable of attending to the increased demands made upon it, working in the three languages, without the necessity of embarking upon this corporation, unless it is part of the policy of this Government to offer some palliative to those who lost the gold mine from which they earned some unconscionable profits by the printing of school-books.

The Hon. Minister of State is also the Minister for tourism. I know that he expects to earn foreign exchange in a manner that would help solve the acute problem of foreign exchange that the Government faces. It was reported that the Hon. Prime Minister had stated that tourism could bring the foreign exchange that tea had lost. I do not know what the position is in regard to those plans that

are being entertained by the Minister, the Tourist Board, and the Hotels Corporation.

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he has examined the question whether there is any serious situation developing out of over-investment in this sector. You have the Hilton Hotel coming up, you have the Intercontinental Hotel coming up with so many rooms, you have so many private companies; Pan-American and all those airlines are thinking of putting up hotels. You have rest-houses in which the private sector has been asked to invest. I would ask the Hon. Minister when he expects a reasonable return from these investments that are made. Whether the resources are privately owned or owned by the State, they are part of the national resources being invested allegedly in development. We, therefore, have a right to ask, what is the return? When do you expect an adequate or proper return on this either in local rupees or in foreign exchange?

It appears to me that at the present rate of investment there is heavy over-capitalization or heavy over-investment in this field.

That brings me on to another side of the matter—the whole question of the travel agencies that are coming up. I do not have the slightest doubt that there are a certain number of reputable firms in this business. I do not want to say anything that would be a libel on more respectable persons handling these matters. But there are a number of shady establishments that have come up in the guise of tourist agencies which do nothing more than engage in the oldest profession in the world under very respectable labels. Now, Sir, I am not for a moment taking any kind of puritanical stand in regard to other people's aberrations. But I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether it was in fact part of his intention, when he thought of promoting tourism, to promote this kind of traffic that is taking place, which

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Yugoslavia ?

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(තිரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I will come to Yugoslavia presently. I am not for a moment discounting the fact that valuable foreign exchange can be earned out of this. The Hon. Minister was good enough to mention Yugoslavia. Certainly the entire Adriatic with its innumerable islands, with its beautiful coast round which Aeneas skirted on his way after the fall of Troy to the setting up of Rome—that beautiful coast has now been exploited for the purpose of earning foreign exchange for the State of Yugoslavia. All those islands have been beautifully planned out for the tourists, but the kind of tourists to whom Yugoslavia caters today are not the tourists for whom you are planning with these major hotels; they are persons who come on charter flights from close by Europe, particularly from Germany—large numbers come from the two Germanys—and now on the basis of charter flights during the winter they expect to get tourists from England and France too. The distance is so short and the economic conditions are so different that the ordinary middle-class resident, the middle-class person in England or in France, can have a holiday on the Adriatic and come back; and the entire tourist business, apart from Zagreb which the Hon. Minister mentioned, is confined principally to the Adriatic coast.

There are not visible in Yugoslavia, as a result of the encouragement of tourism and the earnings from tourism, the debasement of any of the traditions or the culture of the six republics. No such thing has happened. It has been possible to contain the tourist effort within those limits. Occasionally aberrations do occur; for instance, I was informed at Dubrovnik that there was a waiter in a hotel who was called upon to pay maintenance in five countries but since the quantum that could be deducted from his salary under the labour laws of Yugoslavia

was only a certain percentage of the income, the State had to pay maintenance to those children in five countries. I myself went to this hotel to look at this international expert, and I thought of the problem that causes you to wonder more than once—one can never know what a woman sees in a man; the ways of women are unpredictable! Aberrations like that do occur even in the best places. Despite that it has been possible for that country to contain their tourism in a manner which does not corrupt, which does not lead to racketeering, but which conserves the foreign exchange in the proper hands and brings profits without causing these disabilities.

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(திரு. ஷெல்தன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Why are you anticipating the opposite here?

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am judging by what has happened in Bangkok, Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Puerto Rico, and that is the pattern that has been set here.

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Even on the continent of Africa, even in relation to wild life, that is what has happened. If you will permit me I shall quote a few observations made by a very shrewd observer:

“Since the second world war, Africa has been subjected to an incredible invasion of tourists. The aeroplane lines are drawing their nets closer and closer round the continent, and more and more of the

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

roads are being made passable for cars even during the rains....the two big safari firms, Ker and Downey and Safari-land, vie with each other in providing the most extraordinary facilities. You can say that, taken by and large, their clients fall into four categories.

Type A is the 'Murderer' or 'Sporting Butcher'. He is a man with an impressive equipment of rifles; he enjoys slaughter and purchases the most expensive game licence, which entitles him to four lions, two elephants, two rhinoceros and an immense number of giraffes, buck, gazelles and other innocent creatures. He feels 'red blood flowing in his veins', when he has himself photographed with one foot on a lion or perched on an assassinated elephant. He does not live as dangerously as it may appear, for he has his life insured by a constant bodyguard of white hunters and gun-bearers, who intervene if the situation becomes critical, and who go after the wounded creatures which have hidden in the bush. Nothing happens to him.

At times, this type of he-man can be seized by a sort of Tarzan complex. He then runs round in little leopard-skin pants, climbs lianas, bathes in water where there are crocodiles and insists on sleeping in a tree. It was for the quieter specimens of this type that the so-called Treetops Hotel was built outside Nyeri, which included a bar among the conveniences afforded by a great fig tree.

Type B is that of the 'Savannah Snob'. He goes on safari for the same reason that he has polo ponies which he cannot ride, and a sea-going yacht which he cannot sail. He may be an American playboy who requires to bolster up his self-esteem and his manly prestige, or an English lord who has taken to gin and big game in order to forget his last divorce. At times, the 'snob' can be a sporting woman at her climacteric who has read too much Hemingway and pins her faith on a 'white hunter' always taking a double camp-bed on his expeditions to enable him to accommodate an extra fee....

Type C is the 'Horn King'. He is the fanatical specialist who has got it into his head that he is going to shoot a record specimen of the bongo or track down some rare kind of buck.

And finally, there is Type D, the appreciative and enthusiastic sportsman whose greatest joy is not to kill, swank or collect, but to watch. He is the one who goes on camera safari, and he considers his Leica just as valuable as his double-barrelled express rifle. The safari companies have specialized in supplying him with fine game motifs. For a relatively small fee, he can have a rhinocero placed on the savannah in the exact middle of Kilimanjaro's soaring ice cupola. he can be

piloted to a convenient distance from the camera-blaze family of lions at Serengeti, and at Amboseli he can even photograph hippopotami from below, by getting into a little hide with glass walls, which was specially built for the purpose by no less a person than Walt Disney".

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Now, Sir, even after Jomo Kenyatta and the Mau Mau succeeded in driving the British even partially out of Kenya, these abominations have continued. On the contrary, far from abolishing them or controlling them, the very need for foreign exchange has made Kenya develop these on the same lines.

There is something that goes against the grain when you think of the shabby mass production of that which is produced to be essentially arts and crafts of a nation for the purpose of providing the tourists with souvenirs.

Imagine the Kandyan arts and crafts coming down to the level of what has happened for instance, say, in Mexico, where the glories of the plumed serpent or the relics that have been left behind by the Maya and the Aztec civilizations, are exhibited in the shops of Mexico City in the form of little souvenirs mass-produced for the purpose of earning foreign exchange. That is the kind of debasement of our tradition and culture which I fear.

How can you contain your tourism in such a manner as to prevent that happening? That, Sir, is a problem. I hope the Hon. Minister has addressed his mind to that problem.

That is why I mentioned Yugoslavia—which was able to contain that problem in an appropriate way—side by side with what is happening in Bangkok, in Puerto Rico, in Hong Kong, and in Taiwan. I mentioned it because it is a serious thing.

Sir, as I said earlier, we are not quarrelling on the question of earning foreign exchange through tourism. Previous governments also wanted to do that. We are not quarelling on that matter. We are only questioning the *modus operandi*, the way you are

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setting about it. What is likely to be the result of the present trends of development appears frightening.

I am not saying that the Hon. Minister has any of these bad intentions. I am not for a moment saying that he is doing this in order that Colombo might become a second Bangkok. Far be it from me to say that. I am only stating that what is being done today and the manner in which it is being done can produce those results, unless steps are taken to arrest that trend in time.

Once before I questioned the Hon. Minister about the proposal to start *son-et-lumiere* in Ceylon. That is what is being done with the pyramids in Cairo, with the Great Cathedral in Notre Dame, with the Red Fort in Delhi. When I questioned the Hon. Minister on a previous occasion he said that he would not lend the Ruwanwelisaya to such treatment. He said that he would never permit that. I know that the project has now been abandoned. It has been abandoned because the matter has been examined and found to be not economically feasible.

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(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Is it all right with Sigiriya?

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(තිரு. බෙර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We should have no objection, but I think it has been found that the project is not economically a viable one.

I do not want to take up any more time in regard to this matter. These are some of the aspects of the various subjects that come within the scope of this Ministry which I thought I should mention. I trust I have made certain constructive suggestions in

regard to the future of the employees both in the C. W. E. and the Government Press and in regard to tourism and the dangers involved in the present trends which we can see, and I plead with the Hon. Minister to take steps in time to arrest a development which can be dangerous.

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(තිரு. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I wish to raise one or two matters which are not of great significance but which the Budget Debate sometimes affords a convenient opportunity of raising.

The first matter which I wish to raise pertains to the staff of the C. W. E. textile depot at Narahenpita. There are altogether about 25 to 30 employees drawn from different places, from different C. W. E. branches and depots. They were recruited at different times, some of them as long ago as 1949, at the time of the inception of the C. W. E.

With the inauguration of the Minister's new Salu Sala these employees have been sent letters informing them that the new organization proposes to take them over as their employees on the same terms and conditions of service that they were enjoying previously and that a letter of appointment would be issued for that purpose. It is very considerate of the Minister, I must say, to see that they are taken on on the same terms and conditions of service and to ensure that the new organization will employ these people, many of whom have long periods of service under the C. W. E.

Now the point I wish to make is this. These employees, although they were told by letter that they are going to be employed on the same terms and conditions, find that that is not strictly correct. What has happened is that they are going to be

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paid the same salaries that they were being paid under the C.W.E. but no account is ever going to be taken of the differences in periods of service of the individual employees. And what the employees are asking—it is a very simple matter—is that in the letter of appointment given to them under the Salu Sala, each of them should have endorsed on it a record of his period of service. That is all. That seems a very fair request and the objective of that is merely to ensure that when it comes to computation of gratuity and anything like that at the end of their service, they would then be entitled to count on this. Otherwise, what will happen when the documents are all destroyed? Salu Sala may come into existence; it may last one does not know how long. Whatever happens the original documents pertaining to the textile department of the C.W.E. will vanish into the limbo of forgotten things, and when that happens these employees are going to be in a difficulty.

I believe the trade union did make a request to see the Hon. Minister to discuss this proposal. I think all of them said that they will be quite content if in the letter of appointment given to them an endorsement is made of the terms of service of each of them. They themselves said, if by any chance it is not possible to grant their request—I do not see any reason why it is not possible to grant it—

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(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will do that.

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(තිරු. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Thank you.

time of the take-over. There were lots of other people who were recruited in different places. And what they said was: "Why not leave it as an optional matter for those who like to join the Salu Sala"? If that is not convenient administratively and you want to take over the whole of the Narahenpita textile depot it does not matter so long as they are guaranteed that the length of service is going to be taken into account. That is a very simple matter and I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for giving us an assurance here that he proposes to act on it.

The second matter I wish to raise pertains to the C.W.E. and tyres. I do want the Hon. Minister to look into this matter a little carefully. I appreciate that you are committed to a theory of private enterprise though I must say I hold somewhat different views. I am not going to debate the rights and wrongs of that. It is my private opinion—and I think it is the view of many of us on this side of this House—that the private sector we all talk about is really not a private sector at all. I say that for this reason. All the people who under cover of private enterprise are making money in this country are people who are able to do so by virtue of some preference created in one form or another. Unlike people in certain Western countries which too talk of private enterprise and with some degree of justification, who can say by virtue of their hard work, their efforts, their enterprise, in a real sense that they have been able to create wealth, you will find in Ceylon categories of people who masquerade under the label of private sector who are not really entrepreneurs or people who by virtue of any hard work or effort or contribution to the State or nation have really and truly built up their reserves or their wealth. It is really a situation of some special licence or preference or privilege conferred by the State becoming the instrument of making money. In other words, if that is the situation, then one begins

They themselves made the alternative suggestion. Perhaps it is an accident that these people were working in the textile section at the

விசேஷ கௌரவப் பதவி, 1967-68

—கூடுதல் பதவி

to wonder whether there is very much justification for this private sector argument at all. But that is a theoretical thing and I am not at the moment seeking to convert you.

செல்டன் ஜயசிங்க மஹா.

(திரு. செல்வந் ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

So long as you have controls, that happens.

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மஹா.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I find the hon. Parliamentary Secretary very wisely saying that so long as you have controls that happens. Maybe. Then let us at least be realistic and recognize that the creation of this wealth is not in consequence of any special brilliance or capacity or competence on the part of these private sector individuals but, as the hon. Parliamentary Secretary rightly points out, the result of preferential treatment accorded as a result of a system of controls.

ஏ. 12.15

Now what are we having as far as tyres are concerned? We have various brand names, which we, automobile users, have all got used to, names which have become famous through advertising all the world over. Each of these brands of tyres has its own importer, its own particular importing house, and if the Hon. Minister examines the facts he will find that the margin between the c.i.f. prices and the selling prices, even wholesale, is far too wide.

செல்டன் ஜயசிங்க மஹா.

(திரு. செல்வந் ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Far, far too wide.

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மஹா.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I am glad to see the hon. Parliamentary Secretary agreeing with me. These matters have been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister and

of his predecessor—I refer to the “peerisi kuttama”—at the time when they were in charge of the C.W.E.

பிரமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க மஹா.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Even the “peerisiya” is not here!

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க மஹா.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

There are particular companies which are very serious defaulters in this matter, who are ultimately exploiting the people of this country. Every time the cost of transport goes up and the Government is called upon to meet the ever mounting charges in regard to the cost of living, please bear in mind that one reason for this is the absence of a c.i.f. ceiling in regard to the import of tyres and price controls to ensure that there is no racketeering by these people who enjoy special privileges, not by virtue of being a very brilliant private sector making a great contribution to the nation, but merely by enjoying certain preferential treatment accorded to it by Government under a system of licences.

Now, this is an extremely important matter. If you examine the volume, if you examine the circumstances, you will find that there is no reason at all why the C.W.E. is not able to import tyres at very much lower prices. I know, at the time when we were in charge—I refer to my Colleague, the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne), and myself—we imported certain varieties under bilateral trade agreements, any many people thought that the quality of those tyres was not perhaps as good as those imported from other markets. It was argued that the mixture of synthetic and natural rubber in the Chinese tyre was not perfect. I refer to the “Double Coin.” That criticism came mostly from the C.T.B. That was what certain persons in the C.T.B. did report, but I am sorry to say that I have grave

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—කාරක සභාව

[ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

doubts as to the correctness of those reports, having regard to the fact that some of the persons in the C.T.B. had a personal interest in so reporting, and had an interest in some of the contracts by which the C.T.B. had alternative sources for their tyre supplies.

But let us assume for purposes of argument that a new tyre on the market from China is not as good, even though manufactured with Ceylon rubber under the rubber-rice pact, as, shall we say, a competitive tyre. May I ask this: Why cannot the C.W.E. become the importer of the well-known, well recognized brands of tyre, if you can get it at a lower price than the importer who is definitely skinning the public here? That is my point. I am not asking that you become the agent for a dud tyre. Select your own brand. Take Michelin if you want; take Firestone; take Good Year. Continental, Pirelli. or any of the makes you like. You can get them all, practically all of them. I particularly refer to Michelin as one make readily and easily available at far lower prices than those at which the agents are bringing them here. And the agents have another lovely system. They have a knack of always telling you: "Well, we imported the tyres; we distribute them on various systems. We have handed them to our sub-dealers, and the sub-dealers are the ones who are hiding the tyres, not we." But in practice, especially when we know that we are dealing in a commodity which has its ups and downs, you find yourself in situations where the Government has got to adopt Heath Robinsonian techniques to try to ration tyres—and not only to ration tyres but even to ration the valves for tubeless tyres. You know the price of a valve in ordinary terms. You can get them, as a matter of fact, at Tuckers Autodrome for a rupee and even that is a relatively high price, leaving a very reasonable margin of profit, but outside Tuckers

you find one available at Rs. 4. What is the reason for this? The preferences created by the Ministry of State through import controls are working to the advantage of a few persons.

My submission to the Hon. Minister is this. If this is a matter of national interest we are quite prepared to give him facts and figures, to have a talk with him and demonstrate how this can be done. But he must be willing at least to do this. If he finds that people enjoying special preferences from the State are not performing their obligations, he must be willing to cancel those preferences and take over that part of the trade in the national interest.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Certainly.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I am prepared to have a discussion with you, give you all the facts and place material before you, show you where supplies are available the c.i.f. price at which you can get them, if you can get them, and so on. I appeal to you, at least make sure that we are not cheated out of the limited foreign exchange available to us.

Now, this is equally true in regard to other things. Take the other items of common consumer demand, for example, milk foods. We are having a lot of trouble about milk foods periodically which the Hon. Minister of Finance calls "periodic scarcity". This is an euphemism of the first order. If you require milk foods in regular supplies you will appreciate what I mean.

When we handed over the Government to them there was a lot of excitement that the Milk Board had over-ordered and imported stocks for six months, that the milk powder stocks were going bad, that it had to

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රැස්විමි ඊට අනුකූලව තාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදීත් පස්වරු 2 ට නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி.ப. 2 மணிவரை இடை
நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 p.m.
and then resumed.

ஃபி. ஃபி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க உடைய.
 (திரு. எம். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
 (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I rise to a point of Order, Sir.
There is no Quorum in the House.

මත්ත්ව මණ්ඩලය ගණන් කොට ගණපුරණයක් නොවිබයෙන්, ඔෙදුම් සිනු ගබ්ද කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

පසුව ගණපුරණයක් කළයෙත්—

சுபை எண்ணப்பட்டு நிறைவேண் இல்லாததால் பிரிவு மணி அடிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

பின்னர் நிறைவுடன் காணப்பட்டதும்—

House counted, and a Quorum not being present, the Division Bells were ordered to be rung.

Later, a Quorum being present—

பி.சி. ஃப். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயகன் இலா.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I was raising some matters pertaining to the Ministry of State, particularly in regard to the affairs of the C. W. E., at the time the House adjourned for lunch, and it seems to me that by the grace of the full stomachs in the U. N. P., I am able to continue again with a Quorum at long last.

Sir, there are one or two other questions that I want to raise with the Hon. Minister of State. Now that we have got involved in a discussion, I should like to go a little further. I paid him a compliment when I said that in this Government the Minister of State stands like the Inimitable Jeeves amongst a whole host of Bertie Woosters. The Hon. Minister is quite capable of finding solutions to most problems. Sometimes, however, he prefers to remain perfectly

silent until the great brain is pressed into service. In these circumstances, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to please exert himself on behalf of his Colleagues and to solve these problems, if they cannot solve them. We have our cost of living problem, which is something he is capable of solving, though not with the magic wand of tourism but with other things.

May I now straightway get on to the subject of import controls? The Hon. Minister is in some respects like Hamlet without the prince when he is called upon to deal with the subject of import control without the Department of Commerce. It does seem a little difficult to understand how he is going to perform the functions, though we know he is trying very hard. I think it is a relatively simple matter. Although everyone can withstand reshuffles, no one can withstand the Minister when it comes to reshuffles, particularly the *peerisi koottama*. So is it such a difficult thing to take away the other half of the *peerisi koottama* also and take over the Department of Commerce and make yourself an effective instrument at least in the interests of the country and in the interests of the consumer?—*[Interruption]*. There is very little left of the *peerisi koottama*, not even the broken chips.

Now, what remains here? The Hon. Minister issues import licences thereby creating the kind of monopolists that I was talking about, the kind of private sector he revels in; and having created this private sector he himself is in no position to tell us why there are periodic shortages.

May I make one practical suggestion in support of that? Would it be a bad thing, when you are having a discussion with the Hon. Minister of Finance, and within the very limited foreign exchange available to you, if you also went into a detailed analytical study of the c. i. f. prices of all essential articles and ascertained for

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yourself the places from which they are available at the cheapest possible price ?

Nowadays quotas are given on a very unsatisfactory system. In case you say it, I will say it before ; I will admit that the same unsatisfactory system was adopted in the days of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government.

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්තර්තන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Now it is worse with commodity aid.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I agree with the hon. Parliamentary Secretary that it is now worse with commodity aid and with the commodities coming in with it ! But the fact remains that you are not making an attempt to rationalize import control.

If you examine the history of it, you will see that this is not inevitable. In 1962, soon after the rice cut proposed by me fell through and was withdrawn, and I myself withdrew with it, the Hon. C. P. de Silva as Acting Minister of Finance or Minister of Finance, while he was there very temporarily, introduced a system of general licensing and abolished the open general licence. By a stroke of the pen he brought every single commodity imported into this country under licence. By this technique he thought he would stop the foreign exchange drain. Of course the department was totally understaffed. The department was not capable at that stage of running the full licensing system, and it took a long time to get the machinery under control.

I concede that licensing was of a very rudimentary order in those days. I refer to the years 1962 and 1963. But thanks to my Colleague the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilan-garatne), at least an attempt was

made subsequently to reduce the chaos and to restore order and to rationalize the system and place it on a definite basis. Now, the basis adopted, though of course the basis in the circumstances was not a very good one, was that depending on the average of imports over three given years—I think the years were 1959, 1960 and 1961—importers who happened to import particular varieties of goods were given licences to import. But the licences were given on the aggregate of rupees. There was no attempt to sub-classify or to say what was to be imported. For instance, if an importer was able to show that he had imported to the value of two or three lakhs of rupees on an average in those three given years, then he was permitted to import up to a percentage of that, maybe 100 per cent. in some cases exceeding 100 per cent. of that amount for the given year, in 1963 and 1964, as the case may be.

If you stop to examine it for a moment, from the point of view of the importer, naturally he is going to import items in respect of which he has got maximum profits available to him. He is not necessarily interested in the service that he can perform to the country. He looks at it from the practical angle of which items of goods are easy to rig, easy to make scarce from time to time and easy to make large profits on. And on that basis imports continue to be given to these same persons regardless of the practices they engaged in, regardless of whether they are guilty of malpractices.

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(තිරු. ශෙල්තර්තන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We are preventing that.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

You say you are preventing it, but as far as I can see the same people are carrying on with impunity. It may be that with the best intentions

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—කාරක සභාව

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මහ.]

in the world you are trying to do something about it but the fact remains that what you say you are doing is most ineffective.

The only method of dealing with this problem, the most practical method, is to really and truly get tough with the people who are not conforming to the standards that you expect of them. Now, how does one get tough? What is the method of getting tough? Is it sufficient to publish statements in the press saying that you will prosecute traders for price control offences? Is it sufficient to prosecute a salesman every now and then and send him to jail for a few weeks and then say that you are enforcing the Control of Prices Act? Is it sufficient to send your Vice Squad every now and then to raid your own institutions like the Jatika Pola? Surely it is more important to root out this type of antisocial crime at its roots. Is it not possible to do that?

What about the Licensing of Traders Act? It was a law introduced by my good Friend, the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) when he was Minister of Commerce and Trade—a most effective law, if I may say so. It is a law under which, if it had been enforced, a trader would have been compelled to say goodbye to the trade in the event of his being found wanting. The machinery was simple. The Government Agents were to enforce it. Unfortunately the Supreme Court, as they have done in regard to many other statutes, held that the tribunals appointed under that law were not properly appointed, because that power was vested in the Judicial Service Commission. But if the law is defective, what are we all here as legislators for except to amend the law? Why do you not give that power to the Judicial Service Commission? We are not anxious to derogate from powers given to any authority by the Constitution. But why are we letting that law remain a dead letter? What is the advantage of that?

Under the present system you can prosecute a man ten times over for a price control offence but there is no way in which you can stop that man from continuing his business as a trader. He will employ new employees to cheat the public.

අ. හ. 2.15

I wonder whether you have read the advertisement columns of the "Daily News." There are certain advertisements which keep on recurring week after week. For example, there is a firm called Moolchands somewhere in Bankshall Street. I noted the name because they advertise under their name. They do not make any bones about it. They advertise ready-made Bri-Nylon trousers. Now that is a variety of cloth the import of which had been prohibited into this country since 1961. They are advertising things which are just not available—which could not legally have been imported into this country for many, many years having regard to the price ceiling that had been fixed on textiles. How do these things come into the country? I see the hon. Leader of the Opposition having a copy of the "Daily News" with her. It is today's issue. You will find Moolchands advertising here ready-made trousers, ready-made jackets of types of materials well above the c.i.f. ceiling. How does it happen? It happens because they know that the Government has no effective machinery for checking up on this. I can understand it if surreptitiously they have managed to smuggle in a little bit of cloth, made some trousers out of it, and are trying to sell them. That is not the case here. Openly and in the most blatant manner these traders, non-nationals, are advertising it, and the Government carries on as though they do not see these things. Nobody observes them.

I believe in the telephone directory you have the remarkable case of a gentleman, one P. M. Dissanayake, who advertises as a government registered charmist. In a government document, the telephone directory, you find P. M. Dissanayake solemnly advertising his services as a charmist,

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a man who is prepared to do *hooniyams* for you at a price, and claims to be government-registered. In other words, he is allowed to represent to the public, in a government document like the telephone directory, that he has got government registration. I do not know under which Ministry you register charmists, but what I want to know is this. Why does a government allow people to trade and profit in this way? I agree that the Minister of State is not responsible for charms or *hooniyams*—at least, I hope not. He has got all the charm in the world, I know. That is not the point if Moolchands can get away with it.

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(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not believe in it.

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(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

At least, we are both minority men. Neither of us believes in it. I agree with the Minister that if he paid a little more attention to the matter of charms, maybe the results might have been different. Whatever that may be, my point is, why is it that when you can have efficient machinery to look after the welfare of the people of this country, you do not care to do it? After all, the Licensing of Traders Act is there. Here is the co-author of it. We both were very bad authors in the sense that we could not get past the Judicial Service Commission. Never mind. You can now set it right and deal with it. Tell me, up to date how many importers—I am not talking of the little men; I am talking of the big men—have you caught, have you dealt with, have you denied licences to?

Secondly, do you think the annual average import of three given years constitutes a good index? I see that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries does not think anything of

it. He is a man who knows something about commerce and trade. I am glad to see that he completely agrees that this is a bad system. It may have been the only system available to the Hon. C. P. de Silva when he suddenly became Minister of Finance and did not know how to set about it. But times have changed since then. You are no longer in that situation. Are you obliged, therefore, to retain this old system, tolerating the same old racketeers, without any good reason for it? The Licensing of Traders Act will furnish the solution.

Next, is it impossible to keep tab on the distribution that follows from the point of import? Is it difficult to insist upon knowing the quantities handed to sub-dealers with reference to dates? Is it impossible to keep tab on the actual stocks of different essential commodities—I am not saying every commodity; some commodities at least—so as to ensure that by a very simple check you will be in a position to bring to book those gentlemen who fatten upon the consumer public in this country in a situation of short foreign exchange? The Hon. Minister is well able to tackle all this.

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(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I did not follow what you said the tab.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Take typical items like commodes, lavatory equipment and sanitary-ware. Supposing you import them with commodity aid or in any other way, what attempt is made to keep a check on the distribution of those items, the movement of those items, from the importers' stores down to the distributors?

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(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

To the users?

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

No, not down to the users. If you want to go down to the users I have no objection. You will find yourself probably digging well below the commode right down to the sewers, and in the sewers you may discover perhaps giant cockroaches. You will be surprised at what you will dig up. My point is that you should examine the position with regard to certain items. Take tyres, for example. Is it difficult to locate your sub-dealers? Is it difficult in regard to sanitaryware and equipment to keep tab on the importers? Is it difficult to find out how much St. Anthony's Hardware Stores have in their stocks? Is it difficult to find out how much Khalid Brothers have in stock? I will give you the names of every one of these gentlemen. They are people whom you should know after you have declared an income tax amnesty and know the result. You know well who are the gentlemen who took advantage of that amnesty—we do not—and if you know them and continue to permit them to make money at the expense of our people, then it is a question as to who the criminals are—whether you are not just as much to blame, if you are going to tolerate such a situation and to allow it to continue. Those are the questions we raise.

Take, for instance, matches—an item of common consumer demand which is produced locally. There are periodic scarcities. Why? The distribution chain is not in the hands of the Ministry of Industries. You can find fault with your Colleague if you like in regard to the quality of the matches which do not catch fire. You can find fault with him in regard to the combustibility of every item, except perhaps himself! But when it comes to distribution, why should there be shortages? Why should people, occasionally even, have to be troubled to pay 15 cents for two boxes on the pavement? Your entire scheme of distribution is built on a hopelessly outdated and impossible

system, which you are not making the slightest effort to do anything about.

What is the use of taking the Vice Squad out to raid shops and detect price control offences if, when a price control offence is detected, you promptly order the sale of all the goods in that shop to pavement hawkers who are waiting there to snaffle them up and sell them again? And so the thing moves in a vicious circle. My point is that these are matters capable of very simple adjustment by the Minister, if he cares to do it. The Minister can do it. He is the one man who has got the capacity to do it. And, of course, he prefers to hide his light under a bushel. He prefers to talk of tourism in the 21st century rather than to think in terms of serving the consumers in the 20th!—[Interruption]. He is going to replace tea with tourism. I like to make a more practical suggestion. Why not packet and blend the tea that is already here without trying to packet and package tourism for the future? The Minister has under him in the C. W. E. a department whose specific task is to export tea. The method of exporting tea is strange: by calling for tenders. You know perfectly well that your own Members, particularly from the Southern Province, are raising a clamour asking you to start a packeting and blending corporation. It is not a difficult thing.

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We are going to do it.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I am glad to hear it. The old system is certainly very unsatisfactory. Whether we did it or whether you do it, it is most unsatisfactory to licence the job to Jafferjees, or to A. F. Jones, or to anybody else. Even some of the staff in that department

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are persons who have adopted get-rich-quick methods, and some of them have got very rich indeed.

ලො. මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Those are legacies.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

May I ask, why are you so close to the legatees? If it was a legacy of our Government, why are you so close to the legatees? Why are the very people who profited from these transactions your closest buddies and associates, politically and otherwise? Those are the questions you have got to answer. If you ask yourselves these questions and find where the Amirthanayagams are now, find where these gentlemen are now, the gentlemen of Jafferjees and A. F. Jones who worked the rackets, you will know whose political friends they are today. Who are the persons who are benefiting today? Having declared under the amnesty to the Minister of Finance they continue to draw import quotas. If that is the kind of morality you are talking about, let us not start talking about legacies. If you choose to take the legatees into your embrace, you have only yourself to thank for it.

Then, the Hon. Minister has got an organization by which he is quite capable of completely revolutionizing the trade in our land.—[*Interruption*]. And, even now the Hon. Minister is quite capable of solving every one of these problems. He has got the drive, the energy and the capacity, but unfortunately his is like the cry in the wilderness. His Colleagues would not listen to him.—[*Interruption*]. I would not say that. As I said, he is like the Inimitable Jeeves surrounded by a bunch of Bertie Woosters. And the inimitable Jeeves is quite capable of finding an unorthodox solution to every problem.

There is another matter I wish to refer to, and I go back to milk foods

once again. I would like the Hon. Minister to seriously consider one elementary proposition. Please consider the amount of skimmed milk powder you are importing into this country, not CARE milk for the feeding of school children but skimmed milk powder for the purpose of supplying to biscuit manufacturers. Ascertain for yourself what is the quantity of skimmed milk powder used for this purpose. Consider by what process this skimmed milk powder is manufactured, and you will find that it is not done in a very expensive plant or by an elaborate process. It is done by means of a machine called a roller drier.

A brand new roller drier does not cost more than Rs. 1 lakh. A second-hand one—if you do not want to invest Rs. 1 lakh—which you can get from New Zealand or Australia will cost about Rs. 50,000. Without throwing a single bottle of skimmed milk down the drains of Welisara farm or Bopatalawa farm or Ambawela farm, you can process all this milk on a roller drier and convert it into the identical kind of skimmed milk powder suitable for biscuit manufacturing after the fat has been extracted.

The Hon. Minister of State might tell me that it is not his business but that of his Colleague, the Minister of Food. I ask the Hon. Minister of State, please make it your business. If your Colleagues do not know, at least you who have the capacity to understand something are capable of doing it. There is no reason why the milk from Ambepussa farm should have to be marketed through Robert Senanayake. There is no reason why the marketing arrangements at Ambepussa farm should have been changed. I ask this because I remember that a roleer drier in point of fact was ordered, and the order was cancelled by your Government on the basis that it was a waste of time and a waste of money. I think I can see the answer formulating itself on the lips of the Hon. Minister of State.—[*Interruption*]. It is not his business and it was never his business. They would not allow him to make it his

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[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් ඩිනේ ඩාරනායක මයා.]

business. That is the tragedy of this Government. A man with the capacity of Jeeves has got to remain in the background and is not allowed his great brain to work and solve the problems of this country.

අ. සා. 2.30

There is one other matter, and that is in regard to tourism. You are engaged on a very big project in building hotels to which you hope the tourists will come. We all hope so. I myself do not believe that tourists will come unless the country begins to develop with it. Take the example of the Soviet Union which today in Europe is the biggest example of the Soviet Union which today in Europe is the biggest dollar-earner on tourism. You do not know the thrill the Americans get from a visit behind the Iron Curtain. I think my hon. Friend will find that the experience of Ceylon is going to prove the same. Probably the number of tourists who came to this country to see what it was like under Mrs. Bandaranaike have diminished, because not so many people want to come and find out what it is like under Mr. Dudley Senanayake. They know really what this is going to be like. It is a poorer edition of Bangkok! Whether it is Bangkok or Taiwan it does not make much of a difference.

Whatever it may be, the truth of the matter is that unless the country is growing people are not coming here to look at your ancient monuments. People are not coming here to look at the fossils either in this House or outside of it. Nobody is coming here merely for the sake of listening to the brilliant speeches of Mr. Jabir Cader, who solemnly wants bookies legalized or alternative employment provided for the touts. This is what would have happened if Mr. Jabir Cader had applied the same analysis to the brothels.

You find a strange situation here of merely hoping that when you build hotels, the hotels will get filled with people. What are you going to do with them? Take the

Suisse Hotel at Kandy without going any further. Why has it been necessary for the Suisse Hotel Company to let the maximum portion of its accommodation to offices? It pays them better that way. Why are they just keeping a minimum number of rooms open for services? Take the Grand Oriental Hotel of the old days. What has happened to that hotel? It has now more or less become the Bank of Ceylon. Is this the fate that is awaiting your new hotels?

If you believe that lack of hotels is the only reason that keeps tourism away from us, surely the answer lies somewhere else. We must build a higher standard of living for our people. A high standard of living as a whole, standards of cleanliness, standards of housing, standards of food and so on, can only come in the wake of a growing economy.

If you think that the foreigners are going to come here to admire our game sanctuaries or our wild life or to look at our ancient ruins, I think you are barking up the wrong tree. Take for example even the West-German. Is he going to spend a sum equivalent to the cost of a Volkswaagen in his own country just to come here and look at your wild life? It is going to cost him Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 to come here, which is in his country the cost of a Volkswaagen. The middle-class German or even the fairly well-to-do German cannot afford that sum. Of course, there are specialists in oriental languages like Professor Wilhelm Geiger and others who would like to come here to study our philology, our language, our etymology. Maybe there are others who would like to come here as zoologists to study the typical aspects of our flora and fauna. That is likely to happen.

But taken by and large, if there are some of us in this House in the Opposition who are sounding grim warnings that Ceylon is going to become a second Bangkok and have fears for the virtue of our women folk, I fear more than that: my greater fear is that the Germans are not coming. The price is too high

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The price that we call upon them to pay is far too high and the commodity is available to them, perhaps, at cheaper rates on the Adriatic coast, as mentioned by my good Friend the Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa), who will prove what I say.

So the fact remains that merely putting up hotels is going to mean a colossal waste of money unless the country is going to grow side by side with it. And that by no means you are sure about. My good Friend the Hon. Minister of Finance is attempting to contract the economy wherever he goes. With your expansionary influences in regard to hotel accommodation, where are we going to end? The country will continue contracting in one sense and your hotel accommodation will expand; at the end it will result only in the hoteliers who have been able to get foreign exchange concessions taking money out of the country—and they would have scored against us in the end.

In regard to building material, there too I do urge you to consider once again the question of the c. i. f. prices. If you are able to do that much in the course of the coming year, and if you also inspire your other Colleagues to think speciously you would have achieved a great deal. If you want to think as a capitalist, think speciously as a capitalist and try to get the country expanding in practical terms. By practising capitalism for the benefit of a few people who enjoy a life interest in the State, while preaching socialism and austerity to the many, you are achieving nothing; the country will quietly drop in prosperity until time and circumstances will show that the very thing you are seeking to avoid is ultimately ushered in by you all.

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(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Mr. Chairman, you will remember that when I spoke in the Second Reading Debate on the Budget

I touched upon the question of tourism but due to the limited time that was available to us on that occasion I could not deal with it in detail. Therefore, I intend now to deal with the matter in detail. I do not propose to deal with the other subjects that come under the Votes of the Ministry of State such as wild life—wild animals can look after themselves—and the question of the Zoological Gardens. I think the hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. Weerasekera) is competent to deal with that matter; the question of import controls was dealt in detail by the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike). I would therefore limit my speech to tourism.

Under Head 28, Votes 6 and 7, there are two items of Rs. 3,417,000 and Rs. 3,550,000 in respect of Recurrent and Capital Expenditure allocated to the Ceylon Tourist Board. In addition, there is also a sum of Rs. 263,450, under the Votes of the Public Works Department allocated to the Ceylon Tourist Board. We are not given details of these Votes. I agree that we do not expect the Minister to give us the minor details, but, I think, at least this House has a right to know how these moneys are going to be expended and on what? Therefore, we hope the Minister of State will tell us in his reply how the Tourist Board intends to spend this money. A sum of nearly Rs. 7 million has been given to the Tourist Board and the House has a right to know how this money will be spent.

You have set up two organizations to deal with tourism: the Ceylon Tourist Board and the Ceylon Hotels Corporation. On the Ceylon Tourist Board there are a number of members. None of them is an expert on tourism. One of them, I believe, is a gynaecologist, one or two are lawyers who are well versed in their profession; then there are one or two others who have retired from Government Service. I think the former Clerk to the House of Representatives is also there.

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I saw in one of the newspapers that one or two of these members who went abroad to participate in conferences—at least they have been honest enough to admit it—have said that they knew nothing about tourism. And at that time certain comments also appeared in the newspapers about it. These are the people who have been appointed to the Ceylon Tourist Board to deal with tourism. There are a number of directors in the Hotels Corporation too. One of them, I understand, is a retired public servant. I do not know whether I am correct. Then there is also a director of Malibans Ltd. Anyway, the point I wish to make is that they are all businessmen. I cannot remember all the names at the moment. There is not a single Government representative there. Though the Government has invested money in this corporation, only private business people are in it.

I believe the Government holds 50 to 55 per cent of the shares in this corporation, and the public are also allowed to buy shares. Big meetings are held upstairs at Samudra, and I am told that some of the directors seat themselves at the entrance so that they may run away at any moment. They expect trouble at any moment at these meetings of the Hotels Corporation as there is such a crowd—

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

8,000 shareholders.

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(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs .Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

That is right. So large is the attendance at these meetings that some of the directors sit at the entrance expecting trouble.

In the Tourist Board, I believe there are four directors and four assistant directors but no managing director.

Then there is the Director-General of the Hotels Corporation, Mr. Royce

de Mel, who as we all know was found guilty of trying to smuggle in liquor when he was Captain of the Navy and had to resign. Subsequently he was found guilty of trying to overthrow, by illegal means, a government that had been legitimately elected. He was found guilty of this charge by three judges of the Supreme Court, and only got away with it in the Privy Council on a legal point. I understand as managing director of the Hotels Corporation he is drawing a salary of Rs. 3,500, in addition to various other benefits. He knows nothing about tourism and he is being given such an important position. We can understand this fabulous salary being paid to a man who knows something about tourism, but we do not understand why Mr. Royce de Mel should have been given this post.

The only conclusion we can draw from this is that the Government is under obligation to employ the people who were involved in the 1962 *coup d'etat*. A number of them have already been given employment by the Government and others are also to be given employment, according to the papers. Some are employed by the private sector. Some of them are still drawing salaries in the army, while being employed in the private sector too. Obviously, the Government is under some obligation to employ these people. The reason we know.

It is unfortunate that officers who are on compulsory leave after the last so-called attempted *coup d'etat*, are still on compulsory leave and not allowed to get employment outside. They are not served with charge sheets either, nor are they told why they have been sent on compulsory leave. They draw their salaries and waste their time, these young officers with a future before them; they are wasting their time at home. Whereas people like Mr. Royce de Mel are given employment and paid huge salaries, these men are wasting their time at home.

We also understand that the Tourist Board—I do not know whether they have changed this

practice recently—have their meetings in the evenings after 4.30 p.m. I suppose it is natural because most of these people who are on the Tourist Board are professional men. They are otherwise engaged during the day and they can only attend meetings after 4.30 p.m. We understand that some of the officials refused to attend these meetings because they are held after office hours. I do not know whether the situation has changed recently. This is how the Tourist Board is run.

අ. ආ. 2.45

I dealt with the question of the luxury hotels that the Hotels Corporation intends to build in this country in the near future in my speech during the Debate on the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill. We understand that agreements have been drawn up for the building of four luxury hotels. Hilton Hotel is going to cost about Rs. 30 million, of which the foreign exchange component will be Rs. 23 million. Reef Hotel, which is going to be built by some organization called BOAC Hotels, is going to cost Rs. 13 million, of which the foreign exchange component will be Rs. 7 million. Pan American International Hotel will cost Rs. 30 million, of which the foreign exchange component will be Rs. 24 million. I believe UTA is also going to build a hotel, but we do not know the details of that agreement. It is still a secret.

The information we have is that about Rs. 90 million is to be invested in these hotels. Rs. 65 million will be the foreign exchange component—[Interruption] We will some day have to repatriate that money with interest. That is why I asked the Minister of State the other day—he was not present on that occasion—to table those agreements in the House. The House has a right to know what these agreements are and to what extent this country is going to be committed.

If I remember right, when the Minister introduced the Tourist Board Bill in March 1966 he gave the House an assurance that he would

place before the House any schemes the Tourist Board will introduce for the improvement of tourism. In fact, I think it is provided for in this Act, under Section 28. Therefore, I think we have a right to ask the Minister to table those agreements that he has entered into with the various organizations for the building of hotels in this country. Rs. 90 million is not a small sum. We like to have information as to what precisely the country is being committed to.

I wish to mention something about rest-houses on this occasion too. I read in yesterday's "Daily News" that the Tourist Board is going to take over 35 more rest-houses which are now being run by Government Agents and local bodies. While I am glad about that I do hope that the rates and tariffs will not be raised.

My complaint has been that the charges at some rest-houses are high and that only the rich people of this country can afford to go to such places. My complaint has been that in raising the charges at the rest-houses the Government is not considering the Ceylonese in-tourist. I am glad to find that the "Daily News", a paper in which the Minister of State himself has an interest, has in its editorial today given support to my view.

I am also glad to find that the Peradeniya rest-house is one of the 35 rest-houses that are to be taken over and run by the Tourist Board. That is an important rest-house and during our time too we tried to get that done. As you know the Peradeniya rest-house is managed by the Kandy Municipal Council. As I said we thought it was an important rest-house particularly for tourists and we wanted to take it over and improve it during our time. I sent my Permanent Secretary to persuade the then Mayor of Kandy, Mr. W. A. B. Soysa, to hand over the rest-house to the Tourist Board but apparently our powers of persuasion were not sufficient. He refused to hand over the rest-house. Perhaps it may be due to the fact that the Municipal Council was run by the United National Party. Perhaps it

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may be because the Kandy Municipal Council was really run by the United National Party whereas the Government was S. L. F. P. But now they have agreed I think to hand over the Peradeniya rest-house to the Ceylon Tourist Board. I am very happy about that.

I read through to see whether the Polgahawela rest-house was also included in this list. The Minister of State had requested me to go to the Polgahawela rest-house if I could not go to Hikkaduwa.—[Interruption]. I would please ask the Minister Minister of State to take over the Polgahawela rest-house also and improve it, and not raise the rates.

Then they talk of improving tourism and of advertising Ceylon in foreign countries. We see a news item in the papers today; I think most of the papers had it. The "Sun" has a news item which gives the statement of a representative of the BBC who came to Ceylon during the Kandy Perahera last week to film the Kandy Perahera. I shall read his statement for the benefit of the House and in order to show that somebody has blundered somewhere. The full text of his statement is here which I shall read:

"Reports have appeared of the curious action of the Diyawadane Nilame, Senator H. B. Udurawana, in preventing BBC-TV from filming a documentary of the Esala Perahera; perhaps the public should have an accurate account of this unhappy matter.

At a time when Ceylon is hoping to fill its planned hotels with tourists and subsequently its coffers with foreign exchange, we arrived to produce a 45-minute Television Documentary, in colour. This would be seen first by millions in Britain and Australia, then around the world by countless potential travellers. Such publicity cannot be bought.

The production had been in preparation since my reconnaissance visit a year ago, when I met the impressive Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of State, the Chairman of the Tourist Board, and others. Letters were exchanged and in July, the Producer, Mr. David Rea, visited Kandy. At no time were we warned of any pitfalls.

HIGH-PAID EXPERTISE

At the beginning of this month, I joined him with a crew of technicians; the high-paid expertise and professionalism of this team would cost a small fortune if Ceylon were ever to try to make its own film; we were offering it free."

We have lost that offer because somebody has blundered somewhere.

—"So far, we had transported six people and 1,000 lbs. of excess baggage halfway around the world; the Tourist Board was most amiable, but surprisingly was only prepared to give us all aid short of help. Never mind, we would continue to pay our way—despite the fact that the BBC is a Public Service Organization supported by the British tax-payer, not a profit-making company. We were at least given a smiling welcome and an address where we were able to hire necessary lights and additional electricians.

At Kandy the Police were helpful. Our rented lights were set up, for to film at night in colour an even, overall illumination is required—no flashes, of course, but a sort of gentle floodlighting.

A professional record of this spectacle requires several nights of filming; on our first night we filmed happily. The lights over a few yards of the route were little brighter than the good street lighting Kandy may one day enjoy and, in the brilliant parade of flaming torches, were little noticed. Certainly the elephants were unconcerned as everybody else, for the lights were high up, not in their eyes, and less bothersome than car headlights. There was no upset at any time.

But it appeared the Tourist Board had not consulted Senator Udurawana, and next day, he ordered us to stop filming—and so cheated his country of priceless worldwide publicity, and a permanent record of this splendid pageant.

UNFORTUNATE PAWNS

We realise we are unfortunate pawns in this pointless and silly incident. We realise that the Diyawadane Nilame, owing to advanced age and unfortunate ill-health, can take no part in the procession. We realise that he wants the Government to contribute a considerable sum towards this event, and that the dancers also wish for money. We realise the Government's opponents might cash in on any incident, and that mahouts are venal and most of them drunk by night-fall. We realise many other behind-the-scenes considerations.

But we also realise that Ceylon is already using much-needed foreign currency to buy advertising space in foreign periodicals"—

That is important.

—“and open offices abroad in a vain attempt to do what we were trying to do better and free. We appealed in person to the Mayor of Kandy, to the Government Agent, even to the Prime Minister himself to see that we be permitted to do what the Ceylon Government had encouraged us to travel thousands of miles and spend thousands of pounds to do.”

Pity they did not appeal to the Minister of State.—[*Interruption*]. Perhaps they might have succeeded.

“All showed sympathetic anguish at the Diyawadane Nilame's action, but none evidently had the authority to let us film in the streets of Kandy—over which it seems the Diyawadane Nilame reigns supreme.

“So we leave, much poorer but little wiser, and trying not to be bitter, having been lured under false pretences. It seems doubtful whether any other film-makers will be ready to repeat our expensive mistake—there are many countries in the world anxious for such free international publicity.

We go with regret, for we have great affection for the delightful country and its amiable people, and wished to share our pleasure with the world.

Instead, the over-burdened taxpayer must, in future, see his taxes spent in buying foreign advertising space, paying heavily for what we offered to do for nothing. Ceylon has missed its opportunity.”

Is this not a blunder? Is it not a great pity that we have missed this opportunity? We understand that the Diyawadane Nilame had not been consulted before this film company was given permission. Probably he had to be informed, at least out of courtesy. I am not holding a brief for the Diyawadane Nilame. I think he should not have done this. But anyway, he was probably peeved that he was not consulted, not even informed. Therefore, he refused to allow permission. Anyway, it is a pity.

Is this how we intend to advertise our country? Is this how we intend to invite tourists to our country? I do not know how the Hon. Minister of State expects to realize his dreams of replacing tea with tourism. He is expecting to earn Rs. 200 million a year from tourism, calculating at the rate of Rs. 400 a tourist.

He expects a tourist to spend Rs. 100 on accommodation and Rs. 300 on other things like buying Ceylon products. He expects a tourist to this country to spend Rs. 400 on an average. If they are to spend that amount of money in this country they must when they come to this country feel that they are treated in the way that tourists are treated in other countries.

Every tourist who comes to this country is not able to spend Rs. 400. It is only a few American millionaires who can do that. Tourists who come to this country, or any country, are the average middle-class people who use the savings out of their life's earnings to do a trip abroad, and they would like to make the best possible use of that money, to spread it out, so that they can see as much of the world as possible. Such a tourist is not going to spend Rs. 400 in Ceylon.

These are only dreams, and these are dreams we shall never realize. As the hon. Member for Dompe and the hon. Member for Colombo South mentioned in their speeches, we have certain fears about these hotels. We are going to spend nearly Rs. 90 million on building 4 super-luxury hotels. There are seasons in which tourists come to Ceylon; they do not come throughout the year. What is going to happen to these hotels during the off season? How many people in Ceylon can afford to occupy these hotels at the rates that they would be charging, bearing in mind the rates charged by places like the Hikkaduwa rest-house?

Therefore, we would appeal to the Minister of State to reconsider this question of building hotels. Build one or two hotels first and see whether they are a success before we invest large sums of money in building super-luxury hotels in this country. We agree that we need some hotels. We too tried to put up hotels during our time. But why put up super-luxury hotels spending large sums of money, nearly Rs. 65 million in

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත, 1967-68

—කුරක සිහාව

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

foreign exchange, which have to be returned some time? It is a loan that we are receiving—

ලැ මන් ත්‍රිවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

No.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

—to be paid back with interest.

හෙල්වනා ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

They are investments.

සිවිල්වාදයේ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Yes, but they will want to take their profits.

ਭੇਲ੍ਹ ਚੌਥਾ ਚੌਥਾ ਮਿਲੇ.

(திரு. செல்வந்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

From their earnings.

සිරිමාදෝ' බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sīrimavo Bandaranaike)

How much will it come to? At least Rs. 15 million to Rs. 20 million a year. That is what we are worried about. Can we afford it?

අ. ණ. 3.00

Therefore, I would ask the Hon. Minister of State to please reconsider this question and to table in this House the agreements he has entered into with the four organizations which are going to put up these super-luxury hotels.

I do not intend to take any more time. There are other hon. Members who want to speak. The other subjects under Head 28 have been dealt with by other speakers. I think the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) wants to speak on the

Import Control Department. Therefore, I do not want to take any more time.

I ask the Hon. Minister of State to please inform the House of whatever plans the Tourist Board has to improve tourism. He gave us that assurance when he introduced the Bill. As I said before, the Act provides for the board to put up to the Minister any schemes it formulates for the improvement of tourism. The House has a right to know these schemes, and the Minister himself is responsible to the House. Therefore, we expect to be told what the Tourist Board is going to do for tourism and how they are going to spend the Rs. 7 million allocated in this Budget.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන්
තොට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்
தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Prera—Yatiyantota)

I have a number of matters to raise. First of all, may I take up the question of the C.W.E.? I had occasion some time back to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a number of irregularities in the C.W.E., particularly with regard to the employment of pensioners in the internal audit section. I must say, subsequent to my question, certain of these irregularities have been set right and I am glad the Hon. Minister did take some action with regard to that matter.

I would like the Hon. Minister to go further into what has happened in the C.W.E. Frankly, when the Hon. Minister of State was on this side as a Colleague of mine in the Opposition, both of us criticized the C.W.E. After his party got into power they set up a commission of inquiry. Obviously, if they were going to take all this time something should have been done to cleanse the C.W.E. as they went along. Certain changes at least should have been made to improve the working of the C.W.E. instead of waiting till this final

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

report is presented. In the meantime, the C.W.E., apparently according to their judgment, is in a sorry mess and they allow the mess to continue.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The accounting section is very much better.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ඒන්. ඒම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I agree there are certain improvements made but they are scrappy. And that is not the whole story about the C.W.E. There are various sections there. May I take one example? You closed the drugs section of the C.W.E. What have you done now? The Hon. Minister himself has now come out openly and stated that the private dispensaries are charging too much for drugs and they are exploiting the consumer. The Minister himself has stated the necessity for him to take action. This Government took up the position when they assumed office that the C.W.E. drugs section was useless because it was running at a loss and that it should not be allowed to continue, and they closed it. Instead of trying to improve it and provide the benefits of a check store, which was the purpose for which it was established, they closed it. Now they have come to the position of saying that the private dispensaries are charging too much and exploiting the poor. It is quite true. I have disclosed earlier the extraordinary charges made by various dispensaries. That is only one of the items.

Now take the question of textiles. I think, the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne), when he was the Minister in-charge, decided that the major portion of the textiles should be imported by the C.W.E. and insisted that the price of textiles should not exceed one rupee, so that the luxury

textiles would be excluded. But what happened? The importers evaded it in two ways. Firstly, some of these importers, mainly the so-called registered citizens, in various ways connived with the Customs officers and resorted to evasion. They brought in more expensive cloth by various devices. Thus they knocked the bottom out of this concept of one rupee textiles.

Then what happened? Even the other genuine importers of textiles found that the Customs were charging import duty on the black-market rates for textiles. How did they fix the market value? They went to one or two blackmarketeers, got the prices from them and charged duty on that basis, and the result was that even the genuine textile merchant had to jack up his prices in order to make up for the extra Customs duty levied. So, in more than one way, the whole concept of the importation of textiles by the C.W.E. was knocked for a six. That is what happened.

What is it that the Hon. Minister is now doing? He now wants to take away from the C. W. E. the textile imports section and hand it over to a joint stock company.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It is done and finished.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ඒන්. ඒම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Done and finished. I would have preferred it if the C.W.E. took over the total imports of textiles. Then you could have cleansed the C. W. E. of any bad people it has or eliminated all the malpractices prevalent due to corrupt officials. You could have cleansed that institution in that way. Instead of that, what have you done? You have taken over the import of textiles and handed it over to a joint stock company where, apparently, the C. W. E. has got 51 per cent of the shares while

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

private parties hold 49 per cent of the shares. You have now practically driven out all those textile merchants; some of them may be genuine traders and some of them may be rogues,—[Interruption]. You have actually driven them out. A large number of people have been put out of employment. You are not going to take over those people who have been thrown out of employment there. At least you have taken in a major importer, Mr. Sellamuttu, as one of the directors!

Why are you now really creating another monopoly for a private party? In point of fact, these people with their weight are likely to dominate the whole textiles section of your C. W. E. through this joint stock company although nominally the C. W. E. has 51 per cent of the shares. It is understandable that of the private parties who are there one is Mr. J. L. M. Fernando and the other is Mr. N. U. Jayewardene—

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

They are shareholders.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What I want to know is this: Is this, in principle, correct?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It has been passed by the House.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know, but we are contesting the correctness of this whole idea because the repercussions are much worse than the Hon. Minister thinks. The Minister has changed the set-up of an institution which was subject

to our control at a certain stage. We were then able to pinpoint the defects in it and in the textile trade. Now what has the Hon. Minister done? He has virtually created a private monopoly of a trade which was subject to the control of this House. I ask, what is the extent of control that the Minister will now have over these private individuals? Virtually, nil.

පෙරේරා ජයසිංහ මහා.

(ති. ශ්‍රී. ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The Government has 51 per cent of the shares.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That enables you at the annual general meeting to appoint new directors and to do things like that, but with regard to the day to day working of it where do you stand? The fact that you have 51 per cent of the shares enables you to remove the directors or call in question the actions taken by the board, but the day to day administration of this whole institution is in the hands of private parties who can exploit and will continue to exploit the consumer in the matter of essential requirements such as textiles. You have now handed over the entire textile trade, and with it the fate of the consumer, to a handful of monopolists. That is what you have done.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We can break it up into holding companies later on. You cannot do all that at once.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister is going to do the same thing with regard to the dried fish trade. All these are essential consumer items. What the Hon.

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பதவி, 1967-68

—கூடுதல் பதவி

Minister is doing step by step is this: instead of courageously saying, "I am going to do away with all this and hand the entire trade to the private sector," he is handing it to the private sector on the pretext that he is going to have control over it, when in fact he has no control over it at all. What I fear is that he will have more Boniface Fernandos getting back into the dried fish trade.—[Interruption]. Yes, he is dead, but there are other Boniface Fernandos. I do not know these names.

செ. ஜே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You want everything to be done by the State?

அவரே உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Certainly. At least the essential commodities must be handled by the Government. We must have some safeguard. I can understand it if they are luxury articles; then, there may be a reasonable and arguable case for handing the trade to the private sector. But when you come to essential articles, like textiles, which the common man needs. You cannot afford to take any risks. The Hon. Minister knows the background of the dried fish trade. He is going to bring in the same type of person again to run the dried fish trade. He is going to hand the consumers over to the tender mercies of these traders once again. That is what the Hon. Minister is doing in fact.

செ. ஜே. ஐ. பி. பி.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Earlier the C. W. E. was the sole importer. Was it successful?

அவரே உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Anyhow, let us change it while we are in a position to do so. We are able to criticize the C. W. E. in this

House over and over again because it was subject to the control of this House. But what has happened now? As you go on you will gradually lose control, until one day you find that you have no control at all. If at all, it will be only once a year that you will be able to pinpoint the defects. That is what is not satisfactory.

அ. ஐ. 3.15

செ. ஜே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி. (தேனியா)

(திரு. சி. என். கன்னங்கர—தெனியா)

(Mr. C. N. Kannangara—Deniyaya)

What about milk foods?

அவரே உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There are a large number of items. What is the Milk Board doing? They are producing milk and passing it on to private dealers to make the profits in the distribution.

So far as we are concerned, we want to make it quite clear that if ever the Opposition comes back to power we shall certainly confiscate them, all these shares included. We are not going to permit a continuation of this.

செ. ஜே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You will be depressing the market further.

அவரே உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We are not afraid. We will not be a party to this kind of exploitation.—[Interruption]. I am making a statement so that the country will know. That is why I am telling them. You are utilizing public money in order to increase private profit. That is what you are doing.

செ. ஜே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I hope you will repeat that at Bandaragama.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරුණ සභාව

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I will repeat it at Bandaragama and
I will repeat it at Negombo also.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You need only buy 49 per cent of
the shares. I will make it easy for
you.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We do not need to buy. We will
take over.

Now that we are on the subject of
the C.W.E., can the Hon. Minister
justify the acceptance of Mr. R. T. de
Silva's tender for tea blending?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
For what?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

For tea blending. The Hon.
Minister is quite ignorant of what is
happening in the world.

The Hon. Minister will remember
that the whole matter came up before
the C.W.E. Commission. There are
two directors in this so-called Ceylon
Tea Blending Company. It consists
of two partners only, the precedent
or more predominant partner, who is
Mr. R. T. de Silva, the Chairman of
the C.T.B., and another.

In the course of the cross-examina-
tion of witnesses by the C.W.E.
Commission it was found that
Mr. R. T. de Silva was also party to
a case of gross misconduct, to put it
mildly. A number of his employees
were found guilty. I think some of
the members of the staff of the
C.W.E. have also been interdicted.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

What is the name of the firm?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Ceylon Tea Blending Company.
Mr. Amirthanayagam, Manager,
C.W.E. Export Department; Mr. C.
Samaraweera, Store Manager, C.W.E.
Export Department; and Mr. M. H.
Hassan, C.W.E. Tea Taster, are all
under interdiction since December
1966 on charges of bribery on the
recommendation of the C.W.E.
Commission.

Now, Mr. R. T. de Silva, who is as
guilty as the others, gets off scot-
free. Nobody has even attempted to
ask him to explain his conduct. All
right, I shall leave that matter alone.
In any case, you have already taken
partial action in that you have inter-
dicted officers connected with the
transaction.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
It was done earlier.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Maybe. My complaint is that the
C.W.E. is again calling for tenders
for the export of tea.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Called and given.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

To whom?

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කුරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

To Sri Lanka Tea Blending Company.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආර්. ජේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The same company.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

How can you say that? You referred to the Ceylon Tea Blending Company. This is the Sri Lanka Tea Blending Company.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආර්. ජේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Will you find out? My information is that it is the same company. I will tell you why.

Actually the tender is from the beginning of June to the end of June the following year, namely, for one year. Tenders should have been called in May, but at the request of Mr. R. T. de Silva the actual calling for tenders was postponed till the 15th of July this year.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am unaware of that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආර්. ජේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I shall be glad to be corrected if my information is wrong. In fact, I shall be happy to know that I am wrong. In any case, the least that the C. W. E. Board could have done was to have blackballed this particular company. It should not have been allowed to submit a tender. That in itself is irregular.

Here is a company which has been found to be guilty of misconduct by a commission of inquiry.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

When did this happen?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආර්. ජේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This year; recently.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Before the last Budget? Nothing happened during this budgetary period.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආර්. ජේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

These are tenders that have been given now.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The Sri Lanka Tea Blending Company.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආර්. ජේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

My information is that it is the same company. You can check it up.

My complaint is this, that when it was found that the Ceylon Tea Blending Company, of which Mr. R. T. de Silva is the senior partner, was guilty of misconduct, the C. W. E. Board should not have accepted the tender of that company. On the contrary, what was done was that the closing date for tenders was postponed to enable Mr. R. T. de Silva's company to submit their tender. That is my complaint against the C. W. E.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

When was this?

விசாரணை கமிட்டியின் பணம், 1967-68

—காரண கமிட்டி

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
Recently. In July.

இலங்கை மலர்.
(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Tenders closed on 10th July at 10 a.m.—[Interruption].

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
You are better informed.

இலங்கை மலர்.
(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

The Minister does not know.

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
I trust my boards.

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, and they let you down with a bang.—[Interruption].

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Give me the full details of this tea contract and I will look into it.

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
Yes, certainly.

I would now refer to the Import Control Department. I really do not know what the present set-up in the Government is. We have here in this House the Minister of State who is in charge of import control. I do not

know what the Minister of Commerce and Trade is doing. He is supposed to foster import and export but the Minister in charge of import control is here. What is this division of functions? It is difficult for us to know to which Minister we should address our complaints.

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You are wasting your shots, are you?

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not know whether the Minister read the judgment in a recent case, which appeared in the "Daily News." This is the extract.

"RS. 4,766 FINE IN TAX CASE

Fines totalling Rs. 4,766 in default 12 weeks imprisonment were imposed on Mrs. Cynthia Blanch Esme Rawson of 20A, Queen's Road, Colombo, by Mr. B. G. S. David, Chief Magistrate, Colombo, when the accused pleaded guilty to a charge of omitting an income in her tax return for the year 1965-66. . .

The plaint filed under section 148 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code accused Mrs. Rawson of making an incorrect return for the year 1965-66 without a reasonable excuse by omitting an income of Rs. 8,659 in respect of rent received; thereby evading income tax in a sum of Rs. 2,133 and also making a false statement that she was in occupation of the premises in question."

How did this arise? That is the important thing.

உன். உம். பரேரா
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ—நீர் கொழும்பு)

(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ—நீர் கொழும்பு)

(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando—Negombo)
Good work done by the Income Tax Department!

அலுவலர் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are, I am sorry to say, the biggest idiot that has ever come into this House.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He must withdraw that.

සභාපති

(අභිකරාජනර්)

(The Chairman)

I do not think the hon. Member should say "idiot". I was myself very sorry that that hon. Member was interrupting, but I do not think he should be called an idiot because he was interrupting.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිති භන්. භම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Percra)

I withdraw, but I wish he had the brains of a nitwit anyhow.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He is a lawyer.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිති භන්. භම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I pity the clients. That is all I can say.

The case I was reading arises from a situation like this: Hon. Minister of State please note!

The owner of 20, Queen's Road, to which this case refers, is Mrs. Rawson. She was a former Miss Carron from Negombo. She let the house to Mrs. Malinee Ratnagopal. You know who Mrs. Ratnagopal is? She is a Miss Samarakkody, Mr. R. G. Senanayake's niece and therefore also a niece of Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the Prime Minister.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

How Mr. Dudley Senanayake's?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිති භන්. භම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, She is also a niece of Mr. Dudley Senanayake just as she is a niece of Mr. R. G. Senanayake.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

She knows her best.

සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(අත්තනලේල)

(තිරුමති සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය. පණ්ඩාර නායක—අත්තනලේල)

(Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike—Attanagalla)

We know their connections.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

What is this interesting biography of this lady?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිති භන්. භම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I shall tell you if you will please listen to me.

She in turn sub-let the house to Mr. Louis Permaillon, engineer in-charge of Socea, that is, a French contract firm here. The arrangement was to pay rent in sterling. That is the important point. The arrangement was to pay rent in sterling to Mrs. Ratnagopal's account in the Mercantile Bank in London.

You are permitting the import of cars by private parties. How do they get their private money? This is how they get their money. This is how this money goes out of this country.

This Mrs. Malinee Ratnagopal is the chairman at the present moment of a firm which is importing a large amount of machinery for the Government. Do not forget that. I will give you the facts.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Equipment Construction Company?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, Equipment Construction Company, from which Mr. S. R. de Silva, President, was ousted by Mrs. Ratnagopal.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

He left because of the bad set-up.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. But the new set-up is not much better.

This transaction was put through by Mr. R. J. Ratnagopal, resident in London, who is now very much about the place getting contracts from the Government. He has given up Ceylon. Mind you, he is not a Ceylon citizen; he is a British citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ratnagopal are directors of London Asian Mercantile Produce Limited, also called LAMP.

On a letter-head of this company a certificate was issued to Mr. Ashmore Ratwatte—

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Who is that?

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You are making it embarrassing for all these people.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

—purporting to have been signed by Mr. J. P. Amiss, at one time director of London Asian Mercantile Produce Limited, stating that Mr. Ashmore Ratwatte was employed by the company and that he had earned exchange to enable him to buy a Peugeot car. Exchange Control has since discovered that the exchange permit and the import permit to bring this car were obtained by fraudulent methods.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That was the time of the previous Government.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I say, that is not the point I am urging.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He cannot address me as "I say".

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It only shows the extent of the friendship that exists between the two!

අ. භා. 3.30

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We are pursuing this gentleman. We are pursuing this matter.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have got even the C. I. D. report.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

There is a commission going into all this.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

All that I am saying is that notwithstanding all these things you are allowing the free import of cars.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கலாநிதி ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No, we are not. I shall explain.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

That is what the papers say.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கலாநிதி ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No.—[Interruption]. I have been pulled up for allowing him a—
[Interruption].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

We also allowed it, but under very strict conditions.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கலாநிதி ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall explain it in my reply.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

In other words, a strict examination of each individual application was made by us. But what you are doing is giving indiscriminate permission to import cars.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கலாநிதி ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall explain it in my reply. I cannot now exchange words with him.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

I am giving all these details in order to point out to you the kind of ramifications that exist, and, therefore, unless you make it a point to go into each specific case, you will be allowing a large amount of malpractices to go on. I want in particular to warn you that you should be careful about our friend, Ratnagopal, who is now the chairman of Equipment Construction Company at Canal Row, and who now imports heavy machinery for the Government. This is the kind of person about whom you must be careful. I am bringing up these facts because I think the Government ought to be made aware of what is actually happening. I do not want to read this. I have got the C. I. D. report also on this whole matter and the statements made by the various directors concerned.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கலாநிதி ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

All these transactions are now before the Contracts Commission and they happened before we took office. We know this gentleman and we have a tab on him.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

But you must see that these things are not allowed to go on. You are continuing to employ Mr. Ratnagopal for various—[Interruption].

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கலாநிதி ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

விசேஷ கெடுபிதப் பதன, 1967-68

அவரே உன். உமி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

A large number of contracts are being awarded, and he is responsible for a good deal of—[Interruption].

அ. சே. அ. ச. ச. ச. ச. ச.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Even now ?

அவரே உன். உமி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. You inquire and find out the large quantity of machinery he is bringing in.—[Interruption]. While you are having a commission you are permitting other people to import cars, and so on. That is what I am objecting to.

அ. சே. அ. ச. ச. ச. ச. ச.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Not he.

அவரே உன். உமி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not know whether he is allowed. He may not be, but other people are allowed. You must inquire into each specific case.

அ. சே. அ. ச. ச. ச. ச. ச.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall explain it.

அவரே உன். உமி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

On the question of tourism I do not want to deal at length. The Minister thinks that he is going to get a lot of foreign exchange in this way. There was an advertisement in the papers a few days back that in West Germany a party is offering a three weeks' tour of Ceylon, inclusive of air passage, for 1,600 marks.

—கூடுதல் பதன

Only 1,600 marks for a tourist to come from Germany to Ceylon and spend three weeks, including air travel! Can you do that with only 1,600 marks? What is the basis of this? It only means that a good deal of the money is on a black market basis—that you are not getting the money.—[Interruption]. That is what is happening all the time. So, when you talk in terms of getting a lot of foreign exchange, you must consider all these facts.

சேல்டன் ச. ச. ச. ச. ச.

(சிரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

That is the most important thing.

அவரே உன். உமி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The hon. Leader of the Opposition drew attention to the fact that some of the rest-houses are being taken over on the condition that there will be no increase in the fares. At the same time I see that the Tourist Board has decided to increase fares by Rs. 5. The existing rest-houses taken over by the Tourist Board have increased their general charge by Rs. 5, and provide two kinds of meals, one called the Ceylon meal, which is cheaper by about a rupee than the other, which they call the continental or foreign meal. Anyhow, the increase will preclude a number of government servants from patronizing rest-houses.

I think it is a mistake to think that you can attract tourists merely because they want to come to Ceylon. One of the reasons why people of West Germany and other parts of Europe flock to Yugoslavia and the Adriatic coast is that it is cheaper for them to go there. If they are to spend money to come all the way to Ceylon, at least they must be satisfied that they will get a good three weeks' rest here at a fairly reasonable cost. That is the basis on which you can attract tourists here. If you try to make too much money

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

all of a sudden, you will find that the tourists are not coming here.

It is preposterous to ask a person to pay something like Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 for a room in the Hikkaduwa rest-house. In point of fact, the Hikkaduwa rest-house quite frankly tells the Ceylonese who go there, "We are not catering for people of your type. We only want outsiders." Is that the correct approach? Is that the intention of the Tourist Board? You are going to other extreme. You will defeat your own purpose in the end.

One word before I finish: I want to say something with regard to the Government Press. The Hon. Minister has now fallen back upon the proposal to hand a section of the Government Press to a corporation. I think the workers of the Government Press are not at all happy about it. I would like the Hon. Minister to have a full discussion with the unions in the Government Press and get their views before he embarks on this scheme of handing a whole section of the Government Press to a corporation, particularly the section dealing with the printing of books.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඥේ. ආර්. ඥයවර්ධන)

The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The hon. Leader of the Opposition is leaving. I have to reply to her.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is another matter and that is with regard to import policy. Of course, this is a matter for discussion under the Votes of the Minister of Commerce and Trade. However, when it comes to the question of direct agreements with the socialist countries and the whole principle involved therein, it is rather difficult, in the present jumble, to know which Minister is responsible for which

portion of commerce.—[Interruption]. How can you separate these things? Anyhow, I shall take this matter up when the Votes of the Minister of Commerce and Trade are discussed.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ඉලංගරත්න)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමා මෙම වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ කළා කරන්න මා අදහස් කර නවා. පළමුවෙන්ම අපට පෙනී යන කරුණ නම්, වර්තමාන ඇමති මණ්ඩලයේ ඇමති වරුන් 17 දෙනකු සිටියත් මෙයට පෙර ඇමතිවරුන් සිටියේ 12 දෙනකු බවයි. එසේ වුණත් රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට පවරා ඇති වැඩ කොටස බොහොම ටිකයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මෙයට වඩා විශාල වැඩ කොටසක් කිරීමට එතුමාට ශක්තියක් තිබෙනවා. 17 දෙනකුගෙන් යුත් කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයෙහි වැඩ කරන්න පුළුවන් ඇමතිවරුන්ට මෙයට වඩා වැඩිපුර ප්‍රමාණයක් වැඩ දුන් නොත් දැනට වඩා ඉක්මනින් කටයුතු කර ගෙන යාමට පුළුවන් වේයයි මා කල්පනා කරනවා. අමාත්‍යාංශය කුඩා වුණත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ඉතා වැදගත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වක් වශයෙන් සලකන ආනයන හා අපනයන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පවරා තිබෙනවා. අප කවුරුත් දන්නවා, අපේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වාගේ රඳා පවතින්නේ ආනයන හා අපනයන ද්‍රව්‍ය උඩ බව. එනිසාම එතුමාට පැවරී ඇති වගකීම ඉතා වැදගත්. අපට සංඛ්‍යාලේඛනවලින් ඔප්පු කරන්න පුළුවනි, අපේ ආනයන සහ අපනයන කටයුතු අසාර්ථක වී ඇති බව. මෙයට පෙර කවදාවත් නැති අන්දමට අපේ අපනයන කටයුතු අසාර්ථක වී තිබෙනවා. ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැංකුවේ 1966 වර්ෂය වෙනුවෙන් නිකුත් කළ වාර්තාවේ පළමුවන පිටුවේ මේ අන්දමට දැක්වෙනවා:

"අපනයන ඉපයුම් සීඝ්‍රයෙන් පිරිහී යාම 1966 ආර්ථික ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙහි කැපී පෙනෙන ලෙස දක්නට ලැබුන ප්‍රධානතම ලක්ෂණය විය. 1966 වර්ෂයේ ලැබුන අපනයන ඉපයුම් 1965 ලද ඉපයුම්වලට ද වඩා අඩු වී ගියා පමණක් නොව 1958 න් මෙපිට දක්නට ලැබුනු පහළම මට්ටමට අඩු විය. අපනයන

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]

අංශයෙහි උද්ගත වූ බලාපොරොත්තු සුන් කරන සුළු මේ තත්ත්වය හේතු කොට 1966 වර්ෂයේ ආර්ථික වර්ධනය ද අඩාල වී ගියේ ය."

මෙය එතුමාගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන්, නැතිනම් එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන්, දුන් වාර්තාවක්.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

කවිද දුන්නේ ?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

මා කියෙව්වේ මහ බැංකුවේ වාර්තාවෙන්. ආනයන හා අපනයන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව අතිකුත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවලට වඩා ඉතා වැදගත් ලෙස අප පිළිගන්නේ, මොන අමාත්‍යාංශ තිබුණත් ආනයන හා අපනයන සඳහා අවසර පත්‍ර දෙන්නේ මේ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් නිසයි. අපේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී අමාත්‍යාංශ රාශියක් එක්කාසු කර ගෙන ඒකාබද්ධ විධියට ක්‍රියා කළ බව කියන්න කැමතියි. ඒ කාලයේදී, අපට අවශ්‍ය භාණ්ඩ ගැන සලකා බැලීමේදී, අපේ රටේ නිර්මාණය කරන්න පුළුවන් මොන භාණ්ඩද, අප රටට අවශ්‍ය මොනවාද, පිට රටින් ගෙන්විය යුත්තේ මොනවාද කියා පරීක්ෂා කර බලා ලේඛනයක් සකස් කරන්න යෙදුණා. විදේශ විනිමය හිඟ නිසා, ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පරීක්ෂා කර බලා සුදුසු වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කිරීම පිණිස ඒකාබද්ධ කමිටුවක් පිහිටුවා තිබුණා. මට පෙනී යන හැටියට, එබඳු වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් දැන් අනුගමනය කරන්නේ නැහැ. අපේ පරමාර්ථය වුණේ පාරිභෝගිකයාට වුවමනා ද්‍රව්‍ය බහුල වශයෙන් සාධාරණ මිලට දීමයි. ඒ පරමාර්ථය පෙරදැරි කර ගෙන අප හැම දෙයක්ම කරන්න යෙදුණා. පෞද්ගලික අංශය, සමුපකාර අංශය, සංස්ථා, ඒ වගේම ආණ්ඩුවේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ඒ කාර්යය සඳහා උපයෝගී කර ගත්තා. නමුත් මේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ එහෙම නැතිනම් මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වී ඇත්තේ පාරිභෝගිකයාට වුවමනා ද්‍රව්‍ය සාධාරණ මිලට දීම නොව, ඒවා බෙදා හැරීම පිණිස මෙරටට ගෙන්වන පුද්ගලයන් සන්නෝෂ කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම බව පෙනී යන්නා.

විශේෂයෙන්ම අපේ වෙළඳ ගිවිසුම් ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන විට රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට ආනයන හා අපනයන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පාලනය හිමි වී තිබෙන නිසා විශාල බලයක් තිබෙනවා, අසුවල් රටෙන් බඩු ගෙන් වන්නටය, අසුවල් රටට බඩු විකුණන්නටය කියා නිගමනය කිරීමට. ඒ බලය හරියා කාර පාවිච්චි කළොත් තමයි, අපට අපනයන-ආනයන ආර්ථික පදනමක් මත අපේ ප්‍රශ්න විසඳා ගත්ට පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ. කොහෙන් හෝ බඩු ලබා ගැනීම ප්‍රයෝජනවත් යයි මේ ආණ්ඩුව කල්පනා කරනවා. අපට විදේශ විනිමය සර්ව සම්පූර්ණව හරිහැටි තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුගමනය කළාට කමක් නැහැ. ඒ වගේම අපට වැඩි මිලක් ලැබෙන වෙළඳ පොලකට බඩු දුන්නට කමක් නැහැ කියා මේ ආණ්ඩුව හිතනවා. අපේ විදේශ විනිමය තත්ත්වය හොඳ නම් පමණයි ඒ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුගමනය කළාටත් වරදක් නැත්තේ. එහෙත් විදේශ විනිමය හිඟ රටවල් විසින් කළ යුතුව තිබෙන්නේ වාසි වෙළඳාම කොතැනද කියා බලන එකයි. වාසි වෙළඳාමය කියන්නේ අපේ බඩු වෙනුවට වෙනත් රටකින් අපට අවශ්‍ය බඩු ලබා ගත්ට පුළුවන් නම් ඒ අන්දමට බඩු ලබා ගැනීම හෝ අපේ බඩු විකුණා ඒ වෙනුවට බඩු ලබා ගත්ට නැති තැන්වලදී විදේශ විනිමය තිබෙන ප්‍රමාණය අනුව බඩු ලබා ගැනීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියයි. එහෙත් මට පෙනෙන හැටියට මේ රජය අපේ ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්න විසඳන්නට ලැහැස්ති වෙන්නේ අපනයන-ආනයන පදනම උඩ පමණක් නොව විශාල වශයෙන් විදේශ ආධාර මතයි. භාණ්ඩ රාශියක් ගෙන්වන්නේ විදේශ ආධාර වශයෙන් බව මේ ලේඛන වලින් අපට හොඳහැටි පෙනී යනවා. සමහර භාණ්ඩ විදේශ ආධාර වශයෙන් ගෙන්නු වට වරදක් නැහැ. රටට ඉතාම අවශ්‍ය වෙන විධියකට ලබා ගත්ට බැරි ද්‍රව්‍ය ඒ විධියට ගෙන්වන්නට සිද්ධ වෙනවා. එහෙත් අතික් භාණ්ඩ ගෙන්වීමේදී මේ භාණ්ඩවලට ගෙවන්නේ කොහොමදැයි කල්පනා කර බලා කටයුතු කරන්නට ඕනැ.

අ. හා. 3.45

අපේ ආණ්ඩුව පැවති කාලයේදී අපි හුඟක් දුරට උත්සාහ කළේ මෙහි නිෂ්පාදනය කළ හැකි භාණ්ඩ මොනවාදැයි

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

සෞඛ්‍ය බලා ඒවා නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශ්‍ය යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ හා ඒ කම්මන්තවලට මේ රටෙන් ලබා ගන්නට බැරි අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය පිටරටින් ගෙන්වා ඒ භාණ්ඩ මේ රටේම නිෂ්පාදනය කර මහජනයාට ලබා දෙන්නයි. ඒ වගේම ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැදගත් කාරණයක් ගරු අගමැතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. අපේ සමහර වෙළඳ ගිවිසුම්වල කොන්දේසියක් යොදා තිබුණා, යම් රටකින් යම් භාණ්ඩ සාදන යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ අප ලබා ගන්නා නම්, ඒ යන්ත්‍රවලින් අපි නිෂ්පාදනය කරනු ලබන යම් භාණ්ඩයක් අපේ අවශ්‍යතාවලට වැඩිමනත්ව තිබෙනව නම්, ඒවා ආපසු ඒ රට භාර ගන්න බවට. බල්බි නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශ්‍ය යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ අපි හන්ගේරියාවෙන් ලබා ගන්නා යයි කියමු. ඒ යන්ත්‍ර යොදා අපි මේ රටේ නිෂ්පාදනය කරන බල්බි අපට විකුණා ගන්නට බැරි නම්, ඒ රට එයින් කොටසක් මිලයට ගැනීමට පොරොන්දු වී තිබෙනව. අපි ඔය විධියට හුඟක් දුරට කල්පනා කරල රටට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වන ආකාරයට ගිවිසුම් ඇති කර ගන්නා මිස දේශපාලන පදනමක් මත කල්පනා කරල ගිවිසුම් ඇති කර ගන්නෙ නැහැ. සමහර වෙළඳ ගිවිසුම් ඇති කර ගන්නෙ අපේ ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්න ගැන ඉතා කල්පනාකාරීව සලකා බැලීමෙන් පසුවයි. පොත්පත්වල තිබෙන හැටියට හෝ දර්ශනයක තිබෙන හැටියට හෝ නොවෙයි අපි කටයුතු කළේ; අපේ රටට අපේ ජාතියට අපේ උදවියට ගැලපෙන අන්දමට අපේ ප්‍රශ්න විසඳෙන හැටියටයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, නිදර්ශනයක් වශයෙන් කියනව නම් අපේ තේ ටික විකුණා ගන්නට හරිහැටි වෙළඳපොලක් නැති නිසා ගිවිසුම් ඇති කරගෙන ඉරාකය, මිසරය ආදී රටවලට අපේ තේ ටික විකුණලයි අපි මෙහාට පැටුල් සහ භූමිතෙල් ගෙන්වන්නට ක්‍රියා කළේ. ඒ නිසා තමයි, යන්නමින් වත් අපේ තේ ටික විකුණා ගන්නත්, ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්නවලින් හුඟක් දුරට ආරක්ෂා වන්නත් තමුත්තාන්සේලාට පුළුවන්කම ලැබී තිබෙන්නෙ. මේ අයවැය යෝජනා මගින් තමුත්තාන්සේලා පනවන බදු පවා සංඝා විසින්ම දැරිය යුතුයයි නියම කරන්නට තමුත්තාන්සේලාට පුළුවන් වී තිබෙන්නෙත් ඒ අන්දමට අපි සංඝා සකස් කළ නිසයි. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා අනු මා කියන්නෙ.

ගමනය කරන ප්‍රතිපත්තිය උඩ එවැනි සංඝා නැවත පෞද්ගලික ව්‍යාපාරිකයන්ට පවරා දුන්නොත්—කොම්පැණි වලට හෝ වේවා, පුද්ගලයන්ට හෝ වේවා—තමුත්තාන්සේලාට දැනට තිබෙන ඒ පහසුකම් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම නැති වී යනවා. ස. තො. ස. කොම්පැණියකට පවරා දෙනව වගේම, රෙදි වෙළඳාම, කරවල වෙළඳාම කොම්පැණිවලට පවරා දෙනවා වගේම, ප්‍රාටුල් වෙළඳාමත් ආපසු කොම්පැණියකට පවරා දුන්නොත්, රේගු බදු වැඩි කරන අවස්ථාවක හෝ සුවස් අර්බුදය වැනි අර්බුදයක් ඇතිවු අවස්ථාවක හෝ තෙල් මිල වැඩි වූ විට ඒ වැඩි බර පාරිභෝගිකයා පිටම පටවනවා මිස ඒ වෙළඳ ව්‍යාපාරිකයන් මත පැටවීමට තමුත්තාන්සේලාට බැරි වෙනව. මේ කරුණු ගැන බොහෝ දුරට කල්පනා කිරීමෙන් පසුවයි අප සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩල, සංඝාවල් ආදිය පිහිටුවාගෙන ඒ විධියට අපට අවශ්‍ය භාණ්ඩ ආනයනය කරන්නට පියවරවල් ගන්නෙ. එමනිසා යම්කිසි දර්ශනයක් අනුව, ක්‍රියා කරනවා විනා, බල කිරීම් උඩ ක්‍රියා නොකරන මෙන් මා ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ජාත්‍යන්තර ණය මණ්ඩලයන් ලෝක බැංකුවත් විදේශාධාර දෙන්නේ ජනසතු සේවාවන් පෞද්ගලික ව්‍යාපාරිකයන්ට පවරා දීමේ කොන්දේසි උඩ නම් ඒ විදේශාධාර ලබා නොගෙන අපට පුළුවන් හැටියට අපේ ප්‍රශ්න විසඳීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා ඉතා බැහැපත්ව ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. තමුත්තාන්සේලා ඒ විධියට කටයුතු කරනවා නම් විපක්ෂයන් සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගය දෙන්නට සූදනමින් සිටින බව මා මතක් කරනවා. විදේශාධාර වුවමනා නම් මේ ජනසතු සේවාවන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම පෞද්ගලික ව්‍යාපාරිකයන්ට පවරන්නට ඕනෑය කියන්නේ ඒ අය වෙළඳුන් මෙන් ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්න ගැන පමණක් කල්පනා කරන නිසයි. පාරිභෝගිකයා ගැනවත් මහජනතාව ගැනවත් ඒ අය තුළ කැක්කුමක් නැහැ. ඒ අයට වුවමනා කරන්නේ විදේශාධාර වශයෙන් ණය දී මේ රටේ නිදහස නැති කරන්නටයි; මේ රට ආර්ථික වශයෙන් යටත් විජිතයක් බවට පත් කරන්නටයි. ඒ සම්බන්ධව එපමණයි මා කියන්නෙ.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]

ඊළඟට, මේ විදේශාධාර මගින් පිටරට වලින් ආනයනය කරන භාණ්ඩ සම්බන්ධව මා වචන සවලපයක් කිව යුතුයි. දැන් කාර්වලට වුවමනා කරන කොටස් විශාල තොගයක් ප්‍රංශයෙන් ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. ප්‍රංශයෙන් ගෙන්වූ ඒ බඩු තොගයෙන් මේ රටට විශාල පාඩුවක් සිද්ධ වී තිබෙනවා. ප්‍රංශයේ තිබෙන එක්තරා රක්ෂණ සමාගමක් මාගියෙනුයි මේ භාණ්ඩ ගෙන්වා තිබෙන්නේ. රක්ෂණ සමාගම 20% පොළියට ඒ කාර්මික නිෂ්පාදකයන්ට බඩු සපයනවා. කාර්මික නිෂ්පාදකයින් ලංකාවට බඩු එවන්නේ ඒවායේ මිල 20% කින් වැඩි කරලයි. ඊළඟට 6% පොළියකුත් සහිතව තමුත් තාන්සේලාට සියලුම ණය ආධාර මුදල් ආපසු ගෙවන්නටත් සිදුවෙනවා. මේ අනුව බලන විට තමුත්තාන්සේලා රුපියල් 146 කට ලංකාවට ගෙන්වන්නේ රුපියල් 100 වටිනා බඩුයි. ඒකට 15% ක තිරු බද්දක් එකතු කළාම ලංකාවේ පාරිභෝගිකයාගේ මිලත් වැඩි වෙනවා. සියයට 46 යි සියයට 15 යි එකතු කළාම සියයට 61 යි. රුපියල් 100 ක් එහාට යවන විට තමුත්තාන්සේලාට ලැබෙන්නේ රුපියල් 39 ක් වටිනා බඩුයි. අවුරුදු 25 ක් ඇතුළත මුළු මුදලත් සියයට 6 ක පොළිය කුත් සහිතව ආපසු ගෙවන්නටත් ඕනෑ. මේ පිළිවෙලට ආධාර ගැනීම නිසා දැන් මුළු ජාතියම ණය වී තිබෙනවා. මෙවැනි කරුණු නිසයි මේ විදේශාධාර ලබා ගැනීමේදී අප ප්‍රවේසම් විය යුත්තේ. ඒවාගේම ඕස්ට්‍රේලියාවෙනුත් මේ රටට භාණ්ඩ වගයක් එවා තිබෙනවා. ඒත් කාර් කොටස්. එංගලන්තයේ සෑදූ භාණ්ඩ වගයක් ඕස්ට්‍රේලියාව ආධාර වශයෙන් ලංකාවට එවා තිබෙනවා. ලංකාවට එවූ ඒ බඩුවල මිල 200% කින් ඉහළ ගොස් තිබෙනවා. රුපියල් සියයකට ගන්නට පුළුවන් බඩුවට ඒ අය රුපියල් 200 ක් අය කළා.

විශාල තොග වශයෙන් කාර් කොටස් ගෙන්වීමට රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා විශේෂ යෙන්ම සමාගම් දෙකකට අවසර පත්‍ර දී තිබෙනවා. කොලෝනියල් සහ සංගරලිංගම් යන සමාගම් දෙකට එසේ අවසර පත්‍ර දී තිබෙනවා. නිතරම වුවමනා කරන වැදගත් කොටසක් තමයි “ස්පාක් ප්ලාස්”.

“ස්පාක් ප්ලාස්” එකක මිල සාමාන්‍යයෙන් රුපියල් 3.25ක් වෙනවා. “ස්පාක් ප්ලාස්” එකක මිල කවුරුනුත් පාහේ දන්නවා. නමුත් විශාල වශයෙන් අමතර කොටස් ගෙන්වීමට අවසර පත්‍ර ලබාගෙන තිබෙන මේ සමාගම් දෙක “ස්පාක් ප්ලාස්” ගෙන්වන්නේ නැහැ. අනික් හැම කොටසක්ම ගෙන්වනවා. මක්නිසාද? “ස්පාක් ප්ලාස්” වල හැර අනෙකුත් කොටස්වල මිල ඕනෑ තරම් ඉහළ නංවා විකුණන්නට පුළුවන් නිසයි. “ස්පාක් ප්ලාස්” වල මිල කවුරුත් දන්නවා. එම නිසා, ඒවායින් අධික ලාභයක් ගන්නට නොහැකි නිසා ඒවා ගෙන්වන්නේ නැහැ. අනිත් කොටස්වල මිල ඕනෑ තරම් ඉහළ නංවන්නට පුළුවන් නිසා ඒවා ගෙන්වනවා. ඒ කාරණය ගැන මා ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවනවා.

ඊළඟට, සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය ගැනත් මා වචන ස්වල්පයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට සතුටුයි. සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය පිළිබඳව විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ නායිකාවන් යටියන් තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) ප්‍රකාශ කළ අදහස්වලට මමත් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම එකඟ වෙනවා. කොයි තරම් සංචාරකයන් මෙහාට ආවත් ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වන ආදායම් මෙහාට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් රාජගෝපාල් සිද්ධිය පිළිබඳව තමුත්තාන්සේට කියන්නට යෙදුණා. ඒ විධියේ තවත් හුඟක් ආයතන තියෙනවා. සමහර ආයතන එහාට ගියාම ආගන්තුක සත්කාර ලබා ගන්නා පොරොන්දුව පිට මෙහාට එන අයට සත්කාර කරනවා. ඒ විධියේ කොන්දේසි ගහගෙන නොයෙක් ආයතන මේ වාරිකා වලට ආධාර දෙනවා. ඒක විශාල “රැකට්” එකක් විධියටයි, දැන් කෙරෙන්නේ. ඔය විධියට මෙය නීති විරෝධී අන්දමින් කෙරෙන අතරම ඇමෙරිකාව මෙය ප්‍රසිද්ධියේම කරනවා. පී. එල්. 480 ගැන තමුත් තාන්සේලා දන්නවා. පී. එල්. 480 යටතේ මෙහාට එවන පිටි අලෙවි කර ලැබෙන මුදල්වලින් එක්තරා ප්‍රමාණයක් මෙහි පාවිච්චි කිරීමට ඇමෙරිකානු තානාපති කාර්යාලයට ඉඩ දී තිබෙනවා. ඇමෙරිකා වෙන් වාරිකාව සඳහා මෙහි පැමිණෙන උදවිය ඒ අයගේ ඩොලර් නොගෙන

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

බව තමුන් නාන්සේ දන්නවා ඇති. ඒ අයගේ මුදල් එහෙ බැඳලා එනවා. පී. එල්. 480 යටතේ එවන පිටි විකුණා ලබෙන ලාභයෙන් තමයි, ඒ අයට ආගන්තුක සන්කාර කරන්නේ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මුදල් නියෝගය නම්.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

මිනෑ තරම් මුදල් නියෝගය.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඒවා වෙන වැඩකට පාවිච්චි කරනවා.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

වෙන වැඩකට පාවිච්චි කරන්නටත් ඉඩ තියෙනවා. වෙන වැඩකට පාවිච්චි නොකර මේ සඳහා පාවිච්චි කරන්නටත් ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. පී. එල්. 480 ගිවිසුම යටතේ විශාල මුදලක් මෙහි තැන්පත් කිරීමට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන සොයා බලන්න. විදේශ විනිමය පිළිබඳව නීති විරෝධී විධියට කළ කඩයක් තියෙන අතරම නීත්‍යානුකූල විධියටත් ඇමෙරිකන් තානාපති කාර්යාලය මගින් මේ විධියේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ගෙන යනවා. අනෙක් තානාපති කාර්යාලවල මොන මොනවා තියෙනවද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ. ඇමෙරිකන් තානාපති කාර්යාලයේ නම් පී. එල්. 480 ගිවිසුම යටතේ මෙය ප්‍රසිද්ධියේම කෙරෙන බව මා මතක් කරන්නට මිනෑ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

How would you have tackled it?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

පෞද්ගලිකව හමු වී අප කරන හැටි මා තමුන් නාසෙට කියා දෙන්නම්. එහෙත් එසේ කළොත් මා සමග සාකච්ඡා කළාය කියා වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමාට මාරු කළා වගේ තමුන් නාන්සේ වත් මාරු කරයි. තමුන් නාන්සේ ලාගේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කැකෝගැසු නිසයි, ඒ මාරුවීම ඇති වුණේ. එහෙත් තමුන් නාන්සේ ඔය ස්ථානයේ සිටිනවාට මා සතුටයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර කොටස් මෙහි ගෙන්වා එකතු කිරීම සඳහා උපාලි විජේවර්ධන නමැති මහත්මයාකුට විදේශ විනිමය අවසරයක් දී තිබෙනවාය කියා අපට ආරංචිය. එහෙත් එවැනි කර්මාන්තයක් සඳහා කර්මාන්ත ඇමති තුමාගෙන් තවම අවසරයක් ලැබී නැති බවයි, අපට ආරංචි වී තිබෙන්නේ. අසවල් කර්මාන්තය මේ රටට අවශ්‍යය, ඒ කර්මාන්තය ආරම්භ කර නිෂ්පාදනය ඇති කළොත් මේ රටේ ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්න විසඳන්නට පුළුවන්ය කියා තීරණය කළ යුත්තේ—අනික් ඇමති අංශත් සමග සාකච්ඡා කර තීරණය කළ යුත්තේ—කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමයි. මේ රටේ මෙම කර්මාන්තය පැවතිය යුතුය කියා ඒ විධියට අවසරයක් දුන්නොත් පමණයි, විදේශ විනිමය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය පැන නගින්නේ. කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවසරය ලැබුණොත්, විජේවර්ධන මහත්මයාගේ මිත්‍රයෙක් ජර්මනියේ ඉන්නවා නම් එහි ගොස් විදේශ ආධාරත් ලබාගෙන ඇමති මණ්ඩලය සනසවා මෙහට බඩු ගෙනෙන්නට පුළුවන්. එහෙත් මේ අවස්ථා වේදී කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවසරය මෙයට ලැබී නැහැ. ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර කොටස් මෙහි ගෙන්වීම සඳහා ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා විදේශ විනිමය අවසරය දී තිබෙන්නේ ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා එම කර්මාන්තය සඳහා අවසරයක් නොදී තිබෙද්දීයි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඒ අවසරය ලැබී තිබෙනවාය කියා අපට ආරංචියක් ලැබුණා. එසේ අවසර ලැබී නැත්නම් එය නවත්වන්නට පුළුවන්.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

එවැනි අවසරයක් ලැබී නැහැ. ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් එසේ කළ යුතු බවයි, මා කියන්නේ. එසේම උපාලි විජේවර්ධන මහත්මයා එම ආයතනයේ “ලෙටර් හෙඩ්ස්” වලට රත්ජීන් විජේවර්ධන මහත්මයාගේ නම පාවිච්චි කරනවාය කියාත් ආරංචියි. ලෝකයේම ප්‍රසිද්ධ නම් දෙකක් නිසා විදේශ ආධාර වශයෙනුත් ආනයන භාණ්ඩ ආදිය ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවන්කම තියෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැන විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කර වන්නට කැමතියි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඒක වැරදිද?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒක ඒ තරම් ලක්ෂණය කියා මා සිතන්නේ නැහැ.

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Order, Please! The Sitting is suspended for half an hour.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව නාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදින්, අ. සා. 4.30ට නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 4.30 மணிவரை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 P.M., and then resumed.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර සෑදීම සඳහා උපාලි විජයවර්ධන මහත්මයා රංජීන් විජයවර්ධන මහත්මයාගේ නමත් පාවිච්චි කරමින් විදේශ විනිමය මුදලක් ලබා ගැනීමට ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අවසරයක් ලබා ගත් බවත්, ඊට ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අවසර ලබා නොගත් බවත් කියමිනුයි මා සිටියේ. මේ සම්

බන්ධව රංජීන් විජයවර්ධන මහත්මයාට අයිති ලේකිහවුස් ආයතනයෙන් සන්නිවේදන පිට කරනු ලබන “ඔබ්සර්වර් මැගසින් එඩිෂන්” නමැති පත්‍රයේ 1967 අගෝස්තු 20 වනදා පිට කරන ලද කාණ්ඩයේ—
“Ceylon Observer” Magazine Edition of 20th August 1967—සඳන් විනිබුණේ මෙන්න මේ අන්දමටයි:
“Government Survey Radio Industry.”

මෙයින් අදහස් කරන්නේ ලංකාවේ ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර සෑදීම පිළිබඳ කම්හල් ගැන වාර්තාවක් කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් පිළියෙල කරගෙන යනවාය යන්නයි. මගේ ආරංචියේ හැටියට නම් එහෙම පරීක්ෂණයක් ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ අංශයෙන් කෙරී නැහැ. මගේ දැනගැනීමේ හැටියට විජයවර්ධන මහත්මයා මෙයින් අදහස් කරන්නේ ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා ලවා, එක්තරා බලපෑමක් කර, තමන්ගේ අභිමතාර්ථය මුදුන් පමුණුවා ගන්නට යම්කිසි විධියක පියවරක් ගැනීමටයි. මගේ ආරංචියේ හැටියට, මේ පත්‍ර ආයතනයේ ඉන්න උදවිය පවා මේ පුවත—මේ ආරංචිය—ඇත්ත එකක් හැටියට භාර ගන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ අය පවා මෙය සත්‍ය ප්‍රවෘත්තියක් හැටියට භාර නොගන්නා බව මගේ දැන ගැනීමයි. ඒ එක්කම ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන්, එහෙම තැන් නම් එහි නිලධාරියෙක්, එය වැරදියි කියා පත්‍ර නිවේදනයක් කර තිබෙන බවත් සැළසි. ඒ කොයි හැටි වෙතත් ඒ පත්‍ර නිවේදනය තවමත් ඊට අදාළ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් නිකුත් කර නැහැ. එය මේ පත්‍රය මගින් හෝ වෙන පත්‍රයක් මගින් හෝ ප්‍රකාශයට පත් වී නැහැ. මා ඉදිරිපත් කරන මේවා ආරංචි පමණයි. ඒ නිසා ඒවා ඇත්ත වෙන්නටත් පුළුවනි; ඇත්ත නොවෙන්නටත් පුළුවනි. සමහර විට ඒවා බොරු වෙන්නටත් පුළුවනි කමක් තැන් තේ නැහැ. මා එසේ කියන්නේ මේවා ආරංචි පමණක් නිසයි. මෙයින් පෙනී යන්නේ මේ ඇමති මණ්ඩලයේ කටයුතු ඒකාබද්ධතාවක් ඇති ලෙස නොකෙරෙන බවයි. ඒ වගේම අවසරය දිය යුත්තේ යම් කෙනකු විසින් නම් ඒ තැනැත්තාගේ අවසරය නැතිව, පවුලේ ලොකු ලොකු උදවිය මෙයට සහභාගි වන නිසා පවුල් බලය උඩ බලපෑම් ඇති වී ජිත්‍යනුකූලව වැඩ නොකෙරෙන බවත් කියන්නට පුළුවනි.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ශ්‍රේ. මූර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේද ?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිල. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

මා කී කාරණය මෙයයි : ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවසරය නැති කමිත්තය කට විදේශ විනිමය වශයෙන් මුදල් පාස් කිරීමෙන් පෙනී යන්නේ මේ අමාත්‍යාංශ දෙක අතර එකිනෙකට භාවයක් නැති බවයි. එකයි මා කිව්වේ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ශ්‍රේ. මූර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall reply to it later, but at this stage I wish to say that permission was obtained in 1962. I shall prove that when I speak.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිල. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත්—

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ශ්‍රේ. මූර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මොනවාද, ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත් කියන්නේ ?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිල. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

හොඳයි, මා එය පිළිගන්නවා, ගරු ඇමති තුමා කී දෙය මා පිළිගන්නවා. මා කියන්නට උත්සාහ කළේ අනික් ඇමතිතුමාත් එය පිළිගන්නවාද යන්න අපට දැනගන්නට වුවමනා බවයි. ස. නො. ස. නැවත වරක් කොමිෂනරියක් කරන්නේ නැහැ. කරවල වෙළෙඳාම ආපසු දෙන්නේ නැහැ, රෙදිපිළි වෙළෙඳාම ආපසු දෙන්නේ නැහැ, ඔය ආදී වශයෙන් කියනවා අසන්නට ලැබුණා. ඒ වගේම තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඊ. එක තුළ සේවය කරන ලද විශේෂ දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් ගැන

තමුත්තාන්සේ යම් ප්‍රකාශයක් කළා. අපේ කාලයේදී කළත් එය දිගටම කර ගෙන යන්නේ නම් ඒ තමුත්තාන්සේ ලාත් එය අනුමත කරන නිසා නොවෙයිද? තමුත්තාන්සේ එය අනුමත කරන්නට ඕනෑ. එය නීත්‍යානුකූල එකක් නොවෙයි, නීතිගත කර තිබෙන එකක් නොවෙයි. නීතිගත කර තිබුණත්, වුවමනා නම් එය සංශෝධනය කරන්නට වුවමනා බලය තමුත්තාන්සේලාට තිබෙනවා. මේ ගරු සභාවට පැමිණ එය කර ගන්නට තමුත්තාන්සේලාට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. 1962 දී තිබුණු තත්ත්වය නොවෙයි දැන් තිබෙන්නේ. ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇහුවොත් සමහර විට අදහස් වෙනස් වෙන්නටත් පුළුවනි, නොවෙන්නටත් පුළුවනි. ඒ එක්කම, තමුත්තාන්සේ අනුමත කළ නිවේදනය පළ නොකරන්නේ ඇයි? ප්‍රධානත් අංශය එයට වගකිව යුතුයි. මා කියන්නේ එයයි.

මේ අන්දමට කපාකරන මා පෞද්ගලික චෝදනාවක් කරන්නේ නැහැ. මේ රටේ තිබෙන රාවයක් නිසයි මා කියන්නේ. රොක්ෆිෆ්ලා ඔහත්මයා කියා තිබෙනවා සුවද ගමන රෝස මලක් පුප්පවා ගන්නට නම් ඒ අවට තිබෙන අකුල් කපා දමන්නට ඕනෑ බව. ඒ අයගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය—විශේෂයෙන් වෙළෙඳ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය—ඒ වගෙයි. එක් කෙනෙකුගේ ඒකාධිකාරයක් පවත්වාගෙන යෑමට, පොඩි උදවියගේ හිස් කපා දැමීම වැරදියි. තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය මොකක් වුණත්, එවැනි ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අනුගමනය නොකරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. විජේවර්ධන පවුල ලෝක ප්‍රසිද්ධ පවුලක්. ඒ පවුලේ උදවිය මෙහෙම කරනවාය කීවාම, පවුල් බලය පැවැත්ම සමහර විට බටහිර ජර්මනියෙන් විදේශාධාර ගන්නට අවසර ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන්. කමක් නැහැ. අප ඊට විරුද්ධ නැහැ. එහෙත් ඒ කර්මාන්තය—ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර කොටස් පිටරිත් ගෙන්වා ගෙන ඒවා මෙහි සවි කිරීමේ කමිත්තය—කරන තවත් උදවිය ඉන්නවා. එහෙත් මා ඔවුන් හඳුනන්නේ නැහැ. එවැනි අය තවත් ඉන්නා බව නම් ආරංචියි. ඇයි, ඒ අය ඉවත් කර එක් කෙනෙකුට පමණක් දෙන්නට හදන්නේ? විදේශාධාර හැටියට ලැබෙන පළියට වුවමනා එකටත් එපා එකටත් ජාතිය ණය වුණාම, කවුද ඒ ණය

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]

ගෙවන්නේ? ඩිඩ්ලි සේනානායක අගමැති තුමාගේ ඇවෑමෙන් සමහර විට රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා අගමැති වන්නට පුළුවනි. එවිටත් වගකීමක් තිබෙනවා, මේ ණය ආපසු ගෙවන්නට. එහෙත් ඒ දෙපොළම චිරාත් කාලයක් ජීවත් වේවායි මා ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනවා. එසේම බොහොම ඉක්මණින් ඒ අය මේ පැත්තට ඇවිත්, අපට ඒ පැත්තට යන්නටත් ලැබේවායි ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනවා. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත්, මෙසේ ජාතිය ණය වුණාම, කවුද ඒවා ගෙවන්නේ?

එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.
(මිත්‍රවන්ගොඩ)

(තිரு. எம். பி. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—
மினுவாங்கொட)

(Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—
Minuwangoda)

අප ඒ පැත්තට ගියාම, අපටයි ගෙවන්නට සිදු වන්නේ.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒ අතරතුර, දකුණු කොළඹ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමාත් (බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.), යටියන් තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) සඳහන් කළා, ස. නො. ස. සේවකයන්ට තිබුණ අයිතිවාසිකම් පවා ආපසු උදුරා ගැනීම පිළිබඳව. මේ සම්බන්ධ යෙන් මාතර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (තුඩාවේ මයා.) රජයෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කළා. ඒ අවසාවේදී නිත්‍යානුකූලව සම්පූර්ණ විස්තරයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට මට බැරි වුණා. ඒ වක්‍ර ලේඛයේ සිංහල පිටපත රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට මා දුන්නා. මා ලග තිබෙන පිටපත මා දුන් කියවන්නේ නැහැ. මේ ගරු සභාවේ කාලය වැඩිපුර ගැනීමට මා කැමති නැහැ. එහි අංකය 21/ඒබ්/67 යි. දිනය: 1967 මැයි 21 යි. රාජ්‍ය සේවයේ ඉන්නා අයට වාගේම ස. නො. ස. සේවකයන්ටත් දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් නැති බව එම වක්‍ර ලේඛයේ සඳහන් වෙනවා.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is a Supreme Court judgment against that.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ස. නො. ස. සේවකයන්ගේ භාර්යාවන්ට වුණත්, මැතිවරණයකදී ඡන්දය හැරවීමේ කටයුතු කරන්නට බැහැ. සියලුම රජයේ සේවකයන්ට දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් දෙනවායැයි තමුන්නාන්සේලා මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී කීව. සංඝථා සේවකයන්ට තිබුණ අයිතිවාසිකම් පවා දුන් අහිමි කර තිබෙනවා. සංඝථා සේවකයන්ගේ භාර්යාවන්ට පවා බැහැ, ඡන්දය හැරවීමේ කටයුතුවල යෙදෙන්නට.

මීට කලින් තිබුණු කැබිනට් තීරණයක් අනුව මේ වක්‍ර ලේඛය නිකුත් කර තිබේ නවා යැයි රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කීවා. මට නම් එවැනි තීරණයක් ගැන මතක නැහැ. මා හිතන හැටියට, මා ඇමතිවරයකු වශයෙන් සිටි කාලයේදී නම් එවැනි තීරණයක් ගත්තේ නැහැ. මගේ අදහස නම්, අපේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී එවැනි කැබිනට් තීරණයක් නොගත් බවයි. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත්, සාධක සහිතව ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා නම් රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය පිළිගන්නට මම සූදානම්. ඒ කැබිනට් තීරණය ගත්තේ අපේ කාලයේදීද?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඔව්. කාගේ කාලයේ වුණත්, කරුවල යුගයේදී.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ යුගය අත්තිකාර යුගයක්. වැඩි එළියක් නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීම්]

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

උත්තර දෙන විට කියන්නම්. [බාධා කිරීම්]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඇයි, එය වෙනස් කරන්නට බැරි? අප කළ වැරදීම තමුන්නාන්සේලාත් කරන්නේ ඇයි? අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා අපේ කාලයේ ඒවා කොයි තරම් වෙනස් කළාද? මගේ මතකය නම් අප මෙවැනි තීරණයක් නොගත් බවයි.

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

කවුරුත් කළා වුණත්, හොඳ ඒවා නම් අප පිළිගන්නවා.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

එවැනි කැබිනට් තීරණයක් ගෙන තිබුණත්, සියලුම රජයේ සේවකයන්ට දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිම් දෙන බව හැම දේශපාලන පක්ෂයක්ම මැතිවරණ ප්‍රකාශන වල සඳහන් කර තිබෙද්දීත්, රජයේ සේවකයන් නොවන සංඝා සේවකයන් ගේ තිබෙන අයිතිවාසිකම් පවා මෙසේ පැහැර ගන්නේ ඇයි? නැති අයිතිවාසිකම් දෙනවා වෙනුවට, ඔවුන්ට තිබෙන අයිති වාසිකම් පවා දැන් උදුරා ගන්නවා. ඒ නිසා කොයි කාලයේ කැබිනට් තීරණයක් තිබුණත් තමුන්නාන්සේලාට එය නිදහසට කාරණයක් හැටියට ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න බැහැ. ඒ මොකද? තිබුණ අයිති වාසිකමුත් ආපසු ගන්න නිසා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

November 19, 1959.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

එහෙම නම් මම එකක් කියන්නම්. මා නම් ඒ ඇමති අංශයේ සිටියේ නැහැ.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can that be—[බාධා කිරීම] දහනායක කාලේ.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ආ! දහනායක කාලේ. ඒක හරි. අපේ සවදේශ ඇමතිතුමා නම් නොයෙක් ඒවා කළා. ඒ කාලයේ අපට රු 12 ට ලියුම් එවනවා, උඹලා කැබිනට් එකෙන් “සැක්” කළාය කියා. පස් දෙනෙකුට එක පිටම ආවා. උන්නාහේ කරන ඒවා තමුන්නාන්සේලා අනුමත කරනවා නම් තමුන්නාන්සේලාටත් කොයි වෙලාවෙ සැක් එක ලැබෙයිද දන්නේ නැහැ. බැරි වෙලාවත් වැඩ බලන අගමැතිකම හේම තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ ඔය සගයට පවරා දෙන්න එපා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

When were you sacked?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Along with others. This is the second time I was sacked; you sacked me once.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You must thank me for that. That is why you are in politics—the hand of fate.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Thank you. යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමා මතක් කළ තේ මිශ්‍ර කිරීමේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව ගැනත් වචනයක් දෙකක් සඳහන් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. තේ මිශ්‍ර කිරීමේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව බොහෝම කාලයක් තිස්සේ සීමා සහිත සහොසේ සමුප

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]

කාර සමිතිය මගින් කිරීමට ඉල්ලා තිබුණා. ඒ කාලයේදී අත්හදා බැලීමක් වශයෙන් තේ රාත්තල් ලක්ෂයක් අරගෙන මිශ්‍ර කර පිට රට යවන්නටය කියා ඒ අයට නියම කර තිබුණා. එසේ තිබියදී, මේ අයගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් තහවුරු කර ගැනීම පිණිස කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව ඒ ගොල්ලන්ට දෙන්නය කියා සතොසෙන් නොයෙක් වර ඉල්ලා සිටි අතර, එසේ නොදෙනවා නම් කරුණු තුනක් ඉල්ලා සිටියා. පළමු වැන්න ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවා එම සමුපකාර සමිතියට කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව දීම. අප ඉන්න කාලේ රුපියල් ලක්ෂයක් දක්වා කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගැනීමට සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට අවසර දී තිබුණා. එම නිසා පළමුවැන්න වශයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියේ ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවා සතොසේ සමුපකාර සමිතියට එම කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව දීමයි. දෙවැන්න එසේ කොන්ත්‍රාත් දෙන්නේ නම් එම සේවකයන්ම පාවිච්චි කිරීමයි. තුන්වැන්න : යම් විධියකින් වෙන කෙනෙකුට එම කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව දෙනවා නම් මෙම සේවකයන්ට එහි රක්ෂාව දෙන ලෙස නියම කිරීම. මේ එකක්වත් සිදුවී නැහැ. එසේ සිදු වී නැත්තේ අර අමර්තනායගම් කියන මහතා විසින් මේ සේවකයන් හොඳ නැත කියා වාර්තා කර තිබෙන නිසාලු. තමුත්තාත්සේලාට යටියන්තොට මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සතොස කොමිෂන් සභා වාර්තාව අනුව පැහැදිලි කර දුන්නා, අමර්තනායගම් මහතාගේ ක්‍රියා කලාපය කොහොමද කියා. අමර්තනායගම් මහතාත් තවත් එක්කෙනෙකුත් සේවයෙන් පහ කර තිබෙනවා. එසේ පහ වීමට හේතුව ආර්. ටී. ද සිල්වා මහතාගේ තේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවට මේ අය අයථා විධියට ආධාර දී තිබෙන නිසයි. ආර්. ටී. ද සිල්වා මහතා වෙක් පත් සම්පූර්ණ කරන්නේ තැනිදි අත්සන ගසා දෙනවා මේ ගොල්ලන්ට ඉලක්කම් පුරවා ගන්න. එහෙම සාක්ෂි ඉදිරිපත් වුණ නිසයි අමර්තනායගම් මහතා දොට්ට දමා තිබෙන්නේ. එවැන්හකු විසින් තමයි වාර්තා කර තිබෙන්නේ සතොසේ සමුපකාර සමිතියේ අය මේවාට සුදුසු නැත කියා. අද එයා නම් රක්ෂාවේ නැහැ. එහෙත් ආර්. ටී. ද සිල්වා මහතා තවමත් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව කරගෙන යනවා.

යටියන්තොට මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කිව්වා වාගේ, 1967 ජුනි මස තමුත්තාත්සේලා “ලංකා දිප” පත්‍රයෙන් ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳව්වා. 1967 ජූලි මාසෙ 10 වෙනිදා අපර භාග 2 ට කලින් ටෙන්ඩර් භාර ගැනීම අවසන් කරනවාය කියා දැන්වීමක් කර තිබුණා. එදින සිට මාසෙකුත් සති දෙකක් පසු වී තිබෙනවා තවමත් ආර්. ටී. ද සිල්වා මහතාගේ කොමිෂනිය තමයි තේ මිශ්‍ර කිරීම කරගෙන යන්නේ. මගේ ආරංචියේ හැටියට—මා දන්නේ නැහැ හරිද කියා—Vauxhall Mills කියන කණ්ඩායමලු අඩුම ටෙන්ඩරය දුන්නේ. ඒක මා හරියටම දන්නේ නැහැ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

නැහැ.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත් තවමත් ආර්. ටී. ද සිල්වා මහතා තමයි කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව කර ගෙන යන්නේ.

සතොසේ සුදු රෙදි ජාවාරමක් ගැන මා කිව්වා. මා කිව්වා ලොකු දෙන්නෙකු ඉන්නවාය කියා. ආණ්ඩුවේ නොවෙයි. විපක්ෂයේත් නොවෙයි, තමුත් ලොකු දෙන්නෙක්. ස්ථිර ලේකම් තෙන්නෙකු—හිටපු අගමැති කෙනකුගේ පෞද්ගලික ලේකම්වරයෙක්—සහ හිටපු සිවිල් නිල ධාරියෙක්. එක්තරා නියෝජිතවරියක් පවා පැමිණ එම කොමිෂනියේ අයථා වැඩ වලට සහභාගි වුණා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී අප එක පාරටම, කිසිම ජාවාරමකට ඉඩ නොලබෙන හැටියට එය “බ්ලැක් ලිස්ට්” කළා. එහෙත් තමුත්තාත්සේලා ආර්. ටී. ද සිල්වා මහත්මයාගේ කොන්ත්‍රාත් එක තවමත් “බ්ලැක් ලිස්ට්” කර නැහැ.

අ. හා. 4.45

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

වොක්සෝල් කොමිෂනිය කොන්ත්‍රාත් එක “බ්ලැක් ලිස්ට්” කර තිබෙනවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

මගේ ආරංචියේ හැටියට නම් තවම එහෙම දෙයක් කර නැහැ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මේක ආරංචියක් නොවෙයි, ඇත්තක්.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ජාතිකරණයේ සංස්ථාවල අධ්‍යක්ෂ වරුන් වශයෙන් පත් නොකරන ලෙස මා මීට කලින් මතක් කළා. ජාතිකරණයට හවුල් වී සිටින කෙනෙකු ස්ථිර ලේකම් තනතුරකට පවා තමුන් නාන්සේලා විසින් පත් කර සිටින බව දෙවනුවර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ද මෙල් මයා.) කීවා. එවැනි අයට ආණ්ඩුවේ බලතල දුන්නොත් ඔවුන් ගෙන් කවදාවත් ජාතික සේවයක් ඉටු වන්නේ නැහැ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඒ මහත්මයා ස්ථිර ලේකම් තනතුර බාරගන්නායින් පසු ඒ ව්‍යාපාරවලින් අයින් වුණු බව ගරු අගමැතිතුමා කියා තිබෙනවා.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

මා එය බාර ගන්නවා. එහෙත්, ආර්. ටී. ද සිල්වා මහත්මයාත්, පෝට් කාගෝ කෝපරේෂන් එකේ ලොරි කොන්ත්‍රාත් එකක් කරන අබේගුණසේකර මහත්මයාත් තවම ඒ ජාතිකරණය කරනවා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඒ අය ආණ්ඩුවේ සේවකයින් නොවෙයි නේ ?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒ වුණත්, ජාතිකරණය කරන අය සංස්ථාවල අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් වශයෙන් සිටීම හරියටම බේකරියයි හෝටලයයි එකට තිබෙන්නා වාගේයි. හෝටලය පමණක් ජනසතු කර තිබෙනවා. එහි පාලකයාම තමයි බේකරිය අයිතිකාරයා. හෝටලයට පාන් සපයන්නේ ඔහුයි. ඔහුට ඕනෑ ගණනකට ඒවා හෝටලයට දෙන්නට පුළුවනි. අප හැම දේකින්ම සර්ව සම්පූර්ණයයි මා කියන්නේ නැහැ. අප අවුරුදු ගණනක් තිස්සේ නොයෙක් දුක් විඳලා, බැට කාලා, ලැබූ අත්දැකීම් අනුවයි, අප මේ උපදෙස් තමුන් නාන්සේලාට දෙන්නේ. තමුන් නාන්සේලාගෙනුත් අප බැට කෑවා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

තමුන් නාන්සේලා අයින් කළේ අධිරාජ්‍යවාදීන් විසින් නේ.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒ කාලයේදී තමුන් නාන්සේලා අධිරාජ්‍යවාදීන්ගේ රුකඩ වශයෙන් ක්‍රියා කළා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

නැ, නැ, අධිරාජ්‍යවාදයට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම විරුද්ධවයි මා ක්‍රියා කරන්නේ. මා හිරේ යන්නත් ලැස්තිව සිටියා. එහෙත් යැව්වේ නැහැ.

රාජා වෙලේගම මයා. (මොනරාගල)

(திரு. ராஜா வெலேகம—மொனராகல)

(Mr. Raja Welegama—Monaragala)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අද උදෑසන සිට මේ මොහොත දක්වාම ඉතාමත් වැදගත්, ඉතාමත් බරැරුම්, ඒ වාගේම නොයෙක් මත හේදවලට තුඩුදෙන ප්‍රශ්න සාකච්ඡා වට භාජනවුණු මේ විවාදය ඉතාමත් උසස් අන්දමින් පැවතුණා. මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[රාජා වෙලේගම මයා.]

බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ ගමේ ගොඩේ ප්‍රශ්නයක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවීමටයි. මෙතෙක් වේලා උසස් අන්දමින් පැවැත් වුණු මේ විවාදය මගේ මේ ගමේ ගොඩේ ප්‍රශ්නය නිසා පහත් තත්ත්වයකට වැටුණොත් මා ඒ ගැන සමාව ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මා නියෝජනය කරන මොනරා ගල ප්‍රදේශයට අදාළ වන මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ ඤාණික අවධානයට යොමු වේවායි මා විශේෂයෙන් ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනවා.

මෙය, මගේ ප්‍රදේශයෙහි විශාල ආන් දෝලනයකට තුඩු දී තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නයක්. ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා වෙත මෙය යොමු කරන්නේ එතුමා වන සත්ව ආරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව භාර ඇමතිවරයා නිසා යි. යාල අභය භූමියේ සීමා පුළුල් කිරීමට එම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව අලුත් තීරණයක් ගෙන තිබෙනවා. මේ තීරණය නිසා මගේ ප්‍රදේශයේ සංවර්ධනයට විශාල පහරක් වැදීගෙන එන තත්ත්වයක් මතු වී තිබෙන බව පළමුවෙන්ම මා ප්‍රකාශ කර නවා. ඊට හේතුව මෙයයි: බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය සිට කතරගම දක්වා හැතප්ම 26 කින් යා හැකි කෙටි මාර්ගයක් තිබුණා. යාල අභය භූමියේ සීමා පුළුල් කිරීමේ පියවර නිසා එම මාර්ගයේ වැඩ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කඩා කප්පලු වන තත්ත්වයකට පැමිණ තිබෙනවා. මෙම පාර පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ මෑණික් ගඟ දිගට ඊට යාබදවයි. මෑණික් ගං නිම්න භූමියේ අක්කර විසි තිස් දහ සක ප්‍රමාණයක් සංවර්ධනය කොට එම ප්‍රදේශයට පමණක් නොව මුළු රටේම සංවර්ධනයට ඉවහල් වන ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ව්‍යාපාර රාශියක් ආරම්භ කරන්නට හැකි යාව තිබුණා. පසුගිය රජය මගින් මෙම පාර සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අළුත් පාරක් වශයෙන් දියුණු කිරීමට පියවර ගෙන තිබුණා. එසේම මෙම පාර දෙපස ඇති ඉඩම් යම් යම් පුද්ගලයන්ට භාර දී ඒවා සංවර්ධනය කිරීම පිණිසද පියවර ගෙන තිබුණා. අක්කර විශාල ගණනක් මධ්‍යම පන්තියේ උදවිය අතර බෙදා දුන් අතර එම ඉඩම් ලබා ගත් උදවිය ඒවා සංවර්ධනයෙහිලා කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබුණා. එපමණක් නොව රජය මගින් ලක්ෂ දෙකක පමණ මුදලක් වැය කර එම ප්‍රදේශයේ පැලැස්ස

ව්‍යාපාරය නමින් උගත් තරුණයන් පදිංචි කරවීමේ ව්‍යාපාරයක්ද ආරම්භ කර තිබුණා. එහෙත් රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ගෙන තිබෙන අළුත් පියවර හේතුකොටගෙන එම සංවර්ධන කටයුතු අද සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වාගේ අඩ පණ වී ගොස් තිබෙනවා. එය එම ප්‍රදේශවාසීන්ගේ කණස්සල්ලටද එක් හේතුවක් වී තිබෙන බව මෙම අවස්ථා වේදී මතක් කරන්නට ඕනැ. මීට මාස ගණනකට ප්‍රථම මෙම කරුණ පිළිබඳව දැනගන්නට ලැබුණු අවස්ථාවේදී රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා වෙත මිවිසින් සංදේශයක් ද එවන්නට යෙදුණා. එතුමා පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් දන්වා එවා තිබුණා, ඒ කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන් නැවත සලකා බලනවාය කියා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
මොකක්ද උත්තරය ?

රාජා වෙලේගම මයා.
(திரு. ராஜா வெலேகம)
(Mr. Raja Welegama)

ඒ කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් නැවත වරක් සලකා බලනවා යැයි කියා එවා තිබුණා. ඊට පසු ඒ පිළිබඳ යෝජනාවකුත් මොණරාගල කවිවේරියේදී පවත්වන ලද දිස්ත්‍රික් සම්බන්ධතා කාරක සභාවේ දී අප විසින් සම්මත කරන්නට යෙදුණා. යාල අභය භූමියට අයත් සීමාව වැඩි කරනවාට, දීර්ඝ කරනවාට අප විරුද්ධ බවයි එම යෝජනාවෙන් කියැවෙන්නේ. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගම්කාර්ය සභා, ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන සමිති අතුළු නෙයෙකුත් මහජන ආයතනවලින් ඒ පිළිබඳ විරුද්ධතාවය ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනවා. තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ පක්ෂයට අයිති බිබිලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (ධර්මදාස බණ්ඩා මයා.) තිස්ස මහාරාමයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (එදිරිසූරිය මයා.) මේ පිළිබඳව විරෝධතාවය පළ කරමින් නෙයෙකුත් විධියේ ප්‍රකාශයන් කර තිබෙන බව ප්‍රචාර්ති පත්‍ර මාගීයෙන් අප දුටුවා. එම නිසා රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා විශේෂයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මෙම යෝජනාව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඉල්ලා අස් කර ගන්නය අවලංගු කර දමන්නය කියන එකයි. සමහරවිට

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කල්පනා කරනවා ඇති, යාල අභය භූමිය පළල් කිරීමෙන් සංචාරකයන් වෙතින් දැනට වඩා විශාල ආදායමක් ලැබේවිය, එමගින් විශාල දියුණුවක් ඇති ධන කටයුතුවලින් ලැබෙන ප්‍රයෝජනයන් සංචාරකයන්ගෙන් ලැබෙන ආදායමත් සසඳා බලන විට—

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ශ්‍රේ. මූර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

සංචාරකයන් නිසා නොවෙයි.

රාජා වෙලේගම මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. රාජා වෙලේගම)

(Mr. Raja Welegama)

එසේ නම් එයට හේතුව කුමක්ද කියා දැනගන්නට කැමතියි. සංවර්ධන වැඩ සියල්ලක්ම වාගේ අඛණ්ඩ කර දමා මෙම අභය භූමිය හදිසියේම පළල් කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ කුමන කරුණක් නිසාදැයි අප ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. එම ප්‍රදේශයේ මහජනතාව වෙනුවෙන්, විශේෂයෙන් උභව ප්‍රදේශයට අයත් ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් නැවත වරක් මෙම තීරණය ගැන සලකා බලන්නැයි මා කියා සිටිනවා. එම ප්‍රදේශයේ මහජන ආයතනවලින් පවා මේ පිළිබඳව දක්වා තිබෙන විරෝධය ගැන සලකා බලා මෙම තීරණය ඉවත් කර ගන්නා හැටියටයි, මා කියන්නේ. එම ප්‍රදේශයේ සිතියම පවා මා දැන් ගෙනා විත් තිබෙනවා. එය වුවමනා නම් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවනි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ශ්‍රේ. මූර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මාත් ගෙනා විත් තිබෙනවා.

රාජා වෙලේගම මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. රාජා වෙලේගම)

(Mr. Raja Welegama)

මා ලග තිබෙන සිතියම ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට වුවමනා නම් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට සූදානම්. පාරවල් සහ අනික් විස්තර මෙහි ලකුණු කර තිබෙනවා. ඔබට වඩා විස්තර සහිතව මෙයින් කරුණු අවබෝධ වෙනවා. ඕනිත්දෝරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින්

අඟලේ ප්‍රමාණයට අදින ලද සිතියමක්, මේක. එම නිසා මෙය රැගෙන බැලුවොත් පැහැදිලි වශයෙන් මේ කියන පාරත් එම ප්‍රදේශයේ නටබුන් යනාදියත් වාරිමාර්ග ක්‍රම යනාදියත් පිළිබඳ විස්තර පැහැදිලිව බලාගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා ඇති.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ශ්‍රේ. මූර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

අපි දෙන්නා ඕක පස්සෙ බලමු. ඔය කාරණය ගැන මා දන්නවා.

රාජා වෙලේගම මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. රාජා වෙලේගම)

(Mr. Raja Welegama)

රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට විශේෂයෙන් අලි ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නට වුවමනාව තිබෙන බවත් එතුමා අලින්ට ලොකු ආදරයක් දක්වන බවත් පෙනෙනවා. කැලේ සිටින වල් අලි ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නට යාම නිසා ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගම්වල සිටින අලි පවා දැන් කිපී සිටින බව මා එතුමාට මතක් කර සිටිනවා. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානයට මෙම කාරණය යොමු කරන හැටියට මා කියා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට සඳහන් කරන්නට තියෙන්නේ, සතොස ව්‍යාපාරය පිළිබඳවයි. එම ප්‍රදේශයේ මහජනතාව මෙනෙක් කල් තමන්ට අවශ්‍ය කරන පාරිභෝගික ද්‍රව්‍ය ලබා ගත්තේ එක්කෝ සමුපකාරයෙන්, නැතිනම් සතොසෙන්. සතොසෙ ගබඩා වැඩියෙන් ඇති කළාට පසුව ඔවුන් හුඟක් දුරට පුරුදු වුණා, සතොසෙට අයත් වෙළඳ සැල්වලින් තමතමන්ට අවශ්‍ය බඩු ලබා ගන්නට. ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල තිබෙන තත්ත්වය අනුව මහජනයාට බඩු ගැනීම සඳහා ඇත්තේ කඩ එකක් හෝ දෙකක් පමණයි. ඒ නිසාම ඒවායේ සිටින වෙළෙන්දන් විසින් පාරිභෝගික ද්‍රව්‍යයන් සඳහා වැඩි මිලක් අය කිරීමද පුරුද්දක් කරගෙන තිබෙන බව තමුන්නාන්සේලාත් දන්නවා ඇති. සතොසේ වෙළඳ සැල් මගින් ඒ අමාරු තත්ත්වයෙන් මහජනතාව හුඟක් දුරට මුදවාලීමට පුළුවන් තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබුණා. එහෙත් අද එම සතොසේ වෙළඳ සැල්වල මහජනයාට වුවමනා කරන පාරිභෝගික ද්‍රව්‍යයන් ඇත්තේ නැහැ. එක්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[රාජ්‍ය වෙලේගම් මයා.]

එක් වෙළඳ සැලෙහි සේවය කරන සේවකයින් නම් 18 ක් හෝ 20 ක් පමණ සිටිනවා. එමෙන්ම ගොඩනැගිලි සඳහාද විශාල කුලියක් ගෙවන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය කාලයේ දිනකට රුපියල් දාහක හෝ දෙදාහක පමණ වෙළඳාමක් තිබුණු වෙළඳ සැල්වල දැන් වෙළඳාම රුපියල් දෙසියයකට හෝ තුන් සියයකට නොවැඩි තරමට පහළ බැස තිබෙනවා. එයට හේතුව එම වෙළඳ සැල්වලට සැහෙන තරම් බඩු නොසැපයීමයි. ඒ නිසා ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ නැග තිබෙනවා. දැනට සතොසේ වෙළඳ සැල්වලට යවන බඩු ප්‍රමාණය කිසිසේත්ම ප්‍රමාණවත් වන්නේ නැහැ. දැනට කෙරෙන අන්දමට ඉදිරියටත් සීමාසහිත බඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් ඒ වෙළඳ සැල්වලට යැවීම කරගෙන ගියොත් ඒවායින් පාඩු සිදු වීම වළක්වන්නට බැහැ. ඒ නිසා මෙතෙක් කලක් සාර්ථක ව්‍යාපාරයක් වශයෙන් පවත්වාගෙන ගිය සතොසේ වෙළඳ සැල්වලට නැවත ජීවන හුස්ම පිඹි මහජනතාවට අවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍යයන් එම වෙළඳ සැල් මගින් බෙදා හැරීමට පියවර ගන්නා ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තවත් කරුණක් පිළිබඳව ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. මෙයට වර්ෂයකට පමණ පෙර එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් සැම මන්ත්‍රී වරයකුටම පෝරම වශයක් යවා තම තමන්ගේ ප්‍රදේශවල හදිසියෙන් ආරම්භ කළ හැකි සංවර්ධන යෝජනා ක්‍රම තිබෙනවා නම් ඒවාත් රැකිරික්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳීමට අදාළවන යෝජනා තිබෙනවා නම් ඒවාත් දත්වා එවන්නය කියා ඉල්ලීමක් කර තිබුණා. එම පෝරමවල විස්තර සඳහන් කර එවීමට සුමානයක් පමණ ප්‍රමාද වුණ නිසා ප්‍රමාද නොකර වහාම පිළිතුරු එවන්නය කියා නැවතත් දත්වා එව්වා. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා ලොකු උදව්වක් කරන්න යනවාය කියා අපත් ලොකු බලාපොරොත්තු ඇති කරගෙන පහසුවෙනුත්, අඩු වියදම කින් හා ඉක්මණින් කරන්නට පුළුවන් යෝජනා රාශියක් ප්‍රමුඛත්වය අනුව ලියා එව්වා. එසේ කර අවුරුද්දක් පමණ ගත වූ නමුත් තවමත් කිසිවක් කෙරී නැහැ. අප විසින් එවනු ලැබූ ඒ යෝජනාවලට දැන් මොනවා වෙලා තිබෙනවාද කියා දනගත්

නට කැමතියි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා අවංක වෙනනාවෙන් ඒ යෝජනා ගෙන්වා ගන්නා නම් ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල රැකිරික්ෂා නැති අයගේ යහපත සඳහාත් ප්‍රදේශයේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහාත් ඒවායින් යෝජනා දෙක තුනක් වත් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට පියවර ගන්නා ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මගේ කථාව මීට වඩා දික් කිරීමට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. මා විසින් සඳහන් කළ මේ කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඔබතුමාගේ ක්ෂණික අවධානය යොමු කොට ප්‍රදේශවාසීන්ට සහනයක් සලසා දෙන මෙන් මා නැවතත් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Firstly, with regard to what the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) mentioned, I should like to state the exact position.

The permit given to Mr. Upali Wijayewardena was on the approval given to him by the Ministry of Industries in 1962 for the assembly of radio receiving sets. He was granted permission to import the required equipment to set up a radio assembly unit, and the Ministry of Industries recommended to the Department of Import and Export Control that the necessary foreign exchange should be released.

අ. හා. 5

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

Why did he not make use of it ?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

However, he did not import the equipment till he was given an allocation for the import of radio components as otherwise this equipment would have to remain idle till such an allocation was granted.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කුරක සභාව

Then there was formal approval for the assembly of transistor radios on the 27th of December 1961, and when Mr. Wijayewardena applied to the present Minister of Industries he was informed that the assembly of radios was being handled by the Ministry of State through the Department of Import and Export Control, and that he should make his application to that Ministry. So he applied to the Ministry of State, and since he had the necessary machinery and the necessary approval, and as the machinery would otherwise remain idle, he was given the permit.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

From 1962 what was he doing ?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Then on the 6th of October 1965, he had been informed by the Ministry of Industries that his firm had been authorized to undertake the assembly and manufacture of radio sets.

Hon. Members raise these questions and then disappear when the reply is given. Shall we send for the hon. Member for Kolonnawa, Sir? Maybe they get information from people which is all wrong.

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

They can read the reply in HANSARD.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

They will not read it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am also interested in this, Sir,

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

But you did not make this complaint. It is not fair by either the Minister or the people concerned. It is true that Mr. Upali Wijeyawardena is my cousin, but that is a factor that will go against him and not work in his favour. He had imported the machinery, and the machinery was lying idle. That is why he was given the foreign exchange to get the component parts.

The hon. Member also read some extracts from the "Ceylon Observer" about Mr. Ranjit Wijeyawardena, who is a cousin of Mr. Upali Wijeyawardena, and also a cousin of mine. I think the Hon. Minister of Industries will refer to that. I had nothing to do with that.

The next question was about political rights for C. W. E. employees. At a meeting of the Cabinet on the 18th of November 1959, on a memorandum from the Minister of Nationalized Services, the Cabinet agreed with the decision of the Ceylon Transport Board that the rules applicable to public officers with regard to political activities and the exercise of political rights should apply equally to its own employees. It was agreed that this decision should apply with equal force to all the nationalized services. I think the Ceylon Transport Board employees were deprived of political rights from that time.

The Board of Directors of the C. W. E. also took this question up at this time, and the C. W. E. Board in 1959 decided that it should follow the same regulations applicable to public servants, namely, that C. W. E. employees should not enjoy any more political rights than those enjoyed by public servants. However, the question was discussed with the Minister in charge. I do not know who the Minister was.—[Interruption]. Again, in November 1960 it was decided that there should be no change, and a decision was taken by the board to deprive them of political rights following the Cabinet decision

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී ලේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

of November 1959. The Minister in charge decided that the present position of the C. W. E. employees as far as participation in politics is concerned should remain the same. As a consequence of this, salesmen, store managers, and so on, became members of village committees and chairmen of town councils and one became a member of the Colombo Municipal Council.

When this Government came into office in 1965 we appointed a committee to consider the question of political rights to all public servants. This Cabinet sub-committee is still sitting and has not made a decision yet.

The Ceylon Transport Board, following the Cabinet decision of 1959, by administrative order in November 1959, debarred its employees from political activity.—[Interruption]. The C. T. B. employees are not entitled to political rights from 1959.

When we assumed office the question of political rights to employees of the C. W. E. came into prominence because complaints were made that the C. W. E. was handling very vital food at key points. Unlike in the past, the C. W. E. as a trading organization is importing vital food and distributing vital food, and at some of the important points employees, I think, were using their position to harass and not treat equally members of various political parties. When we took that matter up with the Chairman of the C. W. E. he said, "I cannot help it because these employees are entitled to political rights; they go for political meetings; they take part in election campaigns; they get on to platforms and criticize the Government; and it is very difficult for me to maintain discipline and order as long as they are entitled to political rights." It was at that time that the chairman looked up the previous records and showed us that there was a decision of the board in 1959 that the C. W. E. employees should not enjoy political rights, or should enjoy the same

political rights as public servants. This was based on a Cabinet decision of 1959. We asked him to reconsider this question and asked the board what they would recommend with regard to more impartial administration in the C. W. E. The Board then passed a resolution to the effect that employees of the C. W. E. should enjoy the same rights as public servants. That decision was sent to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet confirmed it, following the good practice of the previous Government. So from that day we have circularized the members of the C. W. E. Board that they should act on that decision.

This is nothing unusual. I remember that when the previous Government took over the assisted schools there were people enjoying political rights who were members of village committees. The hon. Member for Kegalle (Mr. Kalugalla) was the Minister in charge. They were summarily asked to leave all the local bodies. The teachers and the assisted schools were taken over—

ශ්‍රී ලේ. එම්. ආර්. ඒ. ඊරියගොල්ල
(අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ඇමති)

(කෙළරව ඩී. ඒම්. ආර්. ඒ. ඊරියගොල්ල—
කල්බි, කලාප්පාර විවකාර අමාත්‍ය)

(The Hon. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolle—
Minister of Education and Cultural
Affairs)

Quite rightly.

ශ්‍රී ලේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ඩී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

"Quite rightly", says the Minister of Education. I also agree with him.—[Interruption]. The C. W. E. today is a State concern. It is not a co-operative movement. It is your Government which took away all its co-operative colour. The idea was that the C. W. E. should import goods for co-operative societies, not that it should take over the dried fish trade, or the textile trade. You can have another form of organization for that. The C. W. E. has now become a state

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරන සභාව

trading corporation and we must deal with it accordingly. Our idea was—I was a member of the Cabinet—that it should be the apex of the co-operative movement; that it should import only such goods as the co-operative societies wanted. If you wanted a state trading organization you should have set up something else.

But the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) in the previous Government thought, rightly or wrongly, that the C. W. E. should, step by step, take over the import of certain goods, and they took over the import of dried fish. We said, “You take over the import of textiles.” This was not the function of the C. W. E., but you used, and now we are using, the C. W. E. for the purpose of importing certain essential goods, and it has now become a state trading organization. Your Government opened retail stores. How can a wholesale organization open retail stores?—[Interruption]. The C. W. E., moreover, became a nationalized venture.

The co-operative movement, especially the consumers’ movement, and the Co-operative Federation, led by the hon. Member for Ratgama (Mr. D. E. Tillekeratne), are pressing me to hand over to the consumers’ movement or to the Co-operative Federation the entire import of goods. I said that was not possible, because today the whole concept of imports has changed, and the Government is responsible, in this time of scarcity of important and essential goods, for seeing that they are properly distributed, and we are using the C.W.E. as an instrument for that purpose.

Therefore, having regard to the importance of the C. W. E. as a state trading organization; having regard to the fact that government servants are still not enjoying political rights—that is a matter under consideration; having regard to the decision of the C. W. E. Board dating back to 1959; having regard to the Cabinet

decisions of 1959 and 1960 that employees of nationalized services should not enjoy any more rights than those enjoyed by public servants; having regard to the complaints of members of the public, members of co-operative unions and Members of Parliament, that when they go to the Welisara stores or to the McCallum stores, inquiries are made as to what party they belong to, and that there is discrimination in the distribution of goods; and having regard to the fact that employees of the C. W. E. are holding key positions in municipal councils and village committees, and that they appear on political platforms and go about campaigning at Agalawatta and at Dodangaslanda—having regard to all these matters we thought these employees should not have political rights.

The Government has not come to a decision yet in regard to the granting of political rights to government servants, and till then let us have an equitable method of treating employees of the Public Service and of the C. W. E.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මහ.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What about the directors?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

They are entitled to political rights.

So, Sir, that was why that decision was taken. It was not a new decision but harked back to the earlier decision of 1959.

The hon. Member for Kolonnawa was not here when I pointed out that in regard to Upali Wijeyawardena the decision was taken so far back as 1961. He was given permission to import the required equipment for assembling radio receiving sets in 1962 in the form of a recommendation for the release of the necessary exchange by the Ministry of Industries and the Department of Import and Export

விசர்சன கெடுதலின் பணம், 1967-68

—கூடுதல் பணம்

[ஹு. சே. ஈர். சுவரீதன]

Control. Then since he could not get the component parts he was not able to function. Then he applied to the present Ministry of Industries and Fisheries. He was asked to contact the Ministry of State as the Department of Import and Export Control is under the Ministry of State, and based on the recommendation of 1962 he applied to the Ministry of State. And it is, I think, just and fair that the man who had imported all this machinery to set up a radio assembly unit, capable of assembling a thousand radio sets per month, should get the necessary exchange to import the material necessary to get that organization going. I think you will agree that because he is my cousin I should not discriminate against him. Therefore we gave him the necessary permission, and the Department of Broadcasting by letter dated 6th October 1965 says that they have been informed by the Ministry of Industries that this firm has been authorized to undertake the assembly and manufacture of radio sets. Is that all right, hon. Member for Kolonnawa?

ஓல்கரத்ன மஹ.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

My case was that no approval was given by the Minister of Industries.

ஹு. டி. பி. ஈர். குணவர்தன (கர்மனா
பா நிவர ஈமதி)

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஈர். குணவர்தன—கைத்
தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena—
Minister of Industries and Fisheries)

It was approved in 1962.

ஈ. ஸா. 5.15

ஓல்கரத்ன மஹ.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

But the present Minister was not consulted finally. Although it was approved by the previous Government I thought it was being approved by him or that he would be consulted.

ஹு. சே. ஈர். சுவரீதன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஈர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

How can we consult? He was in the Opposition.

ஓல்கரத்ன மஹ.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Was he consulted? That is all.

பாணி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

What is the letter of 1965?

ஹு. சே. ஈர். சுவரீதன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஈர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The letter dated 6th October 1965 was the letter by the Broadcasting Department saying that they are informed by the Ministry of Industries that this firm has been authorized to undertake the assembly and manufacture of radio sets.

Then there is another letter of December 1961. May I read that letter also? It is dated 27th December 1961 and addressed to Mr. P. U. Wijewardena.

“Reference your application for the assembly/manufacture of Radios (Transistors), I am prepared for the present to recommend exchange for the import of machinery at concessionary rates of duty and for the import of component parts without any concessionary rates of duty. Your industry will not be treated as an approved industry until I am assured of satisfactory progress in the manufacture or use of locally manufactured components.

The import of component parts on the present basis is subject to the final decision of the Controller of Imports and Exports.

.....
Director of Development.”

பாலாபீச பிள். பி. பீரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What the devil was he doing all these years?

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත, 1967-68

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥයවර්තන)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
You must ask him.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

For six years he slept and then he suddenly woke up!

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥයවර්තන)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I could not quite understand the reference to Mr. Ranjit Wijewardena. I think the Minister of Industries will deal with that when his Votes come up. I cannot understand what you meant by that reference.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිල. ඉලංගරත්න)
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

මට පැවි තිබෙන ආරංචියේ හැටියට රංජිත් විජේවර්ධන මහතාගේ නමින් ලිපි ශීර්ෂවල—letter headings—සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥයවර්තන)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඒකේ වරදක් නැහැ. They may be directors of the same firm.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

Must be directors.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥයවර්තන)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Then the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) stated that there is an agreement in the C.W.E. to share profits with the trade unions. I am not aware of that.

—කුරක සහව

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. ආණ. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
Earlier decision.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥයවර්තන)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The only practice was this. There has been no profit-sharing in the C.W.E. and therefore the question of dropping any profit-sharing scheme in the C.W.E. does not arise. The allegation was made that we had done away with profit-sharing in the C.W.E. There was a bonus paid of 25 per cent of the profits or one month's salary bill, whichever was less, on a ministerial directive of 1960. That has not been dropped. That practice is continuing. Every year the Cabinet decides with regard to all these corporations what bonus should be paid but there is no decision that all profits should be shared by the employees. As a matter of fact, the C.W.E. is showing considerable profits. I do not think that is a thing to be very proud of. We are not working for a profit, but I think the hon. Member for Colombo South, who is on the Public Accounts Committee, had paid a compliment to the present chairman of the board for the way the accounts are kept. The balance sheet up to 30th June 1967 is available. It shows considerable profit. The profit before tax was Rs. 29.2 million. Rs. 16 million in tax goes to revenue. I think we must compliment the chairman and the members of the board.

It was stated that the chairman has private work. He is a member of an accountancy firm. I do not see any objection to that, because under the regulations we cannot pay the chairman more than a certain amount as salary. I think it is Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000. So, they must find their living in some other way.

The next point is about the textile department. It is true that the whole textile department is to come under

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී ලේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

the new organization called Lanka Salu Sala. We have requested all the employees to become employees of the Lanka Salu Sala purely voluntarily. Two months' notice has been given, and their employment in the Lanka Salu Sala will be on the same terms and conditions which they now enjoy in the C. W. E. Their salary scales, the point at which they draw their present salaries, their incremental dates, the quantum of increment, all that will not be changed.

The C. W. E. has also under consideration a scheme for the payment of a gratuity to employees to compensate them for the lower rates of contribution to the provident fund prior to 1.1.67. These rates have been increased from 4 per cent paid by the employee and 6 per cent paid by the management, to 10 per cent and 15 per cent respectively with effect from 1.1.67. Any gratuity paid under this proposal to the employees will also be paid to those employees of the C. W. E. who are transferred to the Lanka Salu Sala.

Under those circumstances, the question of compelling C. W. E. employees to join the Lanka Salu Sala does not arise. I do not think hon. Members who are interested in the employees need have any fear that any one of those employees will be not treated fairly or will have any reason to grouse.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The Hon. Minister said that he would include in the letters of appointment of those who are going over to the Lanka Salu Sala, their past services under the C. W. E.

ශ්‍රී ලේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall go into that. I shall not go into the ideological question whether we should form these new joint stock

companies with the C. W. E. having a controlling interest, because we debated that matter in the House, it is now law, and if I am to go into that now it will take some time. I am going on the basis that the law permits us to form joint stock companies with 51 per cent C. W. E. participation. We have formed one, dealing with the import of textiles; we are forming another one to deal with the export of Ceylon commodities especially tea, coconut and rubber. I think some Members mentioned that they welcome it.

The C. W. E. has a small export department. As you know, the question of export of tea and the markets for our tea is a very important consideration. We want the C. W. E., which is now State-sponsored, to join up with private enterprise and see whether we cannot enter the export trade, so that we can export tea to places like America, Germany and Australia—not necessarily to England and through England to other countries to which the big interests export tea today. The hon. Member for Kandy (Mr. E. L. Senanayake) one day produced a tin of tea and said: "This tin is sold in America for a fabulous amount—5 dollars and 25 cents, that is about Rs. 30 a pound. And Ceylon gets hardly Rs. 2 on a pound." We are hoping that this new organization will be able to step into that market and export State tea. Instead of making it purely State—again I say I do not want to enter into that ideological dispute—we want the private sector—tea is primarily a private sector product; it is primarily a private export trade—to enter into that and compete with the big interests which operate in Ceylon and abroad. I am sure you will welcome it and wish that organization all success, whatever differences you may have with regard to the composition of its shareholdings.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

All the best.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Thank you.

Then we also intend to form another company dealing with the import of fish products. My suggestion to the Cabinet is that we should concentrate on the monopoly imports of the C. W. E. which we have taken over from the private trade. The textile trade is one, the dried fish and tinned fish trade is another for the present. We can join with the private sector, float these companies, and run them to the best of our ability. This does not mean that we hand the trade back to the big importers. That is the wrong concept altogether.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That will happen.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The hon. Member says that that will happen. Why should it happen? Take, textiles, for instance. Look at the list of quota-holders for textiles. 98 per cent were people largely from India, with Indian names. Their quotas were given not by us but by the previous Government. I suppose you could not help it and you went on the principle that those who enjoyed certain import rights in 1959-60 should continue to have quotas based on those imports. Now, that has been taken into the hands of the C. W. E., which has a controlling interest in the joint stock company. We are advertising shares, and during the next few weeks the public will be asked to buy shares in the Lanka Salu Sala. "Salu" means cloth and "Sala" means *salawa* or hall—"The Lanka Cloth Hall."

Anybody can subscribe, and we shall see as far as possible that the people of Ceylon become the shareholders. The present directors have

been appointed *pro tem*. It is today a private company. It has been formed under the Companies Ordinance. It is a private company today with four directors on behalf of the C. W. E. and three on behalf of the private shareholders. When the first meeting is held the private shareholders can appoint three directors, whoever they wish.

At present the allocation of shares is in the hands of the Minister. Surely you credit me with even an atom of patriotism? I am not going to give shares to those who do not belong to this country. We will see that the shareholders are people of Ceylon. As far as possible we will see that allotments are given not to monopolists or big capitalists but to the small men.

What happened in the case of the Hotels Corporation? There are 8,000 shareholders. That is a record in the world. The next meeting of the shareholders will have to be held on Galle Face Green. We had shares propagandized through radio broadcasts. Shares were sold through the kachcheries throughout the Island.

I understand that the majority of the shareholders are small shareholders with shares to the value of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50. The hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) has asked me to give him a list of the shareholders. I am wondering how I can give him such a list. I shall have to bring it in a bullock-cart. There are 8,000 names and it will fill up a whole volume of HANSARD.

Some of these shareholders are cultivators. Surely that is good? If the Lanka Salu Sala also belongs to 8,000 Ceylonese, is that not good? Why must we keep everything in the hands of a Minister, whether he be an S. L. F. P. Minister or a U. N. P. Minister? Keeping it in the hands of the State is keeping it in the hands of a Minister. Why not spread it out and give it to the people who vote for you also? Must we grab everything just because we are the government? I do not think so. There is a concept that you should, as happened in the Socialist countries; but I

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

think hon. Members will agree that as the world changes ideas also must change.

See what has happened in China. If you read the latest issue of the "London Times", which is a highly respected and fairly accurate newspaper, you will find a report by their correspondent, who has come back from Peking after having been several years there, in which he says that China is on the verge of disintegration, on the verge of anarchy, that Peking has lost control of a half of China. He gives a full account of what he saw and what he heard. We are all hoping that it is not so. But that is what happens when you have a totalitarian regime, unless you follow the example of Marshal Stalin. If I may pay him a compliment—if not for the way he behaved and if not for the little bit of totalitarianism—he made Russia what it is. If, however, we do not want that, if it is a democratic system that we want, let us spread the control as far wide as possible. When you get the list of the 8,000 shareholders of the Ceylon Hotels Corporation, I hope you will agree with us and accept our political views.

අ. හා. 5.30

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

You must do the same thing to Lake House.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

There is one other question. A charge was made during the Second Reading Debate that in the C. W. E. two people were employed without consulting the board. I have got the details here with me. One of the persons appointed is Miss R. S. Thomas. She was appointed market survey officer on 1st July 1965 before I took over. Her appointment was approved by the board of directors on 25.6.65. Prior

to her appointment she had been a statistician in the Department of Industries and had retired from government service in 1963. She possesses a Master's Degree in Economics. A salary scale of Rs. 1,000—50—1,250 per mensem, all inclusive, was approved by the Treasury. She is a government pensioner re-employed, and the Treasury stipulated what salary should be paid to her. She was appointed on probation, and has now passed Grade III (J. S. C. standard) of the Sinhala Proficiency Examination.—[Interruption]. I do not know where she passed her degree examination; but, for a woman, it is not bad, wherever she got it.

The next question raised was with regard to Miss N. B. Selvaratnam. She was appointed personal assistant to the deputy chairman after I took over. She was taken in in accordance with the qualifications stipulated in the advertisement. The post was advertised in all the newspapers. Her appointment received the approval of the board of directors. She is a graduate of the University of Ceylon and has passed in Sinhala at the Senior School Certificate Examination. This qualification is very creditable for a Tamil girl. She is also competent in shorthand and typewriting. The reason why she was taken is that she is competent in Sinhalese, shorthand and typewriting.

The statement that she had been private secretary to Major T. F. Jayawardene prior to her appointment to this establishment is incorrect. These are vile allegations that are made in this House. It is regrettable that this House has descended to such levels. Hon. Members get information from various sources. We also used to get information when we were in the Opposition, but we verified it before we went further. The charge was made that this girl was private secretary to Major Jayawardene, who is now the vice-chairman, and that was why she was appointed. Major Jayawardene has never known her, nor have I known her or seen her. She was appointed in accordance

සිසිරිපාන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

with the conditions in the advertisement. We selected her particularly because she had passed her Sinhalese test and was competent in shorthand and typewriting. Her appointment was approved by the board of directors.

But Miss R. S. Thomas was appointed before I took over. I have already given the particulars with regard to her appointment.

I have now given special directions that every post must be advertised. After I took over we have not made more than two appointments. I cannot get even a peon or a labourer appointed.—[Interruption]. According to the report of the C. W. E. Commission thousands of persons have been irregularly appointed.

Then, a charge was made about the tea blending business in which Mr. R. T. de Silva is supposed to be interested. I am totally unaware of it. All that I know is that the tender has been awarded to Sri Lanka Tea Blenders. It is true that their tender was not the lowest nor did it compare favourably with some of the other tenders. My principle has been not to interfere with the board in these matters. Trust the men on the spot, and that was how the British Empire lasted for 150 years! We have appointed a board—the board was appointed on my instructions, and I must trust them. These matters do not come to the Minister. Now that it has been brought to my notice I will investigate it. If we interfere with regard to these tenders then the blame will fall on the Minister also. I did not know what they asked or who the tenderers were or to whom they awarded it until this petition came into my hands. It is a petition signed by the unsuccessful tenderers. They do it always; in your time also it was done. When you call for tenders and award a tender all the unsuccessful tenderers say that there was something wrong with the award. They come to the Minister's house, the officials' houses, and they also go to the houses of Opposition

Members and give them documents which they read out here without any verification.

The firm you say Mr. R. T. de Silva was interested in—I do not know whether it is correct—is Vauxhall Mills. Their contract was cancelled as they were defaulters earlier. Whether he has any interest in the Sri Lanka Tea Blenders I do not know. If an inquiry must be held to find out why the board awarded the tender to them, it can be done. I understand that the whole board went into the tenders and that the tender was awarded to the Sri Lanka Tea Blenders though their tender was not the lowest. They may have had very good reasons for doing so.

The procedure they have adopted is this. I do not need to read out all the details of the tender board procedure, but a detailed procedure is followed at certain levels. They have a committee consisting of the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman and the General Manager, the Chief Purchasing Officer and the Chief Accountant. At a further level it goes before the whole board and all purchases made by it are ratified monthly by the board. Tenders are deposited in the tender box unopened and are opened at the appointed date and time in the presence of the tenderers or their representatives by the Chief Purchasing Officer or an officer nominated by him. The decision on tenders is promptly posted on the notice board. Then, black-listing of any supplier for unsatisfactory performance should have the approval of the General Manager or the Chief Purchasing Officer as soon as practicable. That is the procedure that had been laid down even before my time. That procedure had been laid down when you were in charge of the C.W.E. which had to deal with a large number of tenders, and I mean to carry it out.

I want to know what these various tricks are that the tenderers are up to. They are up to all sorts of

விசாரணைக் குழு, 1967-68

—கனக சங்கரன்

[ஓர் சீ. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்]
tricks. You cannot blame the board if they are up to some tricks, but once they are found out they are black-listed. If you say that there has been something wrong in awarding the tender I will certainly look into it. As far as my information goes, it was a tender that had gone before the board and it has had the approval of the whole board.

I do not think there is any other question that was raised pertaining to the C.W.E. except that some reference was made to Mr. Ratnagopal. The Prime Minister at Adjournment time pointed out that he was one of the staunch supporters of Mrs. Bandaranaike's Government, and earlier of the U.N.P. Government.

ஊர்வலம் உன். சி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Now the U. N. P. Government again!

ஓர் சீ. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கனக சங்கரன் ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He has now been black-listed.

He worked against the Prime Minister at Dedigama.—[Interruption]. Really, you made no charge as far as the C.W.E. is concerned, but I do not think we have much to do with him because his affairs may come up before the Contracts Commission.

Again, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), with all his experience, read out some documents without knowing that Ratwatte is a relation of Mrs. Bandaranaike.—[Interruption]. But you are charging us with regard to all the dealings they had.

ஊர்வலம் உன். சி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not charging anybody. All I am saying is that when you are giving permits for cars you must

have safeguards against this sort of thing. That is why I brought that matter up.

ஓர் சீ. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கனக சங்கரன் ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am very glad. We gave no car to him. Those were cars which were given to him under the previous regime—I am aware of the Peugeot car because it is coming up before the Contracts Commission—for some firm he floated. It is Mr. Reggie de Silva. I got Mr. Reggie de Silva out. It was that firm that got this contract for the water supply schemes for Kandy and Nuwara Eliya. I think the matter is before the Contracts Commission. Those cars were imported by that firm when we were in the Opposition.

The present position about cars is this. The Cabinet has decided that no gifts above the value of Rs. 250 should be permitted unless on humanitarian grounds or to societies which are doing humanitarian work.

But a large number of cars, comparatively speaking, have been brought into this country by people who have earned money outside Ceylon. That subject does not go through the Ministry to the Controller of Imports and Exports. That is done by the Controller of Exchange. People who have been abroad, people like ambassadors and those who have done business abroad, must prove that the cars they bring were brought with money they earned there.

செல்டன் ஜயசிங்கம்

(திரு. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Is that true of presses also?

ஓர் சீ. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கனக சங்கரன் ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is the only way in which cars have been imported. But two or three exceptions have been made. I

விசேஷக் கௌரவப் பதவி, 1967-68

—கூடுதல் பதவி

do not know how the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) got a car, but I allowed two cars, one for Mr. Fernando whose son is living in Australia—he sent a car to his father here—and the other for the hon. Member for Tissamaharama whose daughter is in Singapore. She had heard that her father, being now aged, had to come a long way to attend Parliament and she wanted to gift a car. So, on humanitarian grounds, I thought that if she were sending a car I should allow it.

கி. சி. எஃப். டிரிசுரி. பி. டி. எஸ். (நிபேசமஹராமம்)

(திரு. சி. எஃப். டிரிசுரி. எதிரிசுரி—
நிபேசமஹராமம்)

(Mr. C. F. W. Edirisuriya—Tissamaharama)

I am an old man.

கி. சி. எஃப். டிரிசுரி. பி. டி. எஸ்.

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He will be allowed the gift of a car if no exchange is involved.

After I allow these two cars, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) saw me one day and said—he calls me Dick—that he is getting a gift of a press—now, this is above Rs. 250—from some trade union federation in England and wanted to know whether I would allow it. I said, “Well, I have allowed these two cars and I do not see why your press should not be allowed if there is no exchange involved.” So, it was passed by the Controller of Exchange and that press arrived here.

Now, I do not think those three gifts which I allowed were strictly within the Cabinet Conclusion. The Cabinet has decided that the whole question should be reviewed and the matter is now before the Cabinet.

செல்டன் ஜயசிங்கம்.

(திரு. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Then they have got an unfair advantage.

கி. சி. எஃப். டிரிசுரி. பி. டி. எஸ்.

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not know what decision the Cabinet will take or what view the House will take. I personally think that if no foreign exchange is involved one should permit gifts, certainly cars, to come in. But this whole question of gifts is now a matter before the Cabinet.

That is how these two cars and the printing press for the hon. Member for Yatiyantota were permitted to come into this country.

But, I saw from the list that a large number of cars have come in. During the last seven years about 600 cars have come in. This is comparatively very little. Earlier, about 600 cars a month were imported, but they had come in through the earnings of people who brought them from abroad.

There is another category. They are the sterling firms in Ceylon who have foreign participants. Very often, they say, their principals come to Ceylon, and ask why they cannot send a car for the use of their principals when they come to Ceylon. That question is also held up now. The Cabinet is going into the whole question.

As far as this Ministry is concerned, except in these three cases—the car for Mr. Fernando, the car for the hon. Member for Tissamaharama, and the press for the hon. Member for Yatiyantota—there has been no deviation from the Cabinet decision that no gift above the value of Rs. 250 should be permitted except to certain charitable organizations. So, we have dealt fairly with the Government and the Opposition.

ஏ. ஐ. 5.45

There was the question about spare parts and aid. The hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) said that we have a preference to import goods from certain countries, and that these imports are tied up with the question of aid. The aid-giving countries say that we must

பிசுபீசன கெடுபிசுபீசன் பதன, 1967-68

—கூரக கலவ

[சுரு சே. ஸு. சயலீசன]

import from a particular country. So we have to import from that country. Sometimes it is difficult; sometimes it is a little expensive; sometimes the procedure is involved. In the case of the United States of America very often we have to call for tenders. In the case of France there are various matters on which there have to be discussions with the Central Bank. Sometimes, as the hon. Member for Dompe pointed out, commodities of a particular type not used in Ceylon are imported. Those difficulties arise when you have to deal with aid.

Apart from that, we have no preference for any particular country, and instructions have gone out to the Ministry of Commerce that wherever possible we would like imports to come from countries which buy our export products.

The hon. Member for Dompe spoke about the c.i.f. ceiling. As far as milk foods are concerned, the decision you arrived at has been carried out with Nestles.

The position is this in regard to tyres. Under U. S. aid, the c.i.f. price of a tyre, size 520 × 14, is Rs. 48.62. The wholesale cost, c.i.f. price plus landing charges, customs duty, etc., is Rs. 92.15.—[Interruption]. The wholesale price is 10 per cent added to the wholesale cost, in this case Rs. 102. The retail price is 10 per cent added to the wholesale price, in this case Rs. 112. Therefore, while the difference between the c.i.f. price and the ceiling price is wide, the c.i.f. price is not the only ingredient that enters into the determination of the selling price.

The hon. Member for Dompe has promised to give us his full co-operation and advice in regard to this matter. That cannot be done on the Floor of this House. We should sit round a table and talk things over.

சுரு சே. ஸு. சயலீசன மல.

(சுரு. எப். ஸு. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Certainly.

சுரு சே. ஸு. சயலீசன

(சுரு. எப். ஸு. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That concludes the C. W. E. matters.

சுரு சே. ஸு. சயலீசன மல.

(சுரு. எப். ஸு. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Building materials ?

சுரு சே. ஸு. சயலீசன

(சுரு. எப். ஸு. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is a question that is causing me great anxiety, but the problem is that we gave no exchange and for the first half of 1966-67 there have been practically no imports. Naturally this has become a paradise for those who want to hoard and blackmarket. It is a real problem.

Very often we try to distribute through the co-operative unions and so on, but some of the co-operative unions instead of taking the goods to the village are depositing them in the Pettah. That is why the Minister of Agriculture and Food, who is in charge of co-operatives, has had to cancel the registration of a large number of co-operatives. The charge was made at the Government Parliamentary Group that a co-operative union in the south was caught depositing goods in the Pettah instead of taking it down South. It is not only the private trader who is doing this.

சுரு சே. ஸு. சயலீசன மல.

(சுரு. எப். ஸு. டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

May I ask the Hon. Minister one question ? Is it his intention to re-activate or amend the Licensing of Traders Act so as to make it an effective instrument for dealing with errant traders ?

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

Then with regard to tourism, I have dealt very fully with the plans of the Government and of the Tourist Board for the future. The hon. Leader of the Opposition wanted to know what our plans were. Of course, she would not know. She was not here when I spoke in the Debate on the Second Reading. If she read HANSARD she would know what our plans were.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Not plans ; hopes.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

A feasibility survey is being made by an experienced international team and we are hoping to obtain its report by September. It is a public document and on it would be based largely the plans we hope to implement during the next ten years. But till then we are following the Kovac report on tourism, which was a document prepared for the previous Government and given to them in 1959. I have seen their recommendations. There are 42 recommendations. We have already implemented about 15 to 20 of them. About 10 of them are under consideration and we hope to implement practically the entirety of their recommendations. One of their recommendations was that rest-houses be brought up to international standards and that the rest-houses be taken over by the private sector, the Government to gradually retire from rest-house management by leasing rest-houses to private industry—Recommendation 21—and so on, but we do not intend to do that. We have given only four rest-houses to the private sector. All this fuss is about those four: Hikkaduwa, Bentara—Bentara was hardly a rest-house; it was about to be destroyed—Horton Plains and two rest-houses in Anuradhapura. It is true

that the charges have gone up. As a matter of fact, it is causing concern to the Opposition as well as to the Government. But we have no right yet to control the rates. A Bill is before the Cabinet now; it will deal with the entire development of the tourist trade in Ceylon and, as visualized by the Tourist Board law, they will have the right to control the hotel as well as the rest-house rates. They will have the right to control travel agencies, which the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) spoke of, and all the ancillaries pertaining to the tourist industry in Ceylon. That Bill will be before the House soon, but till that comes our hands are tied with regard to tourist agencies, hotels, rest-houses, and so on.

Therefore, even in the case of the four rest-houses we have given over we have no right to say that they must charge so much. But when the new law becomes effective we will have the right. So, apart from the four—Hikkaduwa, Bentara, Horton Plains and the two at Anuradhapura—13 other rest-houses were run by the Tourist Bureau of old. These 13 are being handed to the Hotels Corporation which is a State-sponsored corporation. The State has money in it, and the private sector also has money in it; and it has been passed by legislation. I do not know from where the newspapers got it that 33 rest-houses are to be taken over. That is not correct; 13 are only a handful.

It is not easy to run these rest-houses. They have been very badly looked after. We shall look after these 13 for the present, but the others the Hotels Corporation does not intend to take over. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs as well as the Hon. Minister of Local Government, under whom the balance of the rest-houses are—about 100—are keen that they should be taken over by the Hotels Corporation. I should like to say that the Tourist Board runs no rest-houses.—[Interruption]. They are handing the Lunawa rest-house to us lock, stock and barrel.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කුරක සහව

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Barrels also !

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The Hotels Corporation is an independent organization, and I was wondering whether they cannot take over and build flats for public servants.

I wish the House to note that, apart from the four rest-houses given to the private sector, 13 others that belonged to the Tourist Bureau are now run by the Hotels Corporation.

I shall show you the rates we are fixing for them. A special committee went to all these rest-houses and they have reported a certain scale of charges, far below what is being charged at the four mentioned but a little above what is being charged now. They just cannot run them unless you subsidize or say, "Come and live free." They just cannot run them at a profit. If you want clean linen, if you want clean serviettes, if you want clean crockery, if you want the bathrooms to be clean, as this report says, you must raise the standard of all these rest-houses. Otherwise, not only foreigners but even people of a certain education and status in this country will not like to go there.

I shall give you an example. A Member of Parliament from England, his wife and a Ceylon citizen went to the Anuradhapura rest-house before it was taken over. The lady said, "I cannot sleep on this bed because there is a big stain". So, the Ceylon citizen asked the resthouse-keeper, "What is this"? He said, "Sir, you know, we do not have sheets. So, I took a table cloth and put it". The table cloth had a lot of curries spilt on it. Is that the standard we want? Every piece of linen used by a customer must be changed as soon as the customer goes. For that we require laundry services. If you go to

Anuradhapura today—I have been to Hikkaduwa recently—you will find that the service is splendid. Four towels are given to each room, and all those are taken away as soon as the customer goes. You are given two to three sheets for a bed. They are taken away as soon as you leave. That is the standard you must have even for people of Ceylon. All that costs money.

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You say the cost of living has gone up. The cost of living of rest-houses has also gone up. Those who run the rest-houses must buy their vegetables, their fish and their meat; they must get their linen and their clothes laundered; their servants must be paid properly. When an employee is not properly paid, the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) will start an agitation through some trade union. Somebody must pay for these. Either the government must pay or the customer must pay.

So, four rest-houses were given to the private sector with a purpose. We wanted to catch, as quickly as possible, the tourist trade of last year and this year. If you go to the Hikkaduwa rest-house you see the wonderful rooms they have there. It is the same at Anuradhapura.—[Interruption]. I am not talking of the charges. Let us leave the charges aside. They have made a wonderful improvement there.

Bentara is entirely different. We have a tourist development plan for Bentara. The old rest-house has been pulled down and a new hotel with about 75 rooms is coming up. There will be a rest-house run by the Hotels Corporation at lower rates coming up. We are renting out other areas to people who wish to build either hotels or motels or small guest houses. A little village is coming up there so that Ceylon's arts and crafts can be developed and the products brought and sold there. 80 acres have been acquired. Not one cent of government money is being spent there.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

At Hikkaduwa, Bentara, Anuradhapura, and Horton Plains Rs. 4 million will be invested by the private sector. Where can I get this money? From the Hon. Minister of Finance, who is fast asleep? When I look to him for money he falls asleep. How can I get it? I shall not be able to put one brick upon another in Bentara or Hikkaduwa or Horton Plains or Anuradhapura if I look to the Treasury for money. The Hon. Minister of Finance just cannot find it.

So, we harness the capitalist. We tie him to our yoke. He will not do it for nothing. How on earth can we expect him to do this at a loss? The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) has his estates. Will he run them at a loss? He will run them at a profit. Profit-sharing is now part and parcel even of the socialist countries. So, they are running at a profit.

Of course, we must see that the profit is reasonable. That is the idea underlying the Bill which I am bringing before this House. The rates will be fixed as soon as the Bill is passed. I have obtained the details of comparative rates, and a committee has gone into the whole question of fixing reasonable rates. We may have to increase the rates from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, but it will not be anywhere near the rates charged at Hikkaduwa.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition seems to think that tourism is her pet subject. I am sure she is interested in what I am saying. Unfortunately, she is not here. She may be busy somewhere else.

It is not that we want the tourists to come here. They are coming. Air travel has today progressed to such an extent that in the next 5 years there should be planes which can carry a minimum of 500 passengers. The Jumbo Jets, the Concord, the new Supersonic Jets will bring a minimum of 500 passengers at a time. All countries are preparing for

this. The terminal in Holland covers 600 acres. Why? Because the big planes unload each time they come about 500 to 600 passengers.

The complaint was made that we are spending money on hotels. I must say that we are not. The Government is not spending a cent. The Hotels Corporation—the Government sponsored it no doubt—is the only one in which the Government has some interest and it is under an agreement with the Inter-Continental Hotel to put up an international hotel just near the Central Bank. That is the only one in which the Government has some interest, and the shareholding was passed by this House. That is the only one in regard to which I can speak.

I do not know the agreements that others have. Those are arrangements entirely with the private sector. The proposal to build a Hilton Hotel in Ceylon is under an agreement with a private firm.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(කෙළරව අභිකත්තවාර් ඉරුවාර්)

(An hon. Member)

What about the foreign exchange?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Foreign exchange is their money.

ඉලංගරත්න මය.

(ශ්‍රී. ඉලංගරත්න)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

When we get aid we have got to repay it.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes. You and we both decided that foreign investment should be encouraged. Our foreign investment programme differs little from your foreign investment programme. So, the foreign investors say, "We shall join with 'X' in putting up a hotel."

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

When they join with "X" they do not pay in rupees; they pay in foreign exchange. They have various agreements and they are all subject to our foreign investment programme. Not a single one of them is outside the foreign investment programme. This programme is placed before the House for discussion in the form of a White Paper. The foreign investors invest so much. They can take away their profits. Their undertaking will not be nationalized up to a certain time. According to the agreement they can take away their capital. Not one of those agreements is outside our normal foreign investment programme. The Government approves it when it comes under the foreign investment programme. They are starting a service and if we find that they cannot manage we are not going to lose. We do not mind even if a single hotel does not come up. If at any time there is trouble in the world and the hotels are empty, then we will take them over for Government purposes. We are not spending one cent on any one of them, except on the Hotels Corporation.

The tourist industry is getting tax concessions for the first time as in the case of agriculture and industry. Maybe tax concessions induce foreign investors to come here. These concessions are given for various types of imports. All that we have to do or say is, "We agree with your foreign investment if it falls within our general purposes." We have disapproved some. Some people even wanted to put up a hotel at Gregory's Road where hotels should not come up. The Tourist Board goes into these matters and they say whether a hotel in some place can or cannot be approved.

The foreign investment is passed by the Foreign Exchange Budget Committee. It goes into the amount of foreign exchange available, whether a thing is suitable for the development of Ceylon, and then pass it. It is not that we are getting the money. Foreign exchange is theirs. The capital belongs to the people of Ceylon or to the foreign

investors. When the foreign investor comes here he brings foreign money into Ceylon.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ගොඩනැගිලිවලට අවශ්‍ය උපකරණත් ලී බඩු ආදියත් තමයි පිරවින් ගෙනෙත් නෙ. එහෙත් අවුරුදු 5 ක් ඇතුළත ඒ වියදම සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ගෙවන්න මේ ආණ්ඩුව බැඳිල ඉන්නව. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී මේ මුදල් තමුන්නාන්සේල විදේශ විනිමයෙන් ගෙවන්නෙ කොහොමද?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(சௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

As I said we have not approved anything outside our foreign investment programme. It is not only hotels that they can put up but anything else. Under the foreign investment programme they can help in industry. As you know investors are joining in various industrial ventures. We have taken tourism as an industry. I do not know the reason why you are creating all this fuss about tourism being developed as an industry. Hilton Hotel is a private organization. The Government has not one cent to gain or lose. The Reef Hotel is a private industry and the collaboration is with B. O. A. C. and Fortes, a big restaurant owner in England. The U. T. A. project is in collaboration with Browns. That is also an air line. The hotel will be in Negombo. The Club Mediterranean is also putting up hotels in collaboration with Ceylon interests.

So it will be noted that all these are airlines. They are hard-headed businessmen, like the Rockefellers and Rotchschilds. They will not come here unless they know that there will be a profit. They bring their money, their experience and their airlines.

The point I was urging was that these airlines seem to think that people are coming to Ceylon. It is

விசர்சன கெடுதலின் பதன, 1967-68

—கூர்வ கனவ

[கூர்வ கே. ஈர். சுவர்ட்டன]

not that we are inviting them to Ceylon to corrupt us and to change our habits and methods of social life. They are coming. Unless you build a wall round Ceylon and say that we are not allowing airplanes and ships to come here and that we must develop completely independent of the world, with our culture, our heritage, our language, our politics, our Opposition and our Government for ever and ever, people are coming here.

So let us make the best use of the people who come. We have enlarged the Katunayake Airport. I have written to the Minister of Communications that it will not be enough within the next ten years. If people want to come here I think without any inducement they will come. The world is developing in such a manner that we must make arrangements to meet that development. We must see that our airfields are large enough, our terminal buildings are large enough, our roads are large enough. We must have places for tourists to stay. That is tourism.

That is what Mrs. Bandaranaike and her Government also realized when they were the Government, and got this report of Mr. Kovac. But now they are trying to belabour us and say that we are trying to do in Ceylon what was done in Hamburg—the streets of which the hon. Member for Kegalla (Mr. Kalugalla) visited—what was done in certain side-lanes in Singapore—[Interruption]. He made a speech about it—what was done in certain streets in Hong Kong. He said that we should not follow Bangkok.

We are not following anybody in the world. We are trying to develop our own tourist industry.

ஈர். ஈர். டியஸ் மனவரனாயக மன.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

As at Lunawa!

கூர்வ கே. ஈர். சுவர்ட்டன

(கேளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We can equal any country in that

It is not only from the capitalist world we except people to come to Ceylon. I do not know why hon. Members always easily slip into this mistake of speaking of the socialist world and the capitalist world when speaking on tourism. We are neither socialist nor capitalist. We are democratic socialist.

If you read the "London Times" of the 2nd August, you would have seen this news paragraph:

"YUGOSLAVIA NOW OPEN TO INVESTORS

After a year of long discussion and fierce controversies among economists, politicians, and trade union leaders, a Bill enabling foreign capital investment in Yugoslavia has been approved by Parliament."

This is the first communist country to open the door to foreign capital.

"The new legislation, which makes Yugoslavia the first communist country to open the door to foreign capital, should facilitate modernization in those industrial sectors which are short of funds, such as the machine building, chemical, and timber industries, as well as streamlining production and productivity."

I want the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) to listen to this.

கூர்வ கே. ஈர். சுவர்ட்டன

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

I shall read it later.

கூர்வ கே. ஈர். சுவர்ட்டன

(கேளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Are you coming back?

கூர்வ கே. ஈர். சுவர்ட்டன

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Yes.

கூர்வ கே. ஈர். சுவர்ட்டன

(கேளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

To read further:

"One of the fiercest controversies was over the proportion of foreign capital that should be allowed in industry. At

விசேஷக் கெடுதலின் பணம், 1967-68

—கொடுக்க பணம்

first 49 per cent was suggested as the maximum share, and 25 per cent as the minimum. Finally it was agreed to limit the maximum to 49 per cent, thus guaranteeing the Yugoslav partner the majority shareholding, but to allow for exceptions in special cases, notably tourism, when foreign investment may exceed the limit."

அ. ஓ. 6.15

In Yugoslavia, where the fair Leader of the Opposition spends her holidays, foreign capital can be invested to the extent of 49 per cent in various types of industries—machine building, chemical and timber—but in tourism they can invest beyond 50 per cent. We have not allowed that. Then, it goes on to say:

"Taxation, set at 35 per cent applies equally to both Yugoslav firms and their foreign partners. Yugoslavia's complex system of self-management had raised a serious problem for joint ownership. The new legislation has overcome this by establishing a joint board, or 'business committee' consisting of representatives of the workers' council on the Yugoslav side, and of foreign shareholders, who have an equal voice in all policy decisions."

Foreign shareholders! Hon. Members of the S. L. F. P. in the Opposition should note this: our Government has been ahead of Yugoslavia. They are following us.

செ. மெ. தி. 6.15

(கொளரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Hon. Members)

Hear! Hear!

அ. ஓ. 6.15

(கொளரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Different social base.

செ. மெ. தி. 6.15

(கொளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Everything cannot be done at once.

அ. ஓ. 6.15

(கொளரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That makes all the difference.

செ. மெ. தி. 6.15

(கொளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

With a social base which is communist they are becoming capitalist as far as foreign investors are concerned. That is my point.

அ. ஓ. 6.15

(கொளரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They can afford to do it.

செ. மெ. தி. 6.15

(கொளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I quote again:

"Negotiations between Yugoslav concerns and foreign investors will be carried on directly, excluding all state or official intermediaries, whose only function is to approve or reject the agreement reached."

The state gives no guarantee to foreign investors except that it undertakes not to nationalize the industry concerned, nor to impede the export of profits."

The hon. Member for Kolonnawa said they will nationalize Hilton Hotel. There is nothing to prevent it if they become the Government. But they are following the Yugoslav ideal, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition is always quoting the Yugoslav ideal because there is some form of democracy in Yugoslavia where they think they must be careful about Moscow, they must be careful about Peking, where there are various alignments and non-alignments. Yugoslavia is her great pet or she is the pet of Yugoslavia—one way or the other, I do not know. She is following Yugoslavia.

Here in black and white is a Bill passed in Parliament pertaining to foreign investors, that is, capitalists, especially American. The Inter-Continental Hotel, which is coming up here too, has been set up in Zagreb in Yugoslavia. Foreign investors can invest more than 50 per cent in it; they can take their

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—කර්තෘ සභාව

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

capital out. And the Yugoslav Government says, "We will not nationalize". But the hon. Member for Kolonnawa says he will nationalize. What policy does he follow? I cannot understand. Either you must take everything over to the State—as in Russia where the Tourist Board is government, where the hotels are government, where the employees are Government, where there is no Opposition, where the Government does everything—or permit the private sector to combine with the State. Surely, you do not want us to follow Russia? You do not want us to abolish the Opposition. We are trying a happy combination of the State and the private sector. That was the joint stock company idea which the C. W. E. tried to form, where the C. W. E. owns on behalf of the State 51 per cent of the shares—a controlling interest of the shareholding. This is the C. W. E. ideal in Yugoslavia!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is a big difference.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You all must say something. You cannot say I am correct. Yugoslavia promised not to nationalize. How can a communist country say it will not nationalize? You cannot argue that our base is socialist and that we must nationalize. You are eroding the base. I hope the hon. Whip of the Opposition will tell the hon. Lady to meet me; I will explain all this to her. This is a new pattern in the world: the combination between the socialist state and the private sector; not to nationalize; not to impede the export of profits.

The question was asked, "What are you going to do with foreign investors?" Of course, you must allow them to take their profits away as otherwise they will not invest their

capital. You must allow them to take away their profits, you must allow them to take away their capital. That is the Yugoslav ideal. And they allow them not 49 per cent but over 50 per cent of the shareholding in the tourist industry. That is, Yugoslavia is now open to investors. To change the word Yugoslavia and say, "Ceylon is now open to investors," is saying the same thing.

Not only in Yugoslavia but here also you get article after article in magazines where they speak about "Tourism and Unity of European Culture"—how tourism helps to encourage the development of culture. That is in Europe—I can understand that. There is a big movement of tourist traffic throughout Europe.

We have here the Buddhist world, where Theravada Buddhism has been flourishing for the last 2,000 years. Why cannot we have tourism along with Theravada Buddhist Culture? The people from Bangkok go to Buddha Gaya; they do not come here. People go there even from Thailand, Cambodia and Laos. Why should they not come here? In the old days the Burmese used to come here and worship in our Dalada Maligawa. One day they will be freer than they are today for travel. Why should they not come here? Why should we not encourage them to come here? Why do we always think that our tourism must be on the American pattern; that it must be purely white people who come here, or purely Christians who come here, or purely "Caronia" passengers who come here? I do not think so. People must come and see our country to taste of its culture and its religion.

India plans to attract five lakhs of tourists in four years. They are making provision for 17,000 additional beds in the categories of three, four, and five-star hotels. Mr. Roy, Director-General of Tourism, speaking at a reception accorded by the South India Hotels and Restaurants Association said that they had 7,000 beds and they have plans to build

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—කරක සභාව

accommodation for a further 5,000 beds. The idea is to show the Indian cultural wealth and traditions to foreign visitors, to make them rejoice and at the same time spend money there. It requires the co-operation of the various governments. That is India. We have Yugoslavia and Russia. We have seen heaps of magazines carrying large supplements devoted to tourism.

In Russia they are speeding ahead. They are putting up hotels and restaurants. They are training servants and are going all out to encourage people to travel. Throughout Asia it is so—Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Taiwan—I do not know about China—Japan and a whole heap of countries. Poland is another. They talk of “Polish perspectives”, “Poland and International Tourism.” In fact, it is the whole world. And you say, “Oh, Ceylon must not do anything.” You say that because we are the Government. That is my charge against you. When we are the Government, if we do something which you have done and do it better than you, you say, “Do not do it.” I say that is not fair.

As far as tourism is concerned I would like to have the co-operation and advice of the Opposition. We have put the Leader of the Opposition on the National Tourist Board. There is the Cabinet in it and the Leader of the Opposition. But she does not come. I mentioned this to the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa). Let us form a joint committee of Government and Opposition to give us advice on how tourism should develop. There is no conflict in our minds about tourism except that you may have certain advice which you wish to give us. So I discussed the matter with the Hon. Prime Minister. If you all are willing we can form a joint committee to look into this question of how we can further develop the tourist industry in Ceylon.

Then, a charge was made against the directors. The Leader of the Opposition spoke about the Director of the Tourist Board and the

Director of the Ceylon Hotels Corporation. I do not see anything wrong with them. They are Ceylonese. They are good men and true.

Mr. Chib who was here for about two years seems to be the *bete noire* of the hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. Weerasekera). He has given us most valuable help and advice. All the allegations you have made against him have been disproved. He was invited by Mrs. Bandaranaike when she was Prime Minister. I am sorry he is going because he has put tourism on a scientific basis. Today tourism is a science.

It is true our board consists of amateurs. In this country we do not have people who know about tourism in a scientific way. I could not find a director-general for many months. But that board is working night and day. They may be meeting after 5 p.m. because they are professional men. There is only the chairman who is paid, and the working director, Mr. Ralph Deraniyagala; the others are not paid anything except possibly for the meetings they attend.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that one member of the board was a gynaecologist. Perhaps, as a gynaecologist he may have conducted many tours. But he is a man who has a certain qualification for that post. He is interested in art, a connoisseur of various things, and I put him in for a particular reason. I wanted to see that as far as food is concerned the tourists and the people of Ceylon get the best, that the Samudra and various other places that they run are maintained at the highest possible standard.

In the Hotels Corporation we have Mr. Mallory Wijesinghe. He is a businessman and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. The other person runs the biggest biscuit factory in the country. He has come from the ranks of the people and has become a big businessman. Reference was also made to the appointment of Mr. Royce de Mel as general manager of this corporation. It is true. He was appointed general manager by the

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—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

board, and under the Hotels Corporation Act the Minister's consent is not necessary. The board has appointed him as general manager and I cannot change it. I cannot ask them not to do so because no consent of the Minister is necessary under the Hotels Corporation Act in the appointment of employees. They have appointed him as general manager.

There was a question raised about the B. B. C. and the filming of the *perahera*. I read an account about this matter in the press. Unfortunately the *perahera* was not filmed. We are living in a democratic country and if the Diyawadana Nilame thought that the elephants would be disturbed by the spotlights we must take his advice; otherwise it may have been too great a risk for the B. B. C. to film the *perahera*. He thought that the lights would disturb the elephants.

We had nothing to do with it. The Tourist Board gave all the assistance but ultimately the Diyawadana Nilame thought that the lights would disturb the elephants and they might get unruly. So it had to be given up. That is all that has happened. The B. B. C. was unable to film the *perahera*.

As I said, the new Bill would explain our scheme for the expansion of tourism in Ceylon and the various difficulties we have now. With regard to control of prices and rates, provision will be made in the new Bill.

There is one other matter which I think I should deal with. The hon. Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin. R. de Silva) and the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) raised the question on the Floor of this House that I had stated publicly that we want a dictatorship in Ceylon. The hon. Member for Kolonnawa said, "What about your speech made before the annual session of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science?" Now, it was a public speech and if they took the trouble to read it they would have found that I advocated

just the opposite. So they have taken advantage of this passage of my speech:

"The full period of life of an elected parliament in our country is 5 years. After a general election, for one year a new government celebrates its victory and is settling down; the last two years before the general election are devoted to how to win the election that is to come; the period during which new measures can be adopted and implemented hardly exceeds two years."

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

In which period are you now?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

—"In England at one time the period was 7 years. This period of 5 years also needs consideration."

Now, into that innocent statement all sorts of things are read. I shall deal first with the statement that there is an attempt to extend the life of this Parliament to seven years. I think the life of this Parliament should be extended to seven years or possibly ten years because I do not think that a government under a democratic system, faced with the difficulties that we were faced with when we took office, can without becoming unpopular take the necessary steps to set the economy right. —[Interruption]. That is your view, I know. This is our view. If you come into power and you want to extend the life of your Parliament my vote will be with you—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Hurrah for a little!

අ. නා. 6.30

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is because we must put this country right. I have said here that not one of the democratic freedoms should be

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කරක සභාව

changed—freedom of speech, freedom of opposition, freedom of election, and freedom of the judiciary. One need not stick to five years. In some countries it is four years. In England it was seven. Disraeli was Prime Minister for seven years, from 1974 to 1981. They made it five. During the First World War and the Second World War, the British Parliament went on for ten years. In Ceylon, our legislative assembly, the State Council, went on for eleven years, from 1936 to 1947. Nobody said it was undemocratic.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(කෙළරව අරුතත්තවර් ඉරුවර්)

(An hon. Member)

Of course, that was to win the war.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That was to win the war. You have to win this war on the food front.

If any change is to be made, it must be made legally; it must be made constitutionally; it must be made with a two-thirds majority.

That is where I interrupted the hon. Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) when he was saying that the courts had held that you cannot change the Constitution and that whether you can change the Constitution by a two-thirds majority or by some constituent assembly is a difficult legal question.

But if you can by a two-thirds majority change the Constitution, I do not see any objection to the period being five years, seven years, four years or one year. You extended the life of the Colombo Municipal Council by one year legally. Legally, anything can be done.

Then, Sir, I further said—

“Our Cabinet, the executive government, is chosen from the Legislature and throughout its life is dependent on its maintaining a majority therein. We have

followed the British Constitution in this respect. In some countries, the Executive is chosen directly by the people and is not dependent on the Legislature during the period of its existence, for a specified number of years.”

As in the United States of America and in France—

“The U.S.A. is an example of the latter. The new French Constitution is a combination of the British and the American systems. Such an executive is a strong executive, seated in power for a fixed number of years, not subject to the whims and fancies of an elected legislature; not afraid to take correct but unpopular decisions because of censure from its parliamentary party. This seems to me a very necessary requirement in a developing country faced with grave problems such as we are faced with today.”

What is wrong in that? These are democratic systems that exist in the world.

We have one system. And the very fact that all parties want to change our Constitution and the fact that we have elected a Select Committee to change the Constitution show that we think amendments are necessary.

I have outlined some views that I have. Maybe nobody shares my view. But if others share my view and if the majority of the House share my view, then we can implement this. I do not see how this shows that I believe in a little bit of totalitarianism.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මහ.

(තිරු. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It comes to the same thing.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Far from it.

I think I have dealt with most of the questions hon. Members raised. If there are any other questions, I would like to deal with them.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

The hon. Member for Monaragala—yes, I know his problem. I know the problem that is affecting him. We are thinking of enlarging the boundaries of Yala, but I can discuss that with him outside the House and see whether we cannot come to some amicable settlement. I would like him and the House and the country to know that we are all interested in that, and that somewhere in this country, in some small corner even, there must be a place for wild life and for jungle. The hon. Member for Tissamaharama (Mr. Edirisuriya) also has written to the Prime Minister and to me about it.

Great countries like the United States of America have realized how jungles have been devastated, how lands have become desert holes, how species of wild life have disappeared and can never again come to live on this earth. So, we must learn from others.

We are for food production, we are for cultivation, we are for the landless, but it may be that future generations will curse us if we do not consider that there must be some portions of jungle, some portions of land set aside for sanctuaries, some national parks, not just for our tourists but from a scientific ecological point of view. There must be some areas protected from the deprivations of human beings, because human beings are also bad. Human beings can also become wild animals sometimes. So it is necessary to preserve certain areas.

I shall discuss with the hon. Member for Monaragala how far we can meet his just demands.

About the printing press, we are not thinking of turning the Government Press into a corporation, but the printing of text-books has created such a problem—

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No problem.

රු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You say it is no problem. I cannot even print the telephone directory.

So we have got new machinery and so on for that purpose alone, not to take over the Government Press. If we create a corporation it will be entirely a State corporation without any private capital. The Bill will come before the House, but we do not want to change the Government Press into a corporation.—[*Interruption*]. I do not think we need take over the employees of the Government Press.

မိမိတို့

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Are you pressing your amendment?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

No.

“28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 3,44,067 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභා සම්මත විය.

28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය උප
ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නීතිය යුතු යයි
නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“ 28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம், ரூ. 3,44,067 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக ” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணையில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 344,067 for Head 28, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பதவி, 1967-68

2 வன சமீபம்.—புதிதான ஸ்தலம்—புதிதான
விசேஷம், ரூ. 30,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூ. 30,000

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 30,000

“28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்

28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்

“28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்

28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 2 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 30,000 க் இடம்

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 30,000
for Head 28, Vote No. 2, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 2, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

6 வன சமீபம்.—புதிதான ஸ்தலம்—புதிதான
விசேஷம், ரூ. 3,417,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 6.—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி,
மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூபா 34,17,000

Vote No. 6.—Economic Development—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 3,417,000

“28 வன சமீபம் 6 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 6 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம்

28 வன சமீபம் 6 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 6 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம்

“28 வன சமீபம் 6 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 6 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம்

28 வன சமீபம் 6 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 6 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 34,17,000 க் இடம்

Question, “That the sum of
Rs. 3,417,000 for Head 28, Vote No. 6,
be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and
agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 6, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

—கூடுதல் பணம்

7 வன சமீபம்.—புதிதான ஸ்தலம்—புதிதான
விசேஷம், ரூ. 35,50,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 7.—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி—
ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூ. 35,50,000

Vote No. 7.—Economic Development—
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 3,550,000

“28 வன சமீபம் 7 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 7 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம்

28 வன சமீபம் 7 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 7 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம்

“28 வன சமீபம் 7 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 7 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம்

28 வன சமீபம் 7 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம்
“28 வன சமீபம் 7 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம் ரூ. 35,50,000 க் இடம்

Question, “That the sum of
Rs. 3,550,000 for Head 28, Vote No. 7,
be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and
agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 7, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

29 வன சமீபம்.—புதிதான ஸ்தலம்—புதிதான
விசேஷம், ரூ. 3,69,120

1 வன சமீபம்.—புதிதான ஸ்தலம்—புதிதான
விசேஷம், ரூ. 3,69,120
29 வன சமீபம்

29 வன சமீபம்.—புதிதான ஸ்தலம்—புதிதான
விசேஷம், ரூ. 3,69,120

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூதிய
வேதனமும் பிறப்புகளும், ரூ. 3,69,120

HEAD 29.—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 369,120

“29 வன சமீபம் 1 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம் ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம்
“29 வன சமீபம் 1 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம் ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம்

29 வன சமீபம் 1 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம் ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம்
“29 வன சமீபம் 1 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம் ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம்

“29 வன சமீபம் 1 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம் ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம்
“29 வன சமீபம் 1 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம் ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம்

29 வன சமீபம் 1 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம் ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம்
“29 வன சமீபம் 1 வன சமீபம் ஸ்தலம்
ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம் ரூ. 3,69,120 க் இடம்

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 369,120
for Head 29, Vote No. 1, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 1, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

விசேஷ கெடுதலின் பதன, 1967-68

2 வன சுமேதன.—புலன ஸப்து—புனருவந்தன
வெடெ, ரு. 4,77,300

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூ. 4,77,300

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 477,300

“29 வன சுமேதனே 2 வன சுமேதன சுடக
ரு. 4,77,300 க இடெ ரு லேவனெ ஁ ஁னென் கெ
புது” ஁ன புன்தன வெபன லேன், ஁ன சுமேத
வெ.

29 வன சுமேதனே 2 வன சுமேதன ரு
லேவனெனெ கெவென் ஁வெவ நெவெ புது ஁
நெனெ கெரன லே.

“29 ஁ம் தலேப்பு, 2 ஁ம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
4,77,300 அட்டவணெயெர் சேர்க்கப்படுமக ” ஁னும்
வெனெ வெடுக்கப்பட்டு ஁ற்றுக்கெள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஁ம் தலேப்பு, 2 ஁ம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணெ
யெல் இணெயப் பணெக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 477,300
for Head 29, Vote No. 2, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 2, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

3 வன சுமேதன.—புலன ஸப்து—இலென வெடெ
ரு. 1,22,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—஁க்
கப்பெருட் செலவு, ரூ. 1,22,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 122,000

“29 வன சுமேதனே 3 வன சுமேதன சுடக
ரு. 1,22,000 க இடெ ரு லேவனெ ஁ ஁னென் கெ
புது” ஁ன புன்தன வெபன லேன், ஁ன சுமேத
வெ.

29 வன சுமேதனே 3 வன சுமேதன ரு
லேவனெனெ கெவென் ஁வெவ நெவெ புது ஁
நெனெ கெரன லே.

“29 ஁ம் தலேப்பு, 3 ஁ம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
1,22,000 அட்டவணெயெர் சேர்க்கப்படுமக ” ஁னும்
வெனெ வெடுக்கப்பட்டு ஁ற்றுக்கெள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஁ம் தலேப்பு, 3 ஁ம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணெ
யெல் இணெயப் பணெக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 122,000
for Head 29, Vote No. 3, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 3, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

—கெரக ஁னெ

30 வன சுமேதன.—வன ஁வராசெத் நெனெக்களம்
டேபாநெலென்ரு

1 வன சுமேதன.—கெரெ மன்கெ லேடெலெ
பெநெ஁ ஁ன ஁நெனெ டெனெ, ரு. 5,92,188

30 ஁ம் தலேப்பு.—வன ஁வராசெத் நெனெக்களம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணெயாளென் ஁னெக்குரெய
வெதெனெம் பெறபடெனெம், ரூ. 5,92,188

HEAD 30.—DEPARTMENT OF WILD LIFE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 592,188

“30 வன சுமேதனே 1 வன சுமேதன சுடக
ரு. 5,92,188 க இடெ ரு லேவனெ ஁ ஁னென் கெ
புது” ஁ன புன்தன வெபன லேன், ஁ன சுமேத
வெ.

30 வன சுமேதனே 1 வன சுமேதன ரு
லேவனெனெ கெவென் ஁வெவ நெவெ புது ஁
நெனெ கெரன லே.

“30 ஁ம் தலேப்பு, 1 ஁ம் வாக்குப்பணம், ரூ.
5,92,188 அட்டவணெயெர் சேர்க்கப்படுமக ” ஁னும்
வெனெ வெடுக்கப்பட்டு ஁ற்றுக்கெள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஁ம் தலேப்பு, 1 ஁ம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணெ
யெல் இணெயப் பணெக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 592,188
for Head 30, Vote No. 1, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 30, Vote 1, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

2 வன சுமேதன.—புலன ஸப்து—புனருவந்தன
வெடெ, ரு. 1,81,300

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூ. 1,81,300

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 181,300

“30 வன சுமேதனே 2 வன சுமேதன சுடக
ரு. 1,81,300 க இடெ ரு லேவனெ ஁ ஁னென் கெ
புது” ஁ன புன்தன வெபன லேன், ஁ன சுமேத
வெ.

30 வன சுமேதனே 2 வன சுமேதன ரு
லேவனெனெ கெவென் ஁வெவ நெவெ புது ஁
நெனெ கெரன லே.

“30 ஁ம் தலேப்பு, 2 ஁ம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
1,81,300 அட்டவணெயெர் சேர்க்கப்படுமக ” ஁னும்
வெனெ வெடுக்கப்பட்டு ஁ற்றுக்கெள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஁ம் தலேப்பு, 2 ஁ம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணெ
யெல் இணெயப் பணெக்கப்பட்டது.

—කාරක සභාව

விசேஷன கெடுதலன் பனன, 1967-68

—காரக ஸகாவ

“31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 39,32,010 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 3,932,010 for Head 31, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 31, Vote 3, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

32 வன ஸீர்பய.—பாநிக லேவனாரகக டேபாநீலேந் நுவ

1 வன ஸமீமனய.—காரீய மனவல பையுலக பகி நகி ஸக டநிகுந் டீமன, ரூ. 2,70,605

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—அரசாங்க பொதுச் சவடித் திணைக்களம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய வேதனமும் பிறபடிகளும், ரூ. 2,70,605

HEAD 32.—DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 270,605

“32 வன ஸீர்பயேகி 1 வன ஸமீமனய ஸடக ரூ. 2,70,605 க இடல ரப லேவனயப டுதுலன் கல ஸுதுய” யன பூளீநய விமகன லேந், ஸக ஸமீமன விச.

32 வன ஸீர்பயேகி 1 வன ஸமீமனய ரப லேவனயேகி கைபகன் ஸுபியப நிகிய ஸுது யகி நியேன கர்ந லே.

“32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம், ரூ. 2,70,605 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 270,605 for Head 32, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 32, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வன ஸமீமனய.—பாலன ஸகீநு—புநகவடீநன விடல, ரூ. 90,154

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூ. 90,154

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs 90,154

“32 வன ஸீர்பயேகி 2 வன ஸமீமனய ஸடக ரூ. 90,154 க இடல ரப லேவனயப டுதுலன் கல ஸுதுய” யன பூளீநய விமகன லேந், ஸக ஸமீமன விச.

32 வன ஸீர்பயேகி 2 வன ஸமீமனய ரப லேவனயேகி கைபகன் ஸுபியப நிகிய ஸுது யகி நியேன கர்ந லே.

“32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 90,154 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 90,154 for Head 32, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 32, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

3 வன ஸமீமனய.—பாலன ஸகீநு—இலகன விடல, ரூ. 5,00,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 5,00,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 500,000

“32 வன ஸீர்பயேகி 3 வன ஸமீமனய ஸடக ரூ. 5,00,000 க இடல ரப லேவனயப டுதுலன் கல ஸுதுய” யன பூளீநய விமகன லேந், ஸக ஸமீமன விச.

32 வன ஸீர்பயேகி 3 வன ஸமீமனய ரப லேவனயேகி கைபகன் ஸுபியப நிகிய ஸுது யகி நியேன கர்ந லே.

“32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 5,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 500,000 for Head 32, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 32, Vote 3, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

33 வன ஸீர்பய.—பாநயன ஸ டபநயன பாலன டேபாநீலேந் நுவ

1 வன ஸமீமனய.—காரீய மனவல பையுலக பகி நகி ஸக டநிகுந் டீமன, ரூ. 16,62,612

33 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—இறக்குமதி ஏற்றுமதிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டாளர் திணைக்களம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய வேதனமும் பிறபடிகளும், ரூ. 16,62,612

HEAD 33.—DEPARTMENT OF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 1,662,612

“33 வன ஸீர்பயேகி 1 வன ஸமீமனய ஸடக ரூ. 16,62,612 க இடல ரப லேவனயப டுதுலன் கல ஸுதுய” யன பூளீநய விமகன லேந், ஸக ஸமீமன விச.

—කුරක පිහාව

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි,

“මෙම වැය සම්මතය රු. 10 කින් අඩු කළ යුතුය” යි මම යෝජනා කරනවා.

ප්‍රවාහණ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති මෙම වැය ශීර්ෂය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා දීර්ඝ කථාවක් කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. අප ප්‍රදේශයට බල පාත්‍ර ප්‍රශ්න කීපයක් ගැන පමණයි, ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය මා යොමු කරවන්නට අදහස් කරන්නේ. මුහුදුබඩ දුම්‍රිය මාර්ගය ගැන විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී සඳහන් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. අද විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් දුම්‍රියෙන් ගමන් කරන බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දන්නවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම රජයේ සේවකයින් මුහුදු බඩ දුම්‍රිය සේවයෙන් ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නවා. එහෙත් පුදුමයකට මෙන් සෑම අවුරුද්දක දීම “දුම්‍රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අලාභයි” කියන වචන තමයි අපට ඇහෙන්නේ. දුම්‍රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව කවදාවත් ලාභය කරා ගමන් කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඊට හේතු මොනවාදැයි ගරු ඇමති තුමා විසින් සොයා බැලිය යුතුයි.

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூ. 4,21,900

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 421,900

33 වන ශ්‍රේණියෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය උප
ලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතු යයි
නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“ 33 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 4,21,900 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக ” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

33 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணையில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 421,900 for Head 33, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 33, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

170 වන ශ්‍රීප්තිය.—ප්‍රවාහණ අමාත්‍යවරයා

1 වන සම්මතය.—කාර්ය මණ්ඩල පොද්ගලික පහිතසි සහ අනිකුත් දීමනා, රු. 2,56,398

170 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர்

வாக்குப்பணம், இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூரிய
வேதனமும் பிறபடினும், ரூ. 2,56,398

HEAD 170.—MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 256.398

දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් දුම්රිය
බාධනය වන වේලාවල් පිළිබඳව කාල
සටහන් හදා ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරනවා. මේ කාල
සටහන් වලින් ඇති ප්‍රයෝජනය කුමක්ද,
කාලසටහන් අනුව දුම්රිය බාධනය සිදු
නොවෙනවා නම්? දුම්රියෙන් ගමන්
කරන මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු හැටියට මට කියන්න
පුළුවනි, කොළඹ සිට මාතර දක්වා හෝ
මාතර සිට කොළඹ දක්වා හෝ බාධනය
වන කිසිම දුම්රියක් එකම දවසකවත්
කාලසටහන අනුව බාධනය නොවන බව
එහෙම නම් මේ කාලසටහනෙන් ඇති
ප්‍රයෝජනය කුමක්ද? කාලසටහන අනුව
වැඩ කිරීමට මහජනයා බලාපොරොත්තු
වන නමුත්, නියමිත වේලාවට දුම්රිය
බාධනය නොවන නිසයි අද බොහෝ
දෙනෙක් දුම්රියෙන් ගමන් කිරීමට අක
මැත්ත දක්වන්නේ. එම නිසා කාල
සටහන් හඳුනා නම් ඒ අනුව දුම්රිය
බාධනය සිදු කළ යුතු බව ගැ ඇමතිතුමාට
මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. කලාතුරකින්
දවසක හදිසි කරුණක් නිසා දුම්රියක්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

[පරිසි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා.]

ප්‍රමාද වීම ගැන අපි දොස් කියන්නේ නැහැ. මේක දිනපතාම සිදු වන දෙයක්. කවදා වත් මුහුදුබඩ මාගියේ දුම්රියක් නියමිත වෙලාවට ගමන් කරන්නේ නැහැ.

අපේ ශිග්‍රගාමී දුම්රිය වල තත්ත්වය කොහොමද? ලංකාවේ ශිග්‍රගාමී දුම්රිය සැම දුම්රිය ස්ථානයකම නවත්වනවා. කොළඹ සිට හෝ මාතර සිට පිටත් වන සැම ශිග්‍රගාමී දුම්රියක්ම වගේ නියමිත දුම්රියපොලවල පමණක් නොව අනික් සැම දුම්රිය ස්ථානයකම නවත්වනවා. දුම්රිය පිටත් වන්නට කලින් කියනවා, අසුවල් අසුවල් දුම්රිය ස්ථානවල පමණක් එම දුම්රිය නවත්වනවා කියා. එහෙත් පසුව සැම එකකම වගේ නවත්වනවා. සමහරවිට ඉස්සරහට යනවා; සමහරවිට පස්සට යනවා. මේකයි, තත්ත්වය. අපි මාතර සිට පිටත් වෙලා කොළඹ එන කොට දුම්රිය ටිකක් ඉස්සරහට යනවා; නැවත ටික දුරක් පස්සට යනවා; ආයෙ ටික දුරක් ඉස්සරහට යනවා. ඔය අන්දමට දුම්රිය ගමන් කරන නිසා නියමිත වෙලාවට කවදාවත් දුම්රිය ස්ථානයට යන්නේ නැහැ. කාර්යාල ඇරි නිවෙස් බලා යෑම පිණිස දුම්රියේ ගමන් කරන රජයේ සේවක යන්ට කවදාකවත් නියම වෙලාවට තම තමන්ගේ නිවෙස්වලට යන්නට බැහැ. මා මේ ප්‍රමාදය ගැන පසුගිය වසරේදීත් සඳහන් කළා. එහෙත් වැඩක් වී නැහැ. ඒකයි, එය මේ අවුරුද්දේදීත් කියන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ.

පරණ අගුරු එන්ජින් පැත්තකට කර ඩිසල් එන්ජින් යොදවන්නට ඇමතිතුමා ගේ අදහසක් තිබුණා. මුහුදුබඩ මාර්ගයේ නම් ඩිසල් එන්ජිමක් සවි කර ඇත්තේ “රුහුණු කුමාරි” දුම්රියේ පමණයි. තවත් ශිෂ්‍රගාමී දුම්රියක් තිබෙනවා. එය උදේ 9.20 ට කොළඹින් පිටත් වී දවල් 12.35 ට මාතරට යන්නට නියමයි. එහෙත් ඒ නියමිත වෙලාවට කවදාකවත් මාතරට යන්නේ නැහැ. මුලදී ඒ දුම්රියට ඩිසල් එන්ජිමක් යොදා තිබුණා. එහෙත් දැන් ඒ ඩිසල් එන්ජිම වෙනුවට පරණ අගුරු එන්ජිමක් යොදා තිබෙනවා. මේ නිසා සැතපුම් සියයක් දුර අගුරු කාගෙන යන්නටයි මගීන්ට සිදු වන්නේ. මුහුදුබඩ දුම්රිය මාර්ගයේ තත්ත්වය ඒකයි. අනුරාධපුර ප්‍රදේශයේ සිට පැමිණ සිටින මේ ඇමති

—කාරක සභාව

තුමාවත් දක්ෂිණ ලංකාවේ දුම්රිය මාර්ගය ගැන සිත් යොමු කරනවා ඇතැයිද, ඒ මාර්ගය දියුණු කිරීමට වැඩ කරනවා ඇතැයි ද අප බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. අද උඩරට ප්‍රදේශවල සහ උතුරු ප්‍රදේශවල ගමන් කරන දුම්රියවල විශේෂ මැදිරි තිබෙනවා. ඒවායේ “observation saloon, air-conditioned coach” යනාදී වශයෙන් නොයෙකුත් මැදිරි තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් මුහුදුබඩ දුම්රිය මාර්ගයෙහි මේ මොකක්වත් නැහැ. පරණ කෝච්චි පෙට්ටි කීපයක ආසන කුෂන් කර අගුරු එන්ජිමක් යොදවා ඒවා එහාට මෙහාට ඇදගෙන යනවා. සැතපුම් 100 ක්ම දුවවන්නේ අගුරු එන්ජිමෙනුයි. දකුණු පළාතේ දුවන දුම්රියෙහිත් ඔය නිරීක්ෂණ මැදිරිය—observation saloon—සවි කළාම සිදු වන්නේ මොකක්ද? එවැනි මැදිරියක් තිබෙනවා නම් අඩු ගණනේ මුහුදු දෙසවත් බලාගෙන ගමන් කරන්නට බැරියැ.

හික්කඩුවේ “කොරල් ගාඩන්” හෝටලය ගැන රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා විසින් කියන්නට යෙදුණා. සංචාරකයන් බහුල වශයෙන් මේ හෝටලයට යනවා. ඔවුන් වැඩි වශයෙන් ගමන් කරන්නේ දුම්රියෙනුයි. එහෙත් දුම්රිය මේ තත්ත්වයෙන් පැවතුණහොත් සංචාරකයන් දුම්රියෙන් ගමන් නොකර සිටින්නට පුළුවනි. දුම්රියෙන් ගමන් කරන විට අගුරු කකා ගමන් කරන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. [බාබා කිරිමක්] මේ තත්ත්වය නැති කරන බව හැමදාම කියනවා. මම එකක් කියන්නම්. රුපියල් කෝටි ගණන් දී අහස් යානා ගන්නට පෙර අපේ දුම්රිය ගමනාගමනය සතුටුදායක ලෙස සකස් කරන්න. අම්පාරේ මන්ත්‍රී තුමාගේ (සෝමරත්න සෙනරත් මයා.) හා යාපනේ පැත්තේ සිට එන උදවියගේ ගමන් බිමන් සඳහා දැනට තිබෙන අහස් යානා ප්‍රමාණවත්. ඒ නිසා කෝටි ගණන් වියදම් කරමින් අලුතෙන් අහස් යානා ගන්නට වුවමනාවක් නැහැ. මුලින් දුම්රිය ගමනාගමනය සතුටුදායක කළ යුතුයි. පරණ අගුරු එන්ජින් වෙනුවට ඩිසල් එන්ජින් ටිකක් ගන්න. ඒ වගේම අද තිබෙන ඩිසල් එන්ජින් ටිකත් පරණයි. ඒවා මග හිටියොත් හිටියාමයි. දැන් ඒවායේ කාල සීමාව පැනලා. එසේ හෙයින් කෝටි ගණන් මුදල් දී අහස් යානා ගන්නවා වෙනුවට දුම්රිය ගමනාගමනය

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

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සතුටුදායක කිරීම සඳහා ඩිසල් එන්ජින් ටිකක් මිලදී ගන්නට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යොදා ගන්න. අඩු වශයෙන් මුහුදුබඩ ප්‍රදේශයෙහි දුටන ශිෂ්‍යයාමී දුම්රියවලට වත් ඩිසල් එන්ජින් සවි කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

දුම්රිය ගමනාගමනය සැපයෙනු නැත් නම් ලක්ෂ ගණන් වියදම් කරමින් දුම්රිය පොළවල් සෑදීමේ ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නැහැ. උදේ 10 ට කොළඹින් පිටත් වන දුම්රිය මාරුවට යා යුතුව ඇත්තේ සවස 3.15 ටයි. එහෙත් කවදාකවත් එකී නියමිත වේලාවට ඒ දුම්රිය මාරුවට යන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ වගේම ඒ ගමන් කරන කාලය තුළ තේ එකක් බොන්නටවත් පහසුකම් සලසා නැහැ. මව්වරුන්, දරුවන්, එක එක තරා තිරමේ පුද්ගලයන් ඒ දුම්රියේ ගමන් කරනවා. එහෙත් ඒ කාටවත් තේ එකක් වත් බොන්නට පහසු කම් සලසා නැහැ. ඒ දුම්රියෙහි හෝජන රථයක්—Restaurant Car— නැහැ. උඩරට පැත්තේ ගමන් කරන දුම්රියවල, යාපනේ පැත්තේ ගමන් කරන දුම්රියවල ඒවා තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් අප ගමන් කරන මුහුදුබඩ දුම්රියෙහි එවැන්නක් නැහැ. මගීන් මේ කරුණු ගැන නිතරම අප සමග සාකච්ඡා කරන නිසා අප මේවා ගැන හොඳින් දන්නවා. “වෙනම පෙට්ටි වගයක් සකස් කර නවා. ලබන අවුරුද්ද අවසාන වන්නට පෙර මුහුදුබඩ මාර්ගයට ‘Restaurant Car’ එකක් සවි කරන්න බලනවා” යයි ගරු ඇමතිතුමා පසුගිය වර්ෂයේදී අපට ප්‍රකාශ කළා. “Restaurant Car”—එකක් තිබෙන්නේ “රුහුණ කුමාරි” දුම්රියට පමණයි. ඒ දුම්රිය පැය තුනකුත් මිනිත්තු පහළොවකින් කොළඹට එනවා; මාරුවට යනවා. ආපන ශාලා මැදිරි වඩා අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ දුර ගමන් යන දුම්රියවලටයි. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් දුම්රියෙන් මේ සැතපුම් 100 දුර ගමන් කරන්නට පැය 6 ක් පමණ ගත වෙනවා. මාරගින් 2.00 ට පිටත් වන දුම්රිය කොළඹට ලඟා විය යුත්තේ 7. ටයි. නමුත් ඒ දුම්රිය 7.30 ට 8. ට මිස කවදාවත් නියමිත ලොවට, එනම් 7 ට කොළඹට ලඟා වන්නේ නැහැ. ඒවාගේම සවස 2 ට පිටත් වන ශිෂ්‍යයාමී දුම්රිය 7.55 කොළඹට ලඟා විය යුතුයි. නමුත් ඒ දුම්රියත් කොළඹට ලඟාවන විට 8.30 යි තැත්නම් 8.45 යි. මේකයි තත්ත්වය. ඉතින් දුම

රිය සේවය ජනප්‍රිය වෙන්නේ කොහොමද? අද කාර්වලින් ගමන් බිමන් කරන්නට ඉතාමත් අමාරු තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන බව තමුන්නාන්සේ දන්නවා. කාර් වැඩි හරියක්ම අද පරණ වී තිබෙනවා. සමහර විට මගදී ටයර්වල හුළං යනවා. සමහර විට ටිකක් දුර ගියාම නව තිනවා. අද බස්වලින් ගමනාගමනය කරන්නට මිනිසුන් මේ තරම් පෝලිම්වල තදබද වෙන්නේ මක්නිසාද? දුම්රිය නියමිත වේලාවට ගමන් නොකරන නිසයි. දුම්රිය නියමිත වේලාවට ගමන් කරනවා නම් බස්වලින් ගමනාගමනය කරන්නට මේ තරම් කරදරයක් ඇතිවන්නේ නැහැ.

අ. හා. 6.45

අද තමුන්නාන්සේලා ගාල්ලේ දුම්රිය පොළ විශාල කරගෙන යනවා. අනුරාධපුරේ දුම්රිය පොළ මෙන්, කාමර ඇතිව දුම්රිය පොළ අළුතෙන් සාදාගෙන යනවා. මා ඒ ගැන විරුද්ධත්වයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා නොවෙයි. නමුත් ඒවාගේම අළුත්වැඩියා කළ යුතුව තිබෙන දුම්රිය පොළක් තමයි මාරු දුම්රිය පොළ. මක්නිසාද? මාරු මිදුරිය පොළ මුහුදුබඩ මාර්ගයේ අවසාන දුම්රිය පොළ නිසයි. කතරගමට සහ තිස්සමහරාමයට යන වන්දනාකරුවන් මාරු දුම්රිය පොළට තමයි එක්රැස් වෙන්නේ. මෙය වර්ෂයක් පාසාම සිදුවන දෙයක්. ඒවාගේම සෑම සති අන්තයකදීම මාරු—කොළඹ දුම්රිය මාර්ගයෙන් ගමන් කරන ජනතාව මාරු දුම්රිය පොළේ රැස් වෙනවා. ඕනෑම දවසක ගිහින් බලන්න මාරු දුම්රිය පොළේ තිබෙන තදබදය. මාරු දුම්රිය පොළේ ආදායමත් වැඩියි. නමුත් ගාල්ල දුම්රිය පොළ මෙන් මාරු දුම්රිය පොළ දියුණු කර නැහැ. මාරු දුම්රිය පොළේ වේදිකාව දීර්ඝ කළා පමණයි. මගීන්ට නවතින්නට පහසුකම් හෝ වෙනත් සැප පහසුවක් හෝ ඇති කළේ නැහැ. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන මා වඩා යමක් කියන්නට අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. අවසාන වශයෙන්, මුහුදුබඩ දුම්රිය මාර්ගයේ දුම්රිය ධාවනය ගැන විශේෂ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. නියමිත වේලාවට, කාල සටහන්වලට අනුව මුහුදුබඩ මාර්ගයේ දුම්රිය ගමන් කරවීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කරන මෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා.]

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, දැන් විරවිල අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනය සාදා ගෙන යනවා. විරවිල අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනය සෑදුවාම දැනට වඩා ඉක් මණින් පහසුවෙන් රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ වන සතුන් තරඹන්නට යන්නට පුළුවනි. මුදල් තිබෙන අය කොළඹ සිට විරවිල දක්වා අහස් යාත්‍රාවෙන් ගමන් කරුවි. විරවිල අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනය හරිගස්සනවා වාගේම කොග්ගල අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනයත් හරිගස්සන මෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. කොග්ගල, කලින්, යුද්ධ කාලේ අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනයක් තිබුණා. දැන් එය අත්හැර දමා තිබෙනවා. එය අළුත්වැඩියා කිරීම පමණක් කරන්නට තිබෙන්නේ. කොළඹ-විරවිල අහස් යාත්‍රා සේවයක් ආරම්භ කරනවාත් සමගම කොළඹ-කොග්ගල අහස් යාත්‍රා සේවය කුත් ආරම්භ කරන මෙන් මා ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. කොග්ගල සිට ගාල්ලට සැතපුම් 8 යි; මාතරට සැතපුම් 20 යි. කොග්ගලත් මධ්‍යස්ථානයක්. එම නිසා කොග්ගල අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනය අළුත්වැඩියා කළොත් එයින් රජයට යම්කිසි ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා.

ගරු ඩී. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ (ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමති)

(කෙළරාභ අ. ගල්. පී. ඉංග්‍රාල්ල—පොරුක්කු
වරුණු අමාත්‍ය)

(The Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle—Minister of Communications)

එහෙම කරන්නට අප අදහස් කරනවා.

පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා.

(කි.ප්‍ර. පෝර්නි බික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe)

බොහොම හොඳයි. කොග්ගල අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනය අළුත්වැඩියා කරන්නට වැඩි වියදමක් යන්නේ නැහැ. තිබෙන අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනය අළුත්වැඩියා කිරීමයි කළ යුත්තේ. විරවිල අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනයේ වැඩ දැන් කරගෙන යනවා. මගේ කල්පනාවේ හැටියට නම් ඒ වැඩ ප්‍රමාද වී තිබෙනවා.

ගරු එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාභ අ. ගල්. පී. ඉංග්‍රාල්ල)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

පාරවල් ඊට වඩා අවශ්‍ය නැද්ද?

පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා.

(කි.ප්‍ර. පෝර්නි බික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe)

පාරවල් ගැන කථා කරන්නට වෙනම අමාත්‍යාංශයක් තිබෙනවා නොවැ. දුම්රිය යන් අහස් යාත්‍රාවක් තමයි මේ ඇමති තුමාට තිබෙන්නේ.

විරවිල අහස් යාත්‍රා නොට්ටොලෙන් ලාභයක් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලැබෙන විධියට වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කිරීම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට භාර දෙයක්. අප කල් ඇතිව මේවා කියන්නේ විරවිල අහස් යාත්‍රාංගනයෙන් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නොවෙනවාය කියා දැන් සමහරුන් තුළ අදහසක් තිබෙන නිසයි. නමුත් යාල, කතරගම ආදී ස්ථානවලට ගමන් කරන සංචාරකයන්ට විරවිල දක්වා අහස් යාත්‍රාවෙන් ගමන් කරන්නට පුළුවනි. විරවිල අහස් යාත්‍රා සේවය සංචාරකයින් අතර ප්‍රචාරය කරන්නට පියවර ගත යුතුයි.

ඊළඟට දුම්රිය සේවකයන්ගේ පහසුකම් ගැනත් මා සඳහන් කරන්නට සතුටුයි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා නොයෙක් අවස්ථාවලදී දිවයිනේ දුම්රිය පොළවල් නැරඹීමට ගොස් තිබෙන බව මා දන්නවා. ඒ අවස්ථාවලදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විශේෂයෙන්ම අවධානය යොමු කර තිබෙන්නේ දුම්රිය සේවකයින්ගේ නිවාස ප්‍රශ්නය ඇතුළු එවැනි අනෙකුත් ප්‍රශ්න කෙරෙහියි. එහෙත් තවම ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් විසඳී නැති බව නමුත්තාත්තේ පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයටත් ප්‍රමුඛත්වය දී ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ගාල්ල, මාතර ආදී පළාත් ගැනයි, අපට කියන්නට පුළුවන්. ඒ පළාත්වල දුම්රිය ස්ථානවල වැඩ කරන සේවකයන්ට පහසුවට නිවාස සපයා නැතිවා පමණක් නොවෙයි, ඔවුන් වැඩ කරන තැන්වල ඔවුන්ට ආහාර ගැනීමට ඉඩ පහසුකම් පවා සලස්වා නැහැ.

ගරු හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාභ ඉංග්‍රාල්ල)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

ඒවා කරගෙන යනවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා.

(**திரு. பேர்ணி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ**)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe)

කරගෙන යනවා නම් අපි බොහොම සන්තෝෂයි. අප මේ තමුන්තාන්සේට දොස් කියනවා නොවෙයි. මුදල් වෙන් කළත්, සැලැස්මවල් සකස් කළත් තමුන්තාන්සේ මේ ගැන විශේෂ උනන්දුවක් ඇතිව කටයුතු කළේ තැත්නම් මේ වැඩ හරියාකාර කෙරෙන්නෙ නැහැ. මේ වර්ෂය අවසාන වන්නට පෙර මූලික ප්‍රශ්න විකවත් විසදන්නට ඕනැ. ඒ මූලික ප්‍රශ්න විකවත් විසදා ගත්තොත් දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් මිට වඩා ආදායමක් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන්. මේ විධියේ දුර්වලකම් නිසා තමයි, අද දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අලාභ විදින්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ. කොයි තරම් සාකච්ඡා කළත්, ඇමතිතුමා කොයි තරම් උත්සාහ කළත් වෙලාවට දුම්රිය ගමන් කිරීම, දුම්රිය සේවකයන්ගේ පහසුකම් සැලසීම ආදී කරුණු පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්න තවමත් හරියාකාර විසදී නැති නිසයි, මේවා නැවත නැවතත් මතක් කරන්නේ. මේ වර්ෂය ඇතුළත මේ ප්‍රශ්න සියල්ලක්ම විසදීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කරනවා ඇතැයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර මයා. (දෙහිඕටිට)

(**திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேக்கர—தேகியோ ஹிற்ற**)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera—Dehiowita)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගමනාගමන ඇමති අංශය පිළිබඳව කරුණු කීපයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නටයි, මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. එදා මා කරුණු සමහරක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට උත්සාහ කරන විට තමුන් තාන්සේම කීවා, ඒ කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට අයවැය විවාද අවස්ථාව එන තෙක් සිටින්නටය කියා.

සභාපති

(**அக்கிராசனார்**)

(The Chairman)

You may speak, but be short.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(**திரு. வீரசேக்கர**)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

කෝටි 8½ ක් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය ලෙහෙසියෙන් ඉවර කරන්නට බැහැ. මා වැඩි වෙලාවක් ගන්නෙ නැහැ. පැය එකහමාරක් පමණ යයි.

සභාපති

(**அக்கிராசனார்**)

(The Chairman)

It is five hours in all for the Ministry. The Opposition has sent up three other names.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(**திரு. வீரசேக்கர**)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

ඒ සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ. ඇමතිතුමාට පිළිතුරු දීමට සම්පූර්ණ කාලය ඉතිරි කර කළා කරන්නටයි, මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, දේශපාලන අතින් ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා සමග අපේ කොපමණ වෙනස්කම් තිබුණත් එතුමාගේ පිළිතුරු කළාව මා ඉතා සන්තෝෂයෙන් අසාගෙන සිටි බව ප්‍රථමයෙන්ම මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ අප මේ විවේචන කරන්නේ කා සමගවත් ඇති පෞද්ගලික අමතාපයක් නිසා නොවෙයි. ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදය අනුව එසේ විවේචනය කිරීමට අපට යුතුකමක් තියෙනවා. මේ අවස්ථාව දී තිබෙන්නේ විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ හෝ වේවා ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ හෝ වේවා මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට යම් යම් දේ පිළිබඳව ඔවුන්ගේ සිත්වල සැකයක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒවා ඉදිරිපත් කර මේ දේ හරිය, මේ දේ වැරදිය කියා පැහැදිලි කරන්නටයි.

සභාපති

(**அக்கிராசனார்**)

(The Chairman)

That is true, but at the same time it is your Whip who has given you time.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

විරසේකර මයා.
(*திரு. வீரசேக்கர*)
(Mr. Weerasekera)
Your Ruling is accepted. If you ask me to sit down I shall sit down.

මා මේ විවාදය හොඳ මට්ටමකින් පටන් ගන්නටයි උත්සාහ කළේ. එදා මා ගමනාගමන ඇමති අංශය විවේචනය කළා. එසේ විවේචනය කළේ මට දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණු යම් යම් කරුණු අනුවයි. ඇමතිතුමා නැගිට මා මේ කරුණු ගැන විභාග කරනවාය කියාවිය, එසේ නැත් නම් මේවා මෙහෙම නොවේය කියා තර්ක කර ඒවාට පිළිතුරු දේවිය කියා මා බලා පොරොත්තු වුණා. එසේ වුණා නම් අප අතර සැහෙන මට්ටමකින් ඒ ප්‍රශ්න විසඳෙන්නට ඉඩ තිබුණා. එසේ නොකර ඇමතිතුමා කුණු බාල්දි ප්‍රශ්න ආදිය ඇදගෙන එය පෞද්ගලික හඟයක් බවට පරිවර්තනය කළා. මේ ඇමතිතුමා සමග හෝ ඇමති අංශය සමග හෝ මගේ කිසි ම පෞද්ගලික අමනාපයක් නැහැ. ඊයේ පෙරේදා ඇමති අංශයට ගොස් මා සැහෙන වැඩකුත් කර ගත්තා. අපේ ගම්සභා වට රේල් පිලි සියයක් ලබා ගත්තා. ඒ ගැන එතුමා දන්නෙත් නැහැ. ඒවා ගැන අපේ හැප්පිල්ලක් නැහැ.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(*கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்*)
(An hon. Member)
දැන් ඒක තවත්වයි.

විරසේකර මයා.
(*திரு. வீரசேக்கர*)
(Mr. Weerasekera)
නැහැ, නැහැ; තවත්වන්නෙ නැහැ.

ගරු හුරුල්ලේ
(*கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல*)
(The Hon. Hurulle)
අපි එහෙම කරන්නෙ නැහැ.

විරසේකර මයා.
(*திரு. வீரசேக்கர*)
(Mr. Weerasekera)

ඇතැම් ප්‍රශ්න ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට අපට යුතුකමක් තියෙනවා. මා අහස් යාත්‍රා ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් මෙය පෙන්වන්නම්.

කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ ඇමතිතුමාගේ පිළිතුර අනුවයි. මේ ප්‍රශ්න වලට මා ඇමතිතුමාගේ කල්පනාව යොමු කරවනවා. ඇමතිතුමා මේ ගැන විශේෂඥ යකු නොවෙයි. මාත් මේ ගැන විශේෂඥ යකු නොවෙයි. එහෙත් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාටත් වඩා මා විශේෂඥයකු වන්නට පුළුවනි. මා එසේ කියන්නේ පොඩි කාලයෙහි සිටම පාඩම් කළ දේවලිනුත්, අත්හදා බැඳූ දේවලිනුත් ලබා ගත් පළපුරුද්දක් මට තිබෙන නිසයි. අඩු වශයෙන් මගේ වාහන වත් රෙපයාර් කර ගන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් මට තිබෙන නිසයි මා එසේ කියන්නේ.

ගරු හුරුල්ලේ
(*கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல*)
(The Hon. Hurulle)
මටත් පුළුවනි.

විරසේකර මයා.
(*திரு. வீரசேக்கர*)
(Mr. Weerasekera)

එහෙම නම් බොහොම හොඳයි, එන කොට, ඒ විධියට බලනවා නම්, අප දෙදෙනාම මේ ගැන දන්නවා. අප දෙන්නා එකතු වුණා නම් ඔය රම්පාල මහත්මයා ටත් වඩා හොඳට මේ වැඩේ කරන්නට තිබුණා. අහස් යාත්‍රා ගැන, සැහෙන කරුණු ඇතිව පසුගිය දවසක මා මේ ගරු සභාවේදී තර්ක කිහිපයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. එහෙත්, අහේතුවකට වාගේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා සමග තිබුණු පරණ සම්බන්ධකම් නිසාදෝ— එකට එකතු වී බිස්නස් කළ නිසාදෝ— ඩී. ඩී. ද සොයිසා මහත්මයා කියන හැම දේවල්ම විශ්වාස කරන බවක් අපට පෙනෙන හැටියට ක්‍රියා කර තිබෙනවා. 1965 වන තුරුම සම්බන්ධකමක් තිබුණා වෙන්නට ඇති. ඒවායින් අපට ඇති වැඩක් නැහැ. ඒ කොයි හැටි වෙතත්, ඩී. ඩී. ද සොයිසා මහත්මයාගේ උපදෙස් පරිදි හෝ වෙනත් කෙනකුගේ උපදෙස් පරිදි හෝ ක්‍රියා කරන්නට ඇති. කෙසේ වෙතත්, එතුමා නිලධාරීන්ගේ කියමන් වලට මුළා වෙලා ඉන්න බවයි අපට ඔප්පු වෙලා තිබෙන්නේ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාම කී කරුණු දෙක තුනක් ඉදිරිපත් කර මම

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[විරෝධකර මයා.]

ධන මහත්මයාට ගිවිසුම්කොප්ටරයක් ලැබුණේ කොයි විධියටද? එදා මැතිණියට කාර් එකක් ලැබුණාය කියා විශේෂ කොමිසමක් පත් කිරීම අවශ්‍යයි කියා සිටියා. එවැන්නක් පත් කළේ නැද්ද? එවැන්නක් පත් කළා. එහෙම නම් මේ සිද්ධිය සම්බන්ධයෙනුත් සොයා බැලීමට කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කිරීමට යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා නොවෙයිද? ඒ මහත්මයාගේ කීම අනුව අහස් යාත්‍රාවේ ඇතැම් කොටස් පවා වෙනස් කරලයි ගෙන්නුවේ.

අ. භා. 7.00

නෝඩ් අහස් යන්ත්‍රවල ඇතැම් කොටස් වෙනස් කිරීම අවශ්‍යයි කියා ඊ ට්‍රේවර්ඩන් මහතාගේ කීම අනුව ඇතැම් කොටස් වෙනස් කරලයි අහස් යාත්‍රාව මෙහාට ගෙන්නුවේ. නෝඩ් අහස් යාත්‍රා ගෙන්වීමේ ප්‍රශ්නයේදී ඊ ට්‍රේවර්ඩන් මහතා අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා හැටියට පෞද්ගලික වශයෙන් සම්බන්ධ වුණාට පසුව, කොහෙන් හෝ රුපියල් ලක්ෂ ගණනක් වටිනා ගිවිසුම් කොප්ටර් යන්ත්‍රයක් තැන්ගත් වශයෙන් ලැබුණාය කියන අදහස අපට පිළිගන්න පුළුවන්ද? කාර් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයේදී ස්වීර් වශයෙන් තමන් සම්භ කළ මුදලින් ලැබුණාය කියා ඔප්පු කරන්න පුළුවන් නම් ගෙන්විය හැකිය කියන තර්කයක් රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළත් ඊට වඩා වෙනස් ප්‍රශ්නයක් මෙහිදී මතු වෙන්නේ. දස ලක්ෂ ගණනක කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක් ඇතැම් සමාගමකට ලබා දුන්නාට පසුව එයට සම්බන්ධ නිලධාරියාට ගිවිසුම් කොප්ටර් යන්ත්‍රයක් ලැබුණාම ඒ පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්න කිරීම අපේ යුතුකමක්ව තිබෙනවා.

ඊළඟට මතුවන ප්‍රශ්න නම්, යන්ත්‍රය මෙහාට ගෙනාවේ කවිද, එසේ ගෙන ඒම සඳහා ගෙවීම කරන ලද්දේ කවිදැන් විසින් ද, ගිවිසුම් කොප්ටර් යන්ත්‍රයේ ඇතැම් කොටස්—ප්‍රොපෙල්ලර් ආදී කොටස්—වි.සී. 10 යාත්‍රාවේ ගෙනාවේ කොහොමද යන එවැයි. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, අහස් යාත්‍රා නවතා තබන “හැගර්” එකේ ගිවිසුම් කොප්ටරය නවතා තැබීම ගැන ගෙවීමක් කරනවාද? සාමාන්‍යයෙන් අපේ රටට අයත් අහස් යාත්‍රා තොටුපලක අහස් යන්ත්‍ර

යානයක් නවත්වනවා නම් ඒ සඳහා ගෙවීමක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, මේ ගිවිසුම් කොප්ටරයේ අලුත් වැඩියා කිරීම්, සර්විස් කිරීම් ආදී කටයුතු කරන්නේ ලංකා ගුවන් සේවයේ නියුක්ත නිලධාරීන් විසින්මයි. එහෙමනම් යන්ත්‍රය නවතා තැබීම, සර්විස් කිරීම, අලුත් වැඩියා කිරීම ආදී කටයුතු සඳහා ඊ ට්‍රේවර්ඩන් මහතා ගෙවීමක් කරනවාද? දැනට එසේ ගෙවා තිබෙනවාද? “ලැන්ඩ් චාප්ස්” කියා දෙයක් තිබෙනවා. එසේ “ලැන්ඩ් චාප්ස්” ගෙවනවාද?

අන්තිම වශයෙන් සඳහන් කළ යුතු භයානක දේ මෙයයි. ඊ ට්‍රේවර්ඩන් මහතාට ගිවිසුම් කොප්ටර් වර්ගයේ අහස් යානයක් පැදවීමට බලපත්‍රයක් තිබෙනවාද? ඒ මහතාට බලපත්‍රයක් නැතැයි මා වගකීමක් ඇතුළත් කියනවා. ඇයි ඒ පුද්ගලයාට පමණක් වෙනසක් කරන්නේ? අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා හැටියට, අනික් අය නීත්‍යානුකූලව කටයුතු කරනවා ද කියා බැලිය යුතු අතර තමනුත් නීතිය අනුව කටයුතු කරන්න ඕනෑ. නමුත් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාම නීති විරෝධී වැඩක් කරනවා; බලපත්‍රයක් නැතුව ගිවිසුම් කොප්ටර් යාත්‍රාවක් පදවනවා. එමනිසා මෙය වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයක්.

මේ අන්දමට පෞද්ගලික ප්‍රශ්න මතු කරමින් කුණු බාල්දි අදිනවාය කියා ඇමතිතුමා චෝදනා කරනවා නම් එය වැරදියි. ඊ ට්‍රේවර්ඩන් මහතා එවැනි ක්‍රියා කර කුණු බාල්දියක ඔළුව ගහ ගත්තා නම් එම කුණුබාල්දියෙන් ඔහු එළියට ගන්නටයි අපට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ. එතකොට වරද අපේ නොවෙයි, උත්තාහේශේමයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඇමතිතුමා ඩීසල් දුම්පිය එන්ජින් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයටත් මැදි වී අහක ගිය කුණු බාල්දියක ඔලුව ගහ ගත්තා. අප නොවෙයි ඒ දේ කළේ. අප දන්නවා, විශාල මුදලක් අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් වෙන්කර තිබුණ බව, ඩීසල් එන්ජින් මිලදී ගැනීමට. මට මතකයි, රාජ්‍යයක කටාවෙහිත් ඒ ගැන සඳහන් කර තිබුණ බව. ලංකාවේ දැනට ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නා අගුරුවලින් ධාවනය කරන දුම්පිය එන්ජින් ඉවත් කොට ඒ වෙනුවට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඩීසල් යන්ත්‍ර යෙදවීමේ අදහස

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

අනුව රුපියල් කෝටි හයක් වැය කරමින් ඩීසල් යන්ත්‍ර ගෙන්වීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මෙය විශාල මුදලක්. යම්කිසි ප්‍රශ්නයකදී හොදින් පරීක්ෂා කර බලා සාධාරණ අන්දමින් තීරණයක් ගැනීමෙහි ඇති වරදක් නැහැ. නමුත් අප එක් පුද්ගලයකුට මෙය භාර කරන්නටය කියනවා නම් ඒක වැරදියි. ටෙන්ඩර් ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා; ටෙන්ඩර් හුඟක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන බවත් අප දන්නවා. නමුත් ටෙන්ඩර් ඉදිරිපත් කළ පමණින් ඇසත් කටත් පියා ගෙන භාර ගන්නොත්. කවුරුත් හෝ කියු පලියට අත ගැහැව්වොත් ඒක වැරදියි. මා කාටවත් පක්ෂව කලා කරනවාය කියා වරදවා තේරුම් ගන්න එපා. මෙයට පෙර “ඉන්ටර් කුල්ඩ්” එන්ජින් ගැන ප්‍රශ්නයක් මා නැගුවා. ඒ පිළිබඳව කළ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පසුව මා ඉදිරිපත් කළ වාර්තාව කියවා බැලුවා නම් එහි අඩංගු කරුණුවල ඇති වැදගත්කම තමුත්තාත්සේලාට පෙනී යනවා ඇති. මට ජපානයෙන් ගෙන්නුවත්, ජර්මනියෙන් ගෙන්නුවත්, එහෙම නැතිනම් වැනම් හවුස් එකෙන් ගෙන්නුවත්, වෙනත් කොහෙන් ගෙන්නුවත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ. තමුත්තාත්සේලා හිතන්න එපා මෙවැනි ප්‍රශ්න ගැන ආණ්ඩුවට පමණයි කැක්කුම තිබෙන්නෙ කියා. අපටත් සැහෙන කැක්කුමක් ඇති නිසයි මේවා ගැන ප්‍රශ්න කරන්නෙ. මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු වශයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ආවාම ආසනයට පමණක් සීමා වුණු ප්‍රශ්න ගැන, ගම්සභා පාරවල් ගැන පමණක් නොවෙයි, මේවා ගැනත් කලා කරන්න අපට යුතු කමක් තිබෙන බව, අපටත් මේවා ගැන කැක්කුමක් තිබෙන බව, ආණ්ඩුව හිතේ තබා ගන්න ඕනැ. හැම ප්‍රශ්නයක් ගැනම දැනීමක් අපට තැනත් දන්නා ප්‍රශ්න ගැන ඇමතිතුමාට හෝ ආණ්ඩුවට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අපේ යුතුකමක්ව තිබෙනවා.

ඩීසල් එන්ජින් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයේදී පැනනැගුණු තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට බසින්නට පෙර අහස් යාත්‍රා පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන තවත් සඳහන් කළ යුතු දේවල් තිබෙනවා. මට ආරංචියි, “ඇවිරෝ” අහස් යාත්‍රාව විකුණන්න තීන්දු කරගෙන යනවාය කියා. ස්ථිර වශයෙන්ම තීරණයකට බැස ඇද්දැයි

කියන්න මා දන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් එබඳු අදහසක් දැන් තිබෙන බවට ආරංචි ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මා, ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රා ගෙන්වීමට පක්ෂ වූ කෙනෙක් නොවෙයි. මේ කාරණය ගැන තමුත්තාත්සේලා මා ලියවිල්ලකින් දැනුවුවා, තමුත්තාත්සේලා ගැන ප්‍රසිද්ධියේ කියන්නයයි මට කීවාම, ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රා ගෙන්වීමේ ප්‍රශ්නය පැන නැගුන කාලයේදී, මා නියෝජිත පිරිසක් සමග ගියා, ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රා මිලදී ගන්න එපාය කියන්න. හේතුව මේකයි. මා ඉදිරිපත් කෙළේ වෙන තර්කයක්. මා කිව්වේ නැහැ ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රා තර්කයි කියා. එහෙත් මට දැනගන්න ලැබුණ කරුණු අනුව අහස් යාත්‍රා පදවන උදවිය ගේ නියෝජිත පිරිසක් සමග මා ගිහිත් ඉදිරිපත් කළේ, බලාපොරොත්තු වන ප්‍රමාණයට ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රා සුදුසු නැත කියන තර්කයයි. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී මේ ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රා මේ පැත්තේ අත් හදා බලා තිබුණේ නැහැ. එහෙත් අත්හදා බැලීමෙන් අපට පෙනෙනවා ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රාව කිසිම කරදරයක් නැතිව දුවවා තිබෙන බව. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, ඉන්දියාවේ ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රාව දුවවා ඒවා හොඳ නිසා තවත් 28ක් ගැනීමට තීන්දු කර තිබෙනවා. එය නුත් නොතැවති ඇවිරෝ අහස් යාත්‍රාවල කොටස් ගෙන්වා ඉන්දියාවේ අහස් යාත්‍රා හදන්නන් තීරණය කර තිබෙනවා. කරුණාකර සොයා බලන්න. එසේ නම් අහස් යාත්‍රා වර්ග හත අටක් තිබෙන ඉන්දියාව වැනි රටක මේ යන්ත්‍රය අත් හදා බලා එය පාවිච්චි කිරීම ස්ථිර කරන්නත්, ඒ වාගේම තවත් යාත්‍රා 28ක් ගැනීමටත් තීන්දු කළා නම් අපට පෙනෙනවා තේද එයින් යම් කිසි උපදේශයක් ගත යුතුය කියා?

මේ රටේ සංචාරක වැඩ ගැන කරුණු සොයා බැලීම පිණිස රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා විජ් මහතා ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. උන්නාහේ ගැන රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා තුළ ලොකු විශ්වාසයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ කාරණය ගැන විවේචනයක් කිරීමට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. එසේ නම් මේ විධියේ සේවා වක් ගැන, අහස් යාත්‍රා සිය ගණනක් තිබෙන රටක් ඒ විධියේ තීන්දුවක් කළා නම්, කවුරු හෝ කී පලියට මේ විධියේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[විරසේකර මයා.]

තීන්දුවකට බසින්න ඇමතිවරයකුට සුදුසු නැහැ. අනිකු ඇමතිවරයා හිතන්න තර කයි මා දැන් තීන්දුවක් අරගෙන තිබේ නවා, ඒ තීන්දුව වෙනස් කිරීම මට බාල් දුවක් ය කියා. එහෙම නම් අප මෙසේ විවාද කිරීමෙන් වැඩක් නැහැ.

දැන් ඩිසල් දුම්පිය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන බලන්න. අහේතුවකට මෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ඉදිරිපත් කළ විට ඇමතිතුමා ඕනෑවට වඩා කට ගසා රම්පාල මහතා කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසයක් තැබුවා. රම්පාල මහතා මොකක් හෝ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණා; එය මේ ස්ථානයේ කියවා ඔක්කෝටම දිගට හරහට පහර ගහන්න පටන්ගත්තා. දැන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය පැන නගින්නේ මෙහෙමයි. ඇමතිතුමාත් කැබිනට් අතුරු කාරක සභාවත් මේ ටෙන්ඩර් එක භාරගත යුතුය කියා රම්පාල මහතාගේ තීන්දුව පිළිගත්තා. ඊයේ පෙරේදා පත්‍රවල ආණ්ඩුව වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රකාශයක් තිබුණා, ඇමතිතුමා පමණක් නොව, ආණ්ඩුවත් ඒක පිළිගත්තාය කියා. සාමාන්‍ය ප්‍රශ්නයක් පිළිබඳ ඔවුනි ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයක් විසින් පිළිගන්නට කමක් නැහැ. එහෙත් මේ විධියේ ප්‍රශ්නයක් පැමිණි විට—ඩිසල් දුම්පිය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය හෝ වෙනත් විද්‍යාත්මක කාරණයක් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයක් හෝ ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්නයක් හෝ පැමිණි විට—මා හිතන්නේ නැහැ, ඇමතිතුමා විසින් හෝ කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලය විසින් හෝ තනිවම තීන්දුවක් ගැනීම සුදුසුය කියා. ඒ මක්නිසාද? ඇමතිතුමාත් මුළු කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයේ එක්කෙනෙකු වත් ඔය ප්‍රශ්න ගැන දන්නේ නැහැ. මේ ප්‍රශ්න පිළිබඳව මැනවින් දන්නා උදවිය සිටිනවා. දැනට කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලය මේ තීන්දුව ගන්නේ රම්පාල මහතාගේ රෙකමදාරුව උඩයි. එසේ නම් මා අහන ප්‍රශ්නය රම්පාල මහතාගේ රෙකමදාරුව පිළිගතයුතුද නැද්ද කියන එකයි. මෙතැනදී රම්පාල මහතා විවේචනය කිරීමට මට සිදු වුණේ ජමය වැදගත්ම ප්‍රශ්නයක් නිසා, රම්පාල මහතාගේ උපදෙස් පිළිගත් මිට කලින් ආණ්ඩුවල ඇමතිවරුන් එරි තිබෙන බව ඔප්පු කිරීමටයි. 1950 සිටම ආණ්ඩු අමාරුවේ වැටී තිබෙනවා. දැන්

තමුත්තාත්සේලාත් ඒ අමාරුවේම වැටෙන්නයි යන්නේ. රම්පාල මහතාගේ ඉතිහාසය පටන්ගන්නේ—

එස්. බී. හේරත් මයා. (හිරියාල)

(ති.රු. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்—ஹிரியால)

(Mr. S. B. Herat—Hiriyala)

තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩුවේදී අස් කර දමන්න සූදානම් වුණා.

විරසේකර මයා.

(ති.රු. வீரசேகரா)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

මා හිතන්නේ මා කී දේ එතුමාට තේරී නැති බවයි. රම්පාල මහතාගේ දක්ෂකම ගැනයි මා කිව්වේ. එය කොහොමද කිව්වොත්, ආණ්ඩු එනවා, ආණ්ඩු යනවා, ඇමතිවරුන් එනවා, ඇමතිවරුන් යනවා; තමුත්, ඔක්කෝගේම හිත දිනාගෙන මිනිසා වැඩේ කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ නිසා දැන්වත් මේ ආණ්ඩුවත් ඒකෙන් බේරා ගැනීම පිණිස රම්පාල මහතා ගැන සැහෙන විස්තරයක් කර මා ඔප්පු කරන්න බලා පොරොත්තු වන්නේ රම්පාල මහතා තමුත්තාත්සේලාට හුඟක් බොරු කියා තිබෙන බවයි.

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

උත්තරාහේට මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ හිත දිනා ගන්න බැරි වුණා වෙන්න ඇති.

විරසේකර මයා.

(ති.රු. வீரசேகரா)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

ඔව්, මගේ හිත දිනාගන්න බැරි වුණා.

එස්. බී. හේරත් මයා.

(ති.රු. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்)

(Mr. S. B. Herat)

රම්පාල මහතා ගැන කියන්න කලින් ඩිසල් ගැන කියන්න.

විරසේකර මයා.

(ති.රු. வீரசேகரா)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

ඩිසල් ගැන තීන්දුවකට බසින්න කලින් රම්පාල මහතාගේ උපදෙස් පිළිගැනීමට සුදුසු නැති බව පෙන්වා දෙන්නයි මා

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

සුදුනම් වන්නේ. සභාපතිතුමනි, රම්පාල මහතාගේ උපදෙස් පිළිගතයුතුද නැද්ද කියන ප්‍රශ්නය බොහෝම වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයක්. රම්පාල මහතා මුලින් ඉංජිනේරු වැඩට බැස්සට පස්සේ fප්රයථි කියා මහත් මයකු සමගයි වැඩ කෙළේ. ඒ අවස්ථා වේදී රම්පාල මහතා බොරු වාර්තාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා, අලුත් “ස්ටිම් එන්ජින්” වර්ගයක් උත්තෘහේ හැදවූයේ කියා. ඒ වර්ගය සඳහා රම්පාල මහතා අලුත් “පේටන්ට්” එකක් ඉල්ලුම් කළා. තිබුණු පරණ ක්‍රමයක් තමාගේම නමින් “රම්පාල ස්ට්‍රෝක්” යනුවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට යාමෙන් ඇති වුණු ප්‍රශ්නය නිසා රම්පාල මහත්මයා තෙරපෙන තරම් අවසථාවක් ඇති වුණා. රම්පාල මහත්මයා මේවා පටන් ගත්තේ ඔය විධියටයි.

ඊට පසුව 1950 දී—සර් ජෝන් කොනලා වලගේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී—ඔහු ඩිසල් කෝච්චි වර්ගයක් සඳහා ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳව්වා. ඩිසල් එන්ජින් හඳුනා ප්‍රසිද්ධ සමාගම් කිසිවකට මේ සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් වන්නට බැරි වන පිළිවෙළට එම ටෙන්ඩරයේ කොන්දේසි යෙදුවා. එහි දැක්වූ විස්තර සහිත ඩිසල් එන්ජින් ලෝකයේ කොහේවත් තිබුණේ නැහැ. ඒ අවසථාවේදී, කවදා වත්ම එකම ඩිසල් ලොකොමොටිව් එකක් වත් හදා නැති කොම්පැනි තුනක් එකතු වී මේ සම්බන්ධව රම්පාල මහත්මයාත් සමග ලියුම් ගනුදෙනු කළා. “අපට ඕනෑ කරන්නේ මෙන්න මේ විධියටයි” ආදී වශයෙන් රම්පාල මහත්මයා ඒ කොම්පැනිවලට ලියුම් යැව්වා. “එහෙම නම් මෙන්න මේ විධියටයි කරන්න ඕනෑ” යනුවෙන් ඒ කොම්පැනි රම්පාල මහත්මයාට ලියා එව්වා. මේ විධියට ලියුම් ගනුදෙනු කර ඇග්‍රිමන්ට් එකක් අත්සන් කළා. එය අත්සන් කළේ, මෙහෙත් දෙන මුදල්වලින්ම පැක්ටේරියන් හදා ඒ මුදල්වලින්ම අමුද්‍රව්‍යත් ලබාගෙන එන්ජින් හදා මෙහාට එවීමේ කොන්දේසිය අනුවයි. මෙය අප දෙගොල්ලටම බල පාන වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් නිසා මා මේ කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ වගකීමක් ඇතිවයි. එකම ඩිසල් ලොකොමොටිව් එකක් වත් හදා නැති මෙම කොම්පැනි තුන සමග රම්පාල මහත්මයා ගනුදෙනු කළ ලියුම් පබ්ලික් සර්විස් කොමිෂන් එකේ fපයිල්වල තිබෙනවා.

ගරු හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுரூல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

කොයි කාලෙද මික වුණේ ?

විරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேகரா)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

1950 දී. රම්පාල මහත්මයාගේ ඉතිහාසයයි මා මේ කියන්නේ. අත්හදා බැලීමක් වශයෙන් මිස ස්ටීර වශයෙන් මෙකී එකම එන්ජිමක් වත් හදා නැති බව එම ලියුම් වලින් ඔප්පු වෙනවා. රම්පාල මහත්මයාගේ උපදෙස් පිට හැදූ මෙම එන්ජින් මෙහාට ගෙනාවට පසුව ඒවායේ ආමේවර් පිට්ටිලා ප්ලේට් පුපුරලා නොයෙක් ලෙඩ ඇති වුණා. පසුව එම එන්ජින් සඳහා ගෙවන්නට තිබුණු ඉතිරි මුදල් නොගෙවන ලෙස මෙහි විශේෂඥයන් තීන්දු කළා. එන්ජින්වල ඇති වුණු ඒ වැරදි ගැන පරීක්ෂණයකුත් කළා. ඒ පරීක්ෂණය පවත්වද්දීම, රම්පාල මහත්මයා තනිවම තීන්දුවක් අරගෙන අර ඉතිරි මුදල් කොම්පැනිවලට ගෙව්වා.

අ. හා. 7.15

අලුත් ක්‍රමයක එන්ජින් හැදීමට රම්පාල මහත්මයාම සකස් කළ ටෙන්ඩර් ක්‍රමය අනුව එය කොම්පැනි තුනකට බාර දුන්නා. ඒ අනුව එන්ජින් හැදුවා. ඒවා මෙහාට ගෙනාවායින් පසු ඒවායෙහි යම් යම් වැරදි තිබෙන නිසා ඒවා හොඳ නැති බව මෙහි විශේෂඥයින් කීවායින් පසුත්, ඒ ගැන සොයා බලා එම වැරදි හරිගස්සන්නට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නැතිව, තමන්ගේ තනි තීරණය උඩ ඉතිරි මුදල් එම කොම්පැනිවලට ගෙවන්නට රම්පාල මහත්මයාට හැදුණු කැක්කුම මොකක්දැයි මා අහනවා. රම්පාල මහත්මයාත් එම කොම්පැනිත් අතර කොන්ත්‍රාත් එකක් තිබුණේ නැත් නම්, ඒ විධියට මුදල් ගෙවන්නට හේතුව මොකක්ද? එන්ජින් හැදීමේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව තිබුණේ ඒවා හැදූ කොම්පැනිත් රජයත් අතර පමණක් නම්, ඉතිරි මුදල් නොගෙවා සිටින්නට රම්පාල මහත්මයාට බැරි වුණේ මොකද? මා නම් මෙය සැක කරනවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[විරෝධකර මයා.]

ඊට පසු මොකද වුණේ? රම්පාල මහත් මයා ඩිසල් හයිඩ්‍රොලික් එන්ජින් එකක් ලංකාවෙම හදන්නට ඕනැයි කියා ඒ සඳහා රුපියල් 60 ලක්ෂයක් රජයෙන් අනුමත කරවා ගත්තා. මේක මිනිහගේ “හොඹ” එක එසේ අනුමත කරවා ගත් 60 ලක්ෂයෙන් 30 ලක්ෂයක විදේශ විනිමය වැය කොට එම එන්ජිම හැදීමට වුවමනා බඩු මෙහාට ගෙන්වා ගත්තා. දැන් අවුරුදු 10 ක් ගත වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ 30 ලක්ෂයේ බඩු සමහරවිට තවමත් දිරාපත් වෙනවා ඇති. මොනවා වුණද මා දන්නේ නැහැ. මෙයාට ඕනැ කරන්නේ අළුත් වර්ග හදන්නටයි. මේක මෙයාගේ පිස්සුවක්. මෙයා හදන්නට උත්සාහ දැරුවේ diesel hydraulic එන්ජිමක්. එහෙත් හදන්නට බැරි වුණා. මේවර එයා ටෙන්ඩර් එකේ දමා තිබෙන්නේත්, diesel hydraulic විය යුතුමය කියායි.

රම්පාල මහත්මයා විභාග සමත් වුණු ලොකු විශේෂඥයකු වශයෙන් පිළිගන්නා නමුත් ඔහුට මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයෙහිදී සුදුසු කමක් තිබෙනවාය කියන්නට බැහැ. ඔහුට ‘ඉලෙක්ට්‍රිකල්’ අතින් සුදුසුකමක් නැහැ. ‘මිකැනිකල්’ අතින් විතරයි, දැනුම තියෙන්නේ.

His qualification is a mechanical qualification. He has no knowledge whatsoever about electricity and electric trains. He is not qualified to give advice on this matter.

I am reverting to English because I have to make certain quotations.

Mr. Rampala met this Cabinet Sub-Committee and gave absolutely false evidence before them to back up his claim that diesel hydraulic units are the best. In the first instance, he made false representations to the Cabinet Sub-Committee that Ceylon has 37 diesel hydraulic units. It is on that argument that he persuaded the Cabinet Sub-Committee to decide on diesel hydraulic units. With full responsibility I state on the Floor of this House that Ceylon does not have a single diesel hydraulic locomotive running today—not one. He took advantage of the

fact that none in this Cabinet Sub-Committee knew anything about the subject, and they were almost hypnotized and mesmerized by Mr. Rampala's technical explanation of the subject.

In Ceylon there are 37 diesel hydraulic power-coaches. The history of those power-coaches is also interesting. The power-coaches were also imported into Ceylon on the sole recommendation of Mr. Rampala against the advice of technical officers. From the day those diesel hydraulic power-coaches arrived in Ceylon, they have been giving trouble. The electrical units have given trouble, the plates have cracked and up to date they are giving trouble.

We do not have a single hydraulic locomotive. But he used the term “unit” instead of saying “power-coach” on the one hand and put forward extracts from a report taken out of context and convinced this Cabinet Sub-Committee that we have tested diesel hydraulic locomotives.

In other words, he is a liar. I am sorry to have to use this term. He has lied to the Sub-Committee in order to enable certain tenderers to get this tender. It is a serious matter. Otherwise, I would not have spoken in this strain. I have nothing against him.

ගරු එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න

(கௌரவ என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன)
(The Hon. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

He is defenceless.

විරෝධකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கரா)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

I know. The country is also defenceless.

I have to point out to the Hon. Minister that this is a sum of money we have to keep on repaying for 20 to 25 years.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාච්ඡා හුරුල්ල)
(The Hon. Hurulle)
Not so long.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. වීරසේකර)
(Mr. Weerasekera)

Say, 10 or 15 years, does it make much of a difference? But the fact is that we have to keep repaying the Rs. 65 million. This is not a gift that we are getting. If Mr. Rampala is defenceless, I am sorry. But this is also a thing that cannot be remedied once you decide on getting the locomotives, unless you provide that if we come into power and if we find that this is unsatisfactory this can be cancelled, which I am sure Mr. Rampala or you are not prepared to do.

Mr. Rampala also misquoted another report. He convinced this Cabinet Sub-Committee that in Britain they have decided to have diesel hydraulic locomotives in preference to diesel electrics.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාච්ඡා හුරුල්ල)
(The Hon. Hurulle)

In fairness to the G. M. R., I must say that he never made a statement to that effect. He never made such a report.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. වීරසේකර)
(Mr. Weerasekera)

I am glad the Hon. Minister clarifies the situation in that light. That is how it should be. But I was informed so. Let that go.

But the Hon. Minister, by not challenging me on the previous statement, has accepted the position that Mr. Rampala convinced them that we had 37 hydraulic units which were tested.

Mr. Rampala recommends that diesel hydraulics are better than diesel electrics. Why? Because we

had a few power-coaches that gave trouble! So how is it that Mr. Rampala convinces the Sub-Committee that diesel hydraulics are superior to diesel electric units in Ceylon when diesel hydraulic locomotives have never been tried in Ceylon?

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාච්ඡා හුරුල්ල)
(The Hon. Hurulle)

In fairness to him, I might explain straightway that he never made any specific recommendation with regard to diesel hydraulics or diesel electrics. He has recommended both types.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආචාර්ය. එම්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then how do you come to choose the hydraulics?

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාච්ඡා හුරුල්ල)
(The Hon. Hurulle)

We decided on hydraulics in respect of Class III. He made the recommendation that it should be diesel hydraulics for the hilly country. In respect of Classes I and II, that is, shunters and for flat country, he recommended either diesel electrics or diesel hydraulics.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. වීරසේකර)
(Mr. Weerasekera)

This is something new. This controversy has been going on. I have come out with what I had to say on the Floor of this House and in the press on this matter, but never has the Hon. Minister or the Government or Mr. Rampala or any representative taken up that position. That is a new position.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාච්ඡා හුරුල්ල)
(The Hon. Hurulle)

You are at liberty to have a look at the papers.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Member is saying that it is a new position. It is not so. What the Hon. Minister says is that he had not earlier given you the position.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

That is what I mean—not that the Hon. Minister is taking up a new position.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

May I explain? Instead of entering into an argument in the press I thought it best that I clarify it in the Committee stage of the Budget Debate.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

I went to the press because he challenged me to go out and say it. Every time I say something I am challenged to say it outside. I always accept such challenges.

Now the position is that without the advice of Mr. Rampala the Cabinet has decided on something about which they know nothing. Then a more serious position arises. Mr. Rajagopal, the Chief Mechanical Engineer, and all the engineering staff of the Railway are in absolute agreement that diesel hydraulics should not be purchased for Ceylon. This is a very peculiar situation. Here is a man who is the most qualified on the subject—[Interruption].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That makes the position much worse.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

Much worse. I am glad the Hon. Minister admitted that.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

The recommendation was, either diesel hydraulics or diesel electric for Class 1 and 2, and for Class 3 hydraulics for the hilly country. So, we accepted that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister admits that there is a serious difference of opinion between the Chief Mechanical Engineer and Mr. Rampala. And, as between those two, why did you choose hydraulics when other competent engineers have been recommending something else? They have been pointing it out all the time.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

I will explain it in my reply.

වීරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

Yes, Sir, we will make our case, and if the Hon. Minister can meet our case it is all to the good. The purpose of my argument is to see where adjustments can be made, if they have to be made.

The Hon. Minister on his own admission now states that it was not entirely on Mr. Rampala's recommendation that they decided. He started by saying: "In fairness to Mr. Rampala, let me say that Mr. Rampala did not recommend

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[විරෝධකර මය.]

The second argument is that in the diesel electric the engines are interchangeable. There is shunting engine or Class I or Class II engine. So the spare parts and maintenance costs are much lower. We cannot think only in terms of purchase price. The life span of this engine is expected to be about 25 years. The amount of repairs, overhaul and replacement over a period of 25 years is an important factor and should be taken into consideration; but this has not been taken into consideration by the Minister and the sub-committee that has now decided to purchase one type of locomotive.

My third argument is that in Ceylon we have had considerable experience with diesel electric locomotives. In 1950 we bought certain diesel electric locomotives of the M. I. class. Here also, instead of buying ready made engines, Mr. Rampala, this great engineer, gave a special specification and made the supplier manufacture engines on that separate specification. On that we have had trouble right through. In repairing these during the last several years several people have got considerable experience in diesel electric locomotive engineering and we have the equipment for maintaining these locomotives.

If we buy these hydraulic engines we shall need a separate air-conditioned or partly air-conditioned factory for maintenance and overhaul. That is one thing against us. It is a highly specialized unit that needs very special handling and attention. I think experts will have to come here and train our people. We have to get fresh machinery for repairs.

In the whole world of main lines, for example, there are 30,000 diesel electric locomotives as against only 2,000 diesel hydraulics. In all the main railways in the world—in England, in Canada, in most of the European railways, in India, from where we can get advice and reports—they have diesel electric locomotives be-

cause they have tested and tried it, Britain has also decided that in future all their locomotives are going to be diesel electric and not diesel hydraulic.

අ. භා. 7.30

There are only 2,000 diesel hydraulic locomotives and that too in Germany. Why? Because of patent difficulties. To avoid the heavy patent charges they have to pay the private companies that run the railways there, they have decided on diesel hydraulics. It is purely a question of patent rights. Britain has tested both and there is a report there which categorically says that, comparing the two types, the diesel electric is far superior to any other—more economical, easier to maintain, lower fuel costs and longer inter-overhaul running period. In any long-term planning these considerations are much more important than even the purchase price. Our object should be to save foreign exchange on diesel oil as opposed to coal. The cost of coal as against the cost of diesel oil is going to be the principal factor involved, not so much modernization, which is also one of the factors. But the most important matter we mentioned in the Throne Speech Debate was the saving on fuel. The fuel cost for diesel hydraulic engines is about one-third more than the fuel cost for diesel electric engines. The diesel electric engine needs less fuel than the diesel hydraulic engine. So one of the most important factors that we should bear in mind in deciding which make of engine to buy is the fuel cost.

All these factors should be taken into consideration together with the opinion of the experts of the Ceylon Railway, starting from the Chief Mechanical Engineer, an authority on this subject, who has sent a special memorandum to the Cabinet and to Mr. Rampala explaining fully the reasons why we should not touch the diesel hydraulic engine. That is in addition to expert opinion from Britain, Canada and so many

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[විරෝධක මය.]

Mr. Rampala says he is accurate, and the correspondent says he is not.

“(1) In the C. G. R. there are 45 Diesel Hydraulic Power Units as against 39 Diesel Electric Locomotives. Both these types have had their troubles but Diesel Hydraulic type of Locomotives are more suitable for Ceylon conditions than Diesel Electrics.”

That is Mr. Rampala's statement.

“(2) The report (referring to the comparative report made by the British Railways) also states that where long continuous grades have to be surmounted with heavy tonnage Hydraulic type can be attractive. One reason why the British Railways tried out the Hydraulic type was to avoid the need to set up an enlarged department for electrical maintenance. Both these points are very applicable to the conditions in the C. G. R.”

That is Mr. Rampala's second statement. The article goes on:

“The first statement set out above is erroneous for the following reasons:—

(1) These power units are power coaches and not locomotives. We have not a single Diesel Hydraulic Locomotive in Ceylon, though we have 45 Diesel Hydraulic Power Coaches which were imported into Ceylon at the instance of the Super Engineer Mr. Rampala and which broke down on several occasions and gave considerable trouble.

(2) According to Mr. Rampala the power coaches had trouble, which is correct. He says that the diesel electrics also had trouble, thereby suggesting that both have had trouble. The diesel electrics gave trouble because Mr. Rampala permitted an inexperienced English combine to experiment at the expense of Ceylon and not for any other reason. The Diesel Electrics not supplied by this company have given trouble free service.”

The diesel electrics that gave trouble were only those which the super engineer, Mr. Rampala, got down from the combine consisting of three firms which had not made a single locomotive during the period of their existence.

To read further:

“(3) Mr. Rampala is inaccurate with regard to the figures and this is something which one does not expect from an engineer. The following are the correct figures:

In the Railway (broad-gauge) there are 47 Diesel Electric Locomotives and not a single Diesel Hydraulic Locomotive, 23 Diesel Electric Railcars as against 5 Diesel

Hydraulic Railcars, and 45 Diesel Hydraulic Power Coaches as against no Diesel Electric Power Coaches. If one takes the total of the power units including locomotives, power coaches and railcars, there are 70 Diesel Electric units as against 50 Diesel Hydraulic units.”

So, we have diesel electric power coaches but not a single diesel electric locomotive or railcar. In this respect Mr. Rampala's statement is absolutely false. It is not merely a misleading statement; it is false.

Further down, the article states:

“The second statement made by Mr. Rampala referred to above is wrong for the following reasons:

(a) No doubt the British report says that where long continuous grades have to be surmounted with heavy tonnage hydraulic type can be attractive. Mr. Rampala in his report says that this point is applicable to conditions in Ceylon. In Ceylon the main problem is that we have to surmount not only grades but frequent curves on the up-country runs. The British report nowhere says that Diesel Hydraulics can be attractive to negotiate such curves. The British report refers to straight runs and not to the type of curves we have in Ceylon.

(b) In the second statement referred to above Mr. Rampala says, “One reason why the British Railways tried out the Hydraulic type was to avoid the need to set up an enlarged department for electrical maintenance” and he says that this is also applicable to Ceylon. What Mr. Rampala wanted the Tender Board to believe by this statement is that in England they tried out Diesel Hydraulics to avoid setting up an enlarged department for electrical maintenance and that therefore we also should use Diesel Hydraulic and thus avoid an enlarged department for electrical maintenance.

But what does the report say?—

Mr. Rampala has quoted the report up to this point and stopped at that. I read further:

—“It says ‘electric transmission on Diesel Locomotives was favoured because of existing facilities and experience of comparable components in electric traction and 160 out of an initial order placed in 1955 for 174 Diesel Locomotives of various types were specified to have this transmission.’”

Now, this gives a different turn to Mr. Rampala's quotation from the same report.

Let us see what the exceptions are.

"The remaining 14 Locomotives had Hydraulic transmission and were allocated to the Western Region which have no electric traction of its own, which favoured the use of this transmission partly as a result of observations made in Germany and partly to avoid the need to set up an enlarged department for electrical maintenance. What this means is that at the time that these Hydraulics were ordered the Western Region of British Railways were having steam engines and not electric traction. They would have had a general electrical shop to cater to the requirements of steam engines. So the Western Region preferred the 14 Diesel Hydraulics so that they may not have to enlarge the workshops to cater to Diesel Electrics."

In the whole of England, out of 174 diesel locomotives, they decided on 160 Diesel Electric Locomotives, whereas as an exception, in the Western Region, where they had the old model steam engines and no facilities for maintenance of diesel coaches, they preferred 14 diesel hydraulics.

In his report Mr. Rampala takes the extract out of its context and tries to convince the Tender Board that in the whole of England they have decided on diesel hydraulics because electrical maintenance is difficult. He is supposed to be a technical man. He is not a lawyer. In the case of a lawyer I can understand if he juggles with the available facts or utters falsehoods to get his client out. But here is a technical expert juggling with technical data to push through a particular tender. So, are we not entitled to treat his advice with suspicion when such a big amount of money is involved and when he is about to retire? Why cannot we retire this man and avoid all this trouble? That way would be better for him and better for us.

That is not all. I quote :

"In his report Mr. Rampala equates the entirety of the British Railways to the Western Region which was using steam and no electric traction at all at the time this region opted for the Diesel Hydraulics.

He also says that this point is applicable to conditions in Ceylon when in fact Ceylon has had experience of Diesel Electric traction for several years and already has the workshop facilities to cater to Diesel Electric traction."

His own argument is, even for those 14 diesel locomotives, in Ceylon we have facilities for repairs of diesel electric locomotives and none for maintenance or repairs of diesel Hydraulic Locomotives. So using his own argument, I do not see how the Hon. Minister can get up and say that on the evidence he has we must decide on diesel hydraulics. I hope the facts available to him will not be similar to what he said the other day in the House regarding Boeings. He said that there are no Boeings in Asia. It is in HANSARD. The Hon. Minister was given some dud information or dead rope. If he would just walk into Air India International and ask them, they would tell him that there are many Boeings even in India. Two days after the Hon. Minister's statement, our papers advertised a new Boeing flight through Ceylon to Australia or Singapore. So much for the documents and evidence supplied by Mr. Rampala who is adamant and who has made up his mind for some reason or other that it has to be diesel hydraulics. I do not want to be unfair by him by attributing the reasons. I have my suspicions; others have their suspicions; let them stand as suspicions.

අ. ආ. 5.45

Then, Sir, Mr. Rampala persuaded a former Minister to go in for colour light signals. That is another instance where Mr. Rampala's advice was taken by a Minister—one of our Ministers. He is very clever! And we went in for colour light signals and from that day for repairs, maintenance and spare parts we are spending foreign exchange. Colour light signals are very useful during rush hours. During the rest of the day when there is no rush and fewer trains running the colour light signals serve no purpose at all. For a few hours' use we have invested millions of rupees and are continuing to spend lakhs and lakhs on the maintenance of the colour light signals.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

[විරෝධී මය.]

I wish to say a few words about Mr. Rampala's administrative ability. I want to do this just to convince the Hon. Minister that he has to be very careful with this man. We are being very kind to the Hon. Minister. We are presuming that either it is ignorance on his part or he trusts this man too much. Despite that, if the Hon. Minister takes the wrong step, then we cannot be so kind and polite to him. To save him from his own advisers I wish to point out to him Mr. Rampala's administrative ability.

There was a case recently—I think it was towards the end of the previous regime—when a security officer of the railway was caught smuggling. I believe he was one Wijeratne. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) himself asked a Question on this matter. I wish to read to you now from the “Sun” of August 17, 1965. It reads :

“Below Decks.

Is it not ironical that security men themselves are being trailed and hounded by others of the same class but of a different clan? Our man going places asked those in authority what action has been taken against that railway security officer who had smuggled thousands of rupees worth of goods from India when returning with his family from a holiday there. It is one thing for this official to have paid the Rs. 1,000 fine imposed for the offence but it is yet another thing why no departmental action has been initiated against him. The officer is back at his desk to the dismay of his own union men who have now taken up the matter with the Minister of Communications. While saluting the honesty of the union we also commend the resolution that the union proposes to move at the annual general meeting demanding the immediate removal of this officer.”

What happened after that? I think this officer's name must be engraved in the pages of HANSARD. I do not see why it should not be. He is Mr. V. D. K. Wijeratne, a security officer. He was caught smuggling by the customs and the police flying

squads. He had passed the port of entry. After that information leaked out. He was chased and way-laid at Anuradhapura. When the flying squad reached the train at Anuradhapura and entered the compartment in which this security officer was, they found not only him but other senior officers of the railway sharing the spoils with him. When detected he was fined; he paid the fine. In other words, he was guilty.

The union took up the matter. Four officials of the union met the Hon. Minister. But what happened after that? This security officer is still there but those four officers who saw the Minister are no longer there. Every one of the officers who took up the matter was thrown out. How can this Minister who told us only the other day that he is so good to the workers say that he has been good to these officers?

ඇමතිතුමා එදා අපට කිව්වේ මොකක්ද? “තමුසෙලා මහ ලොකුවට යුනියන් හදුවා; තමුසෙලා ඒ යුනියන්වලින් අස් කළා” කියලයි එදා කිව්වේ. එතුමා එදා කළේ අසත්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයක්. “නිවාස හදා දෙනවාය, අහස පොළොව දෙනවාය, සේවකයින් තමන් කෙරෙහි ඇති ඇල්ම නිසා දැන් සංගමයක් නැත” කියා එදා ඇමතිතුමා කිව්වේ, තමන් කළ මහ හපන්කමක් විධියටයි. එහෙත් දූෂණය පෙන්වුවාම කළේ මොකක්ද? අපේ ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලයේදී මේ ප්‍රශ්නය පැන නැගී විභාගයක් කිරීමට නියම කර තිබුණා. මේ ඇමතිතුමා ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශය බාරගත්තාට පසුව බඩුත් සමග හොරු අසු වෙලත්, කළේ මොකක්ද? අබේගුණසේකර වගේ නොවෙයි මෙතන දඩයක් ගෙවා තිබෙනවා. හොරකම් වළක්වන්නට සිටින ආරක්ෂක නිලධාරියාම හොරකම් කරලා අසු වුණා. එහෙත් ඔහු තවමත් සේවයේ සිටිනවා. පත්තරයෙන් තම වර්ණනා කළා එඩිතරව තමන්ගේම සංගමයේ නිලධාරියෙක් වුණත් ඒ නිලධාරියාට විරුද්ධව ක්‍රියා කළාය කියලා. එහෙත් අන්තිමට සිදු වුණේ මොකක්ද? හොරකම අල්ලා දුන් නිලධාරීන් 4 දෙනාම ගෙදර. වරද: උසස්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

නිලධාරියකුට චෝදනා කළාය කියන එකයි මේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ඒකද කියා මා අහනවා. ලොකු නිලධාරියෙකුගේ හොර කමක් දැක්කොත් සුළු නිලධාරීන්ට තිබෙන්නේ තමන්ගේ රක්ෂාව ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නට ඕනෑ නිසා ඇස් පියාගෙන නිකම් සිටීමයි.

මේ වගේ හොරුන් දමාගෙන දැන් මේ “සිකුරිටි සර්විස්” එක ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කරගෙන යනවාලු. ඩී. ඩී. කේ. විජේරත්න වැනි හොරුන් ඇතුළත් කරගෙන හමුදා වක් වගේ “සිකුරිටි” සේවය හදාගෙන යනවාලු. යම්කිසි නිලධාරියෙක් හෝ සංගමයක් එයට විරුද්ධව කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කළොත් ඒ නිලධාරියා හෝ සංගමය අමාරුවේ වැටෙනවා. දැනටම නිලධාරීන් කීප දෙනෙක් තල්ලු වී සිටිනවා. ඇමතිතුමා සේවකයින්ගේ සිත් දිනාගෙන වැඩ කරන පිළිවෙළයි ඒ. විජේරත්න කියන මහත්මයා සමග බඩු බෙදාගන්නට ගිය මහත්මයාගේ නමත් හැන්සාඩ් එකට වැටෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඕවා ඔප්පු වූ දේවල්. රාජ්‍ය සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ වැදගත් තනතුරක් දරන කෙනෙකුගේ නැදැයෙක් වන ටොම් සිල්වා කියන මහත්මයාත් හොරා සමග බඩු බෙදාගෙන අසු වුණා. එතනයි රහස්. චෝදනා ඉදිරිපත් කළ අයට පහර වැදුණේ ඔය කාරණය උඩයි.

සිම්ප් කියන මහත්මයා ඔය චෝදනාව ඉදිරිපත් කළේ ඇමතිතුමාම හමු වෙලයි. අන්තිමට ඔහුට මොකක්ද වුණේ? අවුරුදු 21 ක් සේවය කළ සිම්ප් මහත්මයාගේ සේවය අසතුටුදායක වුණා. ඒ කරුණ උඩ ඔහුත් තල්ලු වුණා. අවුරුදු 21 ක් සතුටුදායක ලෙස සේවය කළ ඒ මහත්මයාගේ සේවය අසතුටුදායක වුණේ හොරාට විරුද්ධව පැමිණිල්ලක් කළාට පසුවයි.

නූර්දීන් කියන මහත්මයාත් ඔය ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන ඉදිරියට ගිය කෙනෙක්. ඔහුත් තල්ලු වුණා. රම්පාල මහත්මයා ඔහුට කීව්වා, එක්කෝ අස් වෙයන්, නැත්නම් අස් කරනවා කියලා. අස් කළොත් පෙන්නන් එක නැති වන නිසා ඔහු විශ්‍රාම ගන්නට ඉල්ලුවා.

සංගමයේ ලේකම් ජෝසප් මහත්මයාත් ලොකු නිලධාරියකුට විරුද්ධව මේ වැනි චෝදනාවක් කළාය යන චෝදනාව උඩ වැඩ තහනම් කරනු ලැබ තිබෙනවා.

මේ ඇමතිතුමා සංගම්වල හිත් දිනාගෙන වැඩ කරන්නේ මෙහෙමයි. මට පහර ගසා අපේ සංගමයත් අහෝසි කළේ මේ විධියට වැඩ කරන අයයි. “එයාර් සිලෝන් යුනියන්” කියා අපේ සංගමයක් තිබුණා. ඇමතිතුමාගේ හොඳකම නිසා ඔක්කොම ඇමතිතුමා වටා රොක් වී මා සංගමයෙන් තල්ලු කළාය කියා ඇමතිතුමා කලින් දිනක කීව්වා.

අපේ ආණ්ඩුව පැවති කාලයේදී ඔය සංගමයේ උප සභාපතිවරයකු වශයෙන් මා පත් කර ගන්නට යෙදුණා. ඒ, අනිල් මුණසිංහ මැතිතුමා ඇමතිධුරය දරන කාලයේදීයි. එම ආණ්ඩුව වැටුණායින් පසු නියෝජිත පිරිසක් මා මුණගැසීමට පැමිණි අවස්ථාවේදී, අප දැන් සිටින්නේ විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ බැවින් කරුණාකර අප එම තනතුරුවලින් ඉවත් කර දැන් කෙරීගෙන යන්නාවූ පිළිවෙළට වැඩ කටයුතු පවත්වා ගෙන යන හැටියට මා ඒ උදවියගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා. එසේ නොකළොත් ඒ උදවියටම ඒකෙන් පහර වදින්නට සිදු විය හැකි බවත් මා කියා සිටියා. මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් වුණාට පසු මම එක දවසක් වත් එහාට ගියේ නැහැ. මගේ නම යෝජනා කළේත් නැහැ. එහෙත් සිදු වුණේ කුමක්ද? මාව අස් කළාය කීව්වා. මෙවැනි සත්‍යයෙන් තොර මුසාවාද ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනවා. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකු වශයෙන් මහජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් කරන යුතුකමක් හැටියට යම් යම් තර්ක මේ පිළිබඳව කළ හෙයින් මට පහර ගසන්නට යෙදුණා. ඒකට කමක් නැහැ. අපි පහර කන්න වගේම පහර ගහන්නත් සූදානම්. මා ඉතා තදින්ම පහර ගහන කෙනෙක්. ඒ වාගේම පහර කන්නත් ලැස්තියි. අවස්ථාවක් පැමිණි විට ඒ ඒ වැරදි ක්‍රියා පෙන්වා දෙන්නට ඕනෑ.

මා මිට වඩා දීර්ඝ ලෙස කතා කරන්නට කල්පතා කරන්නේ නැහැ. අවසාන වශයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට එක් කාරණයක් මතුක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. මෙය තමන්ගේ පුද්ගලික ප්‍රශ්නයක්යැයි සිතන්නට එපා. ඩී. ඩී. ද සොයිසා මහතා, රම්පාල මහතා වැනි නිලධාරීන් සමග තමුන් තාත් සේලාගේ යම් යම් මිත්‍රකම් තිබුණත් ඒවාට අපේ වරදක් නැහැ. ඒ මිත්‍ර සම්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

[විරසේකර මයා.]

බන්ධකම් අතහැර දමන්නැයි කියනවා නොවෙයි, මේ. මෙම තර්ක තමන්ට පුද්ගලික වශයෙන් එල්ල කරනු ලබන තර්ක හැටියට පිළිගෙන, අප අප අතර පවත්නා පුද්ගලික එදිරිවාදකම් පිරිමසා ගැනීම සඳහා එල්ල කරනු ලබන තර්ක හැටියට පිළිගෙන, එදා කටයුතු කළා වාගේ කටයුතු කරන්නේ නැතුව මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳව තමුන් තාන්සේලා නිසියාකාර සලකා බැලිය යුතුව තිබෙනවා. මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳව සැලකිය යුත්තේ කෝටි හය හමාරක ප්‍රශ්නයක් වශයෙනුයි. මා නම් පාර්ලිමේන්තු කරන්නේ මිලග මැතිවරණයෙන් පසු අපි ඔය පැත්තට ආවාම තමුන් තාන්සේලා අර පරණ ට්‍රැක්ටර් බිස්නස් එකට, නැතිනම් ටයර් බිස්නස් එකට බසින්තට සිදු වේවා කියායි. ඒ බිස්නස් එක බොහොම සාර්ථක ලෙසින් ලාබ ආතු වත් තමුන් තාන්සේලා කර ගෙන යාමට හැකි වෙනවා ඇති. ඒක තමයි, දේශපාලනය කියන්නේ. එතෙක් කල් තමුන් තාන්සේලාගෙන් අපි ඉල්ලන්නේ මහජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳව සලකා බලන හැටියටයි. කෝටි හය හමාර කට බලපාන මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය තමුන් තාන්සේලා මඟින් පමණක් සීමා වන ප්‍රශ්නයක් නොවෙයි. එදා තමුන් තාන්සේලා, “He is the watch-dog of the nation” කියා කීවා. විරුද්ධ පාර්ලිමේන්තු සිටින්නේ “watch-dog of the nation” හැටියට ක්‍රියා කිරීමට තමයි. ගෙදර බල්ලා වාගේ නොවෙයි. මුර බල්ලා හැටියට ආණ්ඩුවෙන් වැඩ කරවා ගන්න [බාධා කිරීම්] අප සිටින්නේ තමුන් තාන්සේලාට මෙවැනි ප්‍රශ්න ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නටයි. යම්කිසි වැරදි ටෙන්ඩර් එකක් ගැන අපි කතා කරනවා නම්, එහි වරදක් තිබෙනවා කියා අපටත් තේරෙනවා නම්, පත්‍ර මාර්ගයෙන් හා වෙන වෙනත් මාර්ග වලින් ඒ පිළිබඳව මහජන මතයක් ඇති වෙනවා නම්, එම ප්‍රශ්නය තමුන් තාන්සේලාට ඉදිරිපත් කොට හරිගස්සා ගන්නටයි අප මේ ආකාරයට කරුණු දක්වන්නේ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මට වරදක් කර නැහැ. මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේත් නැහැ. එතුමාට වරදක් කරන්නට. මගේ එකම බලාපොරොත්තුව නම් එතුමාට විරුද්ධව රැස්වීම් කිපයක කතාකොට එන වතාවේ

පරදවන්නටයි. ඒක දේශපාලන ප්‍රශ්නයක්. සමහරවිට එසේ කතා නොකළත් පරදින්නට පුළුවනි.

ගරු යු. බී. වන්නිනායක (මුදල් ඇමති)
(கௌரவ யூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி

அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. U. B. Wanninayake—Minister of Finance)

පරදවන්න හෝ දිනවන්න.

විරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேகர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා සමග අපේ කිසිම හැප්පිලිලක් නැහැ.

ගරු එන්. එම්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න

(கௌரவ என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன)

(The Hon. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

බඩේ සිටින ලමයින්ට හඳහන් ලිවීම අමාරුයි.

විරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேகர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

තමුන් තාන්සේලා සමග කතා කිරීමෙන් වැඩක් නැහැ. මගේ පළාතේ ගංවතුරෙන් පීඩාවට පත් වුණු අහිංසක උදවිය පිළිබඳව මාස දෙකක් තිස්සේ තමුන් තාන්සේලා ලියුම් යවනවා; ටෙලිග්‍රෑම් යවනවා. තවම නැහැ. පිළිතුරු. [බාධා කිරීම්.]

අ. හා. 8

මා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද කරුණු පිළිබඳව හොඳින් සලකා බලන හැටියටයි, ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ. 1966 ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවුවා නම් තව සතියක් දෙකක් ගියත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් නොවෙයි. එම නිසා විද්‍යාත්මක හා ශාස්ත්‍රානුකූල දැනුමක් ඇති උදවිය ලවා නැවත වරක් මේ පිළිබඳව සොයා බලන හැටියටයි, මා කියා සිටින්නේ. යළිත් වරක් මේ පිළිබඳව ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවා සුදුසු පරිදි කටයුතු යොදන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ පිළිබඳව නැවත වරක් පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේදී වුවමනා නම් රම්පාල මහතාත් ඇතුළත් කර ගන්න. ඒ ගැන අපේ විරුද්ධතාවයක් නැහැ.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

රාජගෝපාල මහතා වැනි අනිකුත් විශේෂ ඥායනුත් ඊට ඇතුළත් කර ගෙන නැවත වරක් පරීක්ෂා කර බලා තීන්දුවකට බැස්සෙත් තමුන් නාන්සේට විරුද්ධව අපට මෙසේ චෝදනා කරන්නට සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් “මේ තීන්දුව ගන්න ඕනෑ; මේ තීන්දුව ගන්නවා” කියා හිතු වක්කාර කමට තමුන් නාන්සේ ක්‍රියා කළොත් කොහොම ටෙන්ඩර් දුන්නත් මහජනයා තුළ තමුන් නාන්සේ ගැනත්, තමුන් නාන්සේගේ උපදේශකයන් ගැනත් සියයට සියයක සැකයක් ඇතිවීම වළක්වන්න බැහැ.

ගරු හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்லு)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

ඒ ගැන මට තීරණයක් ගත්තට බැරි නිසයි, කැබිනට් එකට දැමීමේ.

විරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கரா)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයටත්, මේ කාරණා පිළිබඳව දැනීමක් හෝ දක්ෂකමක් නැති නිසා මේ පිළිබඳව දැනුමක් ඇති උදවිය කැඳවා උපදෙස් ලබාගන්න ලෙසයි මා ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ. මේ ගැන අපේ අගමැති තුමා මොකක්ද දන්නේ? රාජ්‍ය ඇමති තුමා දන්නවද? වන්නියේ මුදල් ඇමති තුමා දන්නවද, ඩිසල් ගැන?

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The only mistake they made was that they did not consult you.

විරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கரா)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

Certainly, Sir. Thank you.

ගරු හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்லு)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

ඒ ගැන මට පමණක් චෝදනා කරන එක වැරදියි. ඒක මගේ තීරණයක් නොවෙයි. කැබිනට් තීරණයක්.

විරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கரா)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මා ඇමතිතුමාට චෝදනා කරනවා නොවෙයි. ඒ අංශය භාරව සිටින්නේ එතුමායි. පාර්ලිමේන්තු ක්‍රමය උඩ යම් යම් දේවල් ගැන විවේචනය කරන විට අපි ඒ කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ ඒ ඒ අංශ භාර ඇමතිවරයාටයි. ඇමතිවරයා කියන්නේ ආණ්ඩුව. එම නිසා ඇමතිතුමා අසුවල් දේ කළා යයි මා පොද්ගලිකව එතුමාට චෝදනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. මා කියන්නේ, මේ ගැන නැවත වරක් තමුන් නාන්සේ සලකා නොබැලූවාත් මහජනයා තුළ පවතින සැකය තව දුරටත් තහවුරු වන බවයි. මා ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මේ ගැන නැවත වරක් විශේෂ ඥායන් සමග සාකච්ඡා කරන්න කියායි. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ පසුපස ආසනවල මන්ත්‍රීන්ගේ ඉල්ලීමත් මා හිතන්නේ ඒකයි. මේක ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ හෝ විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ ප්‍රශ්නයක් නොවෙයි. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ පසුපස ආසනවල සිටින මන්ත්‍රීන්ගෙන් සියයට 90 ක් පමණ ඉල්ලන්නේත් යළිත් වරක් මේ ගැන කල්පනා කර, දැනුමැති උදවිය සමග සාකච්ඡා කර විශේෂ ඥායන්ගේ දැනුම අනුව යම්කිසි තීන්දුවකට බහින්න කියායි. මගේ ඉල්ලීම අනුව නොව තමුන් නාන්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ ඉල්ලීම උඩ හෝ යළිත් වරක් මේ ගැන සලකා බලා යම්කිසි තීන්දුවකට බහිනවා ඇතැයි විශ්වාස කර මින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

වී. අන්නාමලෙයි මයා. (පත්කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. வீ. அண்ணாமலை—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. V. Annamalai—Appointed Member)

I am indeed happy to follow the hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. Weerasekera). He has taken much pains and time in collecting facts and figures to place before the Hon. Minister on this very important matter. However, I think, if he had devoted a little more time and thought to the question of how best we can get rid of

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—කාරක සභාව

[අත්තමලෙයි මයා.]

the locomotives and replace them with electric trains, he would have done some service to the country.

Recently, I had the opportunity to go to Japan and to see the progress made there. In Japan, electric trains cover a distance of about four hundred miles in a matter of three hours. While other countries are in the Atomic Age, we seem to be still in the Stone Age. While they are progressing further and further, improving the living conditions of their people and providing them with more facilities, we are far behind them and we are purchasing the machinery that they are discarding.

I suggest to the Hon. Minister that, instead of trying to spend foreign exchange on these locomotives, he should assist the Government, which is at the moment engaged in planning to develop this country, by planning ten to twenty years ahead so that we may at least run electric trains on short distance lines from Polgahawela to Colombo. I was able to travel in these electric trains when I was in Japan. It was a very pleasant experience.

I believe we are at the moment trying to extend air travel facilities. The people who will benefit by it are the people who are well off. I feel that we must do everything possible to improve the lot of the large majority who travel by train.

The Hon. Minister must send some of the officers who are in charge of the transport service to advanced countries so that they may see for themselves how the transport services are run, what facilities are afforded to train travellers, and come back and improve our own services. It serves no purpose criticizing the general manager or the chief engineer. What we must do is, send our own officers to advanced countries to study the transport services there.

I do agree that we must purchase some locomotives to overcome the present difficulties, but, at the same time, I request the Minister to do everything possible to introduce a modern and up-to-date train service. We shall not find it difficult to operate electric trains in this country because most of the lines do not run through hilly areas. Our country is a small country and the mileage to be covered is very small.

I do not have the time to elaborate on this point as time is running out. However, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the position of the train service as it prevails today. The "Podimenike" runs up to Nanu Oya. At Nanu Oya it terminates, and there are no connecting trains to Bandarawela and Badulla. Thus, passengers get stranded at Nanu Oya or at Polgahawela. I request the Hon. Minister to take some action to remedy this position. Today we can go from one country to another, covering thousands of miles, in a few hours, but in our own country we can only travel at a snail's pace. I earnestly ask the Minister to look into this matter and see that people are not compelled to waste their time at Polgahawela Junction or at Nanu Oya, and to improve the train service by having a connecting train from Nanu Oya to Badulla for passengers who travel on the Batticaloa line, the Northern line, and the Talaimannar line. Those who travel on these lines have to wait at Nanu Oya. The connecting train is only to Nanu Oya. Some special arrangement should be made.

Then there is a belief that Mr. Rampala, the General Manager of Railways, is a headstrong person. I do not know who Mr. Rampala is. I have not seen him. I have occasionally spoken to him over the telephone. But if what they say of him is true, then that is not a good quality. He must be subject to correction. In a democratic society one must be able to take criticism.

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—කාරක සභාව

Criticism must be accommodated, and what is constructive must be made use of. I am only trying to say what the public feel about it.

Then there is the train that comes from Talaimannar to Colombo, the train which connects the ferry service from India. There can be tourists also who travel in that if they were to come through India. This train, once it reaches Polgahawela, runs as a slow train and takes about three hours to reach Colombo, while express trains take only one hour and 15 minutes. I do not see any reason why this train should not run express from Polgahawela to Colombo.

I was told that fish wagons are also attached to this train and that was the reason why the train had to stop at every station. I hear it is no longer so. I think in any case this train should not be delayed. A train that starts as an express train should run as an express train right down to Colombo.

Then there is a train that runs from Kandy to Colombo which takes about 45 minutes more to do that run. There are many employees who travel to their places of work from distant places. There are lawyers who go to Kandy. Then there are university students who may be going to Peradeniya and also coming back. Thirty to thirty-five minutes, difference, one might say, is nothing much, but it makes a world of difference to these busy people. Therefore, if the train can run from Colombo to Kandy in 2 hours and 45 minutes, I see no reason why the train that starts from Kandy to Colombo cannot do it within that time.

I come to lorry licences. Some of the lorries are weighed at certain stations before lorry licences can be issued. They sometimes say those lorries should be brought down to the Motor Commissioner's office to be weighed. The reason given is that they do not accept the correctness of the certificate that is

given by the station authorities. Well, if they do not believe what is stated by the station authorities, why should lorry owners be expected to go down to Colombo? Cannot the motor examiner summon all those lorries to a particular station and issue the certificates? That would save the lorry owners a lot of inconvenience. They can notify the lorry owners that the motor examiner will be calling at that particular station to examine the vehicles. The inconvenience that is caused presently also leads to corruption, which can be avoided.

Then there is this question of the people who are going to India. They are faced with certain problems connected with their luggage. Some of these people have been told that they can only take a certain load, about 120 pounds I think, and nothing more. We would like this matter to be notified through the press so that they may be informed in time. If there are such details made known to the people, they would be very useful, especially at a time like this when several hundreds of thousands will be leaving this country for India. These people should be told how much luggage they can take away with them. They should be told about the restrictions at this end and at the other end. Some of these people have to leave things behind and go away and they do not know what happens to those things that they leave behind.

Recently, a labourer who was leaving for India wanted to take with him a bicycle. He had got a permit from the Controller of Exports. When this labourer went to the Nanu Oya Railway Station with the bicycle the station authorities refused to transport the bicycle in that condition. They wanted it dismantled and put into a box. The labourer had no alternative but to leave the bicycle behind and do his journey. The bicycle is now in the custody of the Ceylon Workers' Congress.

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—කාරක සභාව

[අත්තාමලෙයි මයා.]

අ. භා. 8.15

So, Sir, if there are any restrictions like this, the public should be told through the press. That will avoid unnecessary inconvenience and hardship.

One thing more. I would appeal to the Minister to see that an air service to Kandy and Badulla is established. I know the previous Government was thinking of establishing an air service to Kandy and Badulla. Let the National Government establish it.

ඩොනල්ඩ් ජේ. රණවිර මයා. (නුවර එළිය)

(திரு. டொனால்ட் ஜே. ரணவிர—நுவர எலியா)

(Mr. Donald J. Ranaweera—Nuware Eliya)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කන්ද උඩරට නුවර එළිය ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයේ දුම්රිය ස්ථාන 6 ක් තිබෙනවා. එයින් කීපයක් පිළිබඳව ගරු ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ. ප්‍රථමයෙන්ම කොටගල දුම්රිය ස්ථානය ගැන මතක් කරනවා. එය අවුරුදු 50 කට වඩා පැරණි දුම්රිය ස්ථානයක්. ඒ ස්ථානයේ පිහිටා තිබෙන සේවක මහත් වරුන්ගේ නිවාස ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට ඒවා ඉතා නුසුදුසු තත්ත්වයක පවතින බව පෙනී යනවා. දැන් ටික කලකට උඩදී අපේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාට ඒ ස්ථානයට කැඳවාගෙන ගොස් මා ඒවායේ ඇති අඩුපාඩු පෙන්වා දුන්නා. ඒවායේ පවතින අබලත් තත්ත්වය එතුමාටත් අවබෝධ වුණා. අඩි 5,000 ක් පමණ උස ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ සාදා තිබෙන ඒ නිවාස වලට සිවිලිමක්වත් ගසා නැහැ. ඒ සේවක නිවාසවලට සැහෙන කුස්සි නැහැ. ඒවාට සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයට ජලය නැහැ. මා කල්පනා කරන හැටියට අවුරුදු 50 කින් විතර ඒවායේ කිසිම වැඩි දියුණුවක් කර නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒ අඩුපාඩු මේ අවුරුද්දේ සම්පූර්ණ කර දෙන ලෙස ගරු ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට තලවාකැලේ දුම්රිය ස්ථානය ගැනත් මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා අපේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයට පැමිණි අවස්ථාවේ මා ඒ දුම්රිය

ස්ථානයේ පවතින අඩුපාඩුන් එතුමාට පෙන්වා දුන්නා. ඒ දුම්රිය ස්ථානයට බස් වලින් පැමිණෙන මගීන්ට වම්බා වෙලාවට නොතෙමී දුම්රිය ස්ථානයට ඇතුළු වන්නට කිසිම මගක් නැහැ. ඒ ප්‍රදේශය කන්ද උඩරට ප්‍රදේශයක් නිසා රාත්‍රී කාලයට බොහොම සීතලයි. එමෙන්ම නිතරම වගේ වර්ෂාවත් පවතිනවා. එම නිසා බස් වලින් තලවාකැලේ දුම්රිය ස්ථානයට පැමිණෙන ජනතාවට බස්වලින් බැස නොතෙමී දුම්රිය ස්ථානයට ඇතුළු වන්නට හැකිවන අන්දමේ ආවරණයක් ඒ ස්ථානයේ සකස් කර දෙන ලෙස මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ඒ ස්ථානයේ තිබෙන වැසිකිළි; විශේෂයෙන්ම තුන් වෙනි පන්තියේ ගමන් කරන මගීන් වෙනුවෙන් තනා තිබෙන වැසිකිළි පාවිච්චි කිරීමේදී මගීන්ට නොයෙක් අපහසුකම්වලට මුහුණපාන්න සිද්ධ වෙනවා. ඒ වැසිකිළි පිහිටුවා තිබෙන්නේ දුම්රිය ස්ථානයේ සිට අඩි 300 ක් විතර ඈතිනුයි. එම නිසා දුම්රිය ස්ථානයට කිට්ටුවෙන් මගීන්ට ඉතා පහසු වෙන් යා හැකි ස්ථානයක තුන් වෙනි පන්තියේ ගමන් කරන මගීන් වෙනුවෙන් අළුත් වැසිකිළි කීපයක් සාදන්නට ක්‍රියා කරන මෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. රු කාලයේදී හා වර්ෂා වේලාවලදී ඒ වැසිකිළිවලට යෑම අපහසු නිසා ලොකු අවහිරයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා.

ග්‍රේට් වෙස්ටර්න් දුම්රිය ස්ථානයේ ඇති ගොඩනැගිලිත් අවුරුදු පණහකට වඩා පරණයි. දුම්රිය ස්ථානාධිපතිතුමා සිටින නිවසෙහි සිලිමක් නැහැ. ඒ වගේම කුස්සියක් නැහැ. එහෙයින් ඒ අඩුපාඩු සම්පූර්ණ කරමින් ගොඩනැගිල්ල ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

නානුමය දුම්රිය ස්ථානයට නුවරඑළියේ සිටත් සමහර උදවිය එනවා. එහි සේවක මහතුන්ගේ නිවාසවල වැඩ දැන් සතුටුදායක අන්දමින් කෙරීගෙන යනවා. එහි ඇති අනෙක් අඩුපාඩු ටිකත් ඉක්මනින් සපුරාලන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

තලවාකැලේ දුම්රිය ස්ථානය ගැන මට මතක් කරන්නට බැරි වුණා. මෙහි සේවක මහතුන්ගේ නිවාස තිබෙන්නේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1967-68

—කාරක සභාව

මහ පාර අද්දරමයි. ඒ නිසා ඒ සේවක මහතුවගේ දරුවන් ගැන ලොකු භයකින් ජීවත් වන්නෙයි, සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ. පොඩි දරුවන්ට වාහනවලින් අනතුරු වේයයි යන බිය ඒ සේවකයන් තුළ නිතරම තිබෙනවා. ආවරණයක් නැති විම ලොකු අඩුපාඩුවක්. ඒ හැරත් ඒ නිවාස අවුරුදු පණහකට වඩා පැරණියි. පසු ගියදා පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා එහි ගිය අවසාවේදී ඒ නිවාසවල තත්ත්වය මා එතුමාට පෙන්වා දුන්නා. ඒ නිවාසවලට සිලිං නැහැ; වතුර නැහැ. ඒ ගැනත් කල්පනා කර බලා සැහෙන පියවරක් ගන්නවා ඇතැයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

අමේවෙල දුම්රිය ස්ථානය තිබෙන්නේත් ඉතාමත්ම අබලන් තත්ත්වයකයි. එහි ඇති ගොඩනැගිලින් නැවත සකස් කර දෙන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මා මතක් කළ මේ සියලුම කරුණු ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ල යොමුකොට සැහෙන පියවරවල් ගන්නවා ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනවා.

බී. වයි. තුඩාවේ මයා. (මාතර)

(කීරු. පී. ඩබ්. ශ්‍රීරාම—மாந்தகை)

(Mr. B. Y. Tudawe—Matara)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ප්‍රවාහණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ මාත් වචන ස්වල්පයක් කළා කරන්නට කැමතියි.

ලංකා දුම්රිය සේවය සඳහා කාල සටහනක් තිබුණත් ඒ අනුව දුම්රිය ධාවනය වන්නේ නැහැ. කවදාකවත් නියමිත වේලාවට නියමිත ස්ථානයට දුම්රිය ලඟා වන්නේ නැහැ. කොටින්ම කාල සටහන අනුව දුම්රිය ධාවනය වන්නේ නැහැ. ලංකා ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩලයෙහි බස් ධාවනය සඳහා කාල සටහනක් තිබෙනවා. ලංගම රියදුරන් සැහෙන තරම් සතුටුදායක අත්දැමින් ඒ කාල සටහනට බස් ධාවනය කරනවා. සමහර විට නියමිත වේලාවටත් කලින් නියමිත ස්ථානයට බස් රථ ධාවනය කර වන්නට තරම් පුළුන්වත්කමක් ලංගම රියදුරන්ට තිබෙනවා. සමහර විට විනාඩි 15, 20 ක් කල් ඇතිව නියමිත ස්ථානයට රිය ධාවනය කරවන්නට ලංගම රියදුරන්ට පුළුවනි. ඔවුන් තම රිය ධාවනය කරන්නේ රථවාහන

තදබදය ඇති මහ පාරේ වුවත් ඒ තරමට කාලය ඉතුරු කර ගන්නට ඔවුන්ට පුළුන්වත්කමක් තිබෙනවා. රථවාහන තදබදය තිබෙන මහ පාරේ බස් ධාවනය කරවන ලංගම සේවකයන්ට කාල සටහන අනුව වැඩ කරන්නට පුළුවන් නම් දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සේවකයන්ට කාල සටහන අනුව දුම්රිය ධාවනය කරවන්නට බැරි ඇයි? එක්කෝ දුම්රිය කාල සටහන වෙනස් කරන්නට ඕනැ; එහෙම නැත් නම් දැනට තිබෙන කාල සටහන අනුව දුම්රිය ධාවනය කරවන්නට ඕනැ. කොළඹ කොටුවෙන් සවස 4.05 ට මාතර බලා පිටත් වන “රුහුණු කුමාරි” ශීඝ්‍රගාමී දුම්රිය කවදාවත් නියමිත වේලාවට මාතරට ලඟා වන්නේ නැහැ. මාතරට පමණක් නොව බෙලිඅත්ත, තංගල්ල, හම්බන්තොට, හක්මන, කලුරැපිටිය යන ප්‍රදේශ වලට යා යුතු මගීන්ද මේ දුම්රියේ ගමන් කරන නිසා මේ ප්‍රමාදයෙන් ඔවුන් අතරම වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මාතර දුම්රිය පොළට බස් රියක් සම්බන්ධ කර තිබෙනවා. දුම්රිය නියමිත වේලාවට දුම්රිය පොළට ලඟා වූයේ නැත්නම් බස් රිය ආපසු යනවා. එමනිසා මගීන් අතරම වෙනවා. දුම්රිය පොළේ සිට තමන්ගේ ගෙවල් දොරවල් කරා යන්නට විධියක් නැහැ. ඉතින් මගීන්ට විශාල මුදලක් ගෙවා කුලී රථවලින් යන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. “රුහුණු කුමාරි” දුම්රිය මේ තරම් කරදරකාරී තත්ත්වයක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. මේ දුම්රියට යොදා තිබෙන “රුහුණු කුමාරි” කියන නම වෙනස් කරන මෙන් මා කණගාටුවෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. මේ දුම්රියට මේ නම යොදා තිබීම අපේ රුහුණට ලජ්ජාවක්. රුහුණු කුමාරියන් මෙවැනි වැඩ කරන උදවිය නොවෙයි. රුහුණු කුමාරියන් මේ විධියට ප්‍රමාද වී වැඩ කරන උදවිය නොවෙයි. රුහුණු කුමාරියන් හරියට කලට වේලාවට තමයි වැඩ කරන්නේ. එමනිසා මේ දුම්රියට යොදා තිබෙන නම වෙනස් කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. හරියට නියමිත වේලාවට මේ දුම්රිය ගමන් කරවන්නට බැරි නම් නම වෙනස් කරන්න. අද මේ දුම්රියම මේ නම යොදා තිබීම අපේ රුහුණු කුමාරි යන්නේ ඒවාගේම රුහුණටත් කරන ලොකු අගෞරවයක්.

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பற்றி, 1967-68

—காரக சபை

[தமிழ் மொ.]

நவம் காரணம் நினைவாக. லேகாவே
தமிழ்மொ. ம. ப. 8.30 மணிக்கு அறிவிக்கும் பொருட்டு அக்கிரா
சனம், அக்கிராசனத்திலிருந்து நீங்கினார்.

குழுவின் பரிசீலனை அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது; மீண்டும்
கூடுவது: வியாழக்கிழமை, 24 ஓகஸ்ட் 1967.

It being 8.30 p.m., the Chairman left
the Chair to report Progress.

Committee report Progress; to sit
again on Thursday, 24th August 1967.

சுரு வந்தியாகை
(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I wish to move a Supplementary
Estimate.

சுரு வந்தியாகை
(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Can you move a Supplementary
Estimate when there is no Adjourn-
ment of the House?

சுரு வந்தியாகை
(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

No Adjournment has been moved.

சுரு வந்தியாகை
(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I have no objection, but you can
have unopposed Business only when
you move the Adjournment. In
terms of the Motion on the Order
Paper, you have to adjourn without
Question put.

நியோஜன கமிட்டியை
(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I do not think I can allow it. In
the morning we decided that the
House should adjourn without
Question put. Under the circum-
stances, I do not think you can
discuss anything.

சுரு. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்

(Mr. S. B. Herat)

கமிட்டி பற்றி கமிட்டி?

தமிழ் மொ.

(திரு. துடாவ)

(Mr. Tudawe)

கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி
கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி
[கமிட்டி கமிட்டி] கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி
கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி
கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி

சுரு. எஸ். பி. 8.30 மணிக்கு அறிவிக்கும் பொருட்டு அக்கிரா
சனம், அக்கிராசனத்திலிருந்து நீங்கினார்.

காரக சபை பற்றி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி
24 1967 அக்டோபர் 24 வது கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி கமிட்டி

கல் நுதிம

செரு உன்நிநாயக

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Then we shall take it up tomorrow.

நிசேபர் கலாநாயகனது

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

It depends on the Motion.

கல் நுதிம

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

உகல்கி வேலு அ. ஸ. 8.30 பஃகர துலுசென்
நிசேபர் கலாநாயகனது விசின் ப்ரஸ்தை நை
விசை உன்நி உன்நி கல் நுதிம லே.

கல் நுதிம

உன்நி உன்நி கல் நுதிம
அ. ஸ. 8.31 உ, அடி தின கலாநாயகி
அது, 1967 அக்டோபர் 24 உ உன்நி
பதின் டி. ஸ. 9.30 உ உன்நி கல்
கலாநாயகி.

அப்பொழுது நேரம் பி. ப. 8.30 பிந்திவிட்டமை
யால் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் வினாவின்றிச் சபையை
ஒத்திவைத்தார்கள்.

இதன்படி பி. ப. 8.31 க்கு, சபை
அதனது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்திற்
கிணங்க, 1967 டிசம்பர் 24, வியாழக்
கிழமை மு. ப. 9.30 மணி வரை
ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

And it being past 8.30 P.M., MR. DEPUTY
SPEAKER adjourned the House without
Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at 8.31
P.M., until 9.30 A.M. on Thursday
24th August 1967, pursuant to
the Resolution of the House this
Day.

புஷ்வலெலி லெவீன பிபிவூர்

புஷ்வலெலி லெவீன பிபிவூர்

புஷ்வலெலி லெவீன பிபிவூர்

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

இவ்வூரில் ஈன கிந்தியாவில் பிபி
 ஈ. நோ. ஈ. ஸா: வுட நகரம் கர்ன
 டே ஈவகையன்

முதலாம், கிண்ணியா ஆகிய இடங்களிலுள்ள கூ. மொ.
 வி. தாபனக்கிளைகள் : வேலை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்ட
 உத்தியோகத்தார்

C. W. E. BRANCHES AT MUTUR AND
 KINNIYA : EMPLOYEES INTERDICTED

68/67

உ. மீ. உ. மீ. மோகமே அலி மொ. (இவ்வூர்
 பிபிவூர் மந்திரி)

(ஜனாப் எம். ஈ. எச். முகம்மது அலி—
 முதலாம் முதல் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. M. E. H. Mohamed Ali—First
 Mutur)

ரூபாய் கட்டியது அமெரிக்காவின் அபிவிருத்தி
 யை: இவ்வூரில் ஈ கிந்தியாவில் பிபி
 ஈ. நோ. ஈ. ஸாவல் ஈவகையன் மோ
 ஈவகையன் வுட நகரம் கர்ன டே
 டே? உ. மீ. உ. மீ. மந்திரி? இவ்வூர்
 வுட வுட மோ அலி பிபிவூர் மோவாடி?
 இவ்வூர் மந்திரி ஈ நகரம் மோவாடி?

இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:
 முதலாம், கிண்ணியா ஆகிய இடங்களிலுள்ள
 கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனக் கிளை
 களின் உத்தியோகத்தார் யாராவது வேலையி
 லிருந்து இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளார்களா?
 அப்படியாயின், ஏன்? அவர்களுக்கெதிராக
 எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நடவடிக்கை யாது? அவர்
 களுடைய பெயர்களும் உத்தியோக பதவி
 களும் யாவை?

asked the Minister of State: Were
 any employees of the C. W. E.
 branches at Mutur and Kinniya
 interdicted, and if so, why and what
 action has been taken against them
 and what are their names and desig-
 nations?

உ. மீ. உ. மீ. பிபிவூர் (ரூபாய்
 அமெரிக்காவின் அபிவிருத்தி
 யை ஈ வுட வுட பிபிவூர் அமெரி
 காவின் பிபிவூர் மந்திரி)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இரா
 ஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சராகும்
 பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சராகும்
 பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—Minis-
 ter of State and Parliamentary Secretary
 to the Prime Minister and Minister of
 Defence and External Affairs)

இ. கிந்தியாவில் ஈ. நோ. ஈ. மொ.
 வுட, உ. மீ. மோ அபிவிருத்தி யை, உ. மீ.
 மொவல் வுட டே ஈவகையன், உ. மீ. உ. மீ.
 பிபிவூர் மந்திரி வுட நகரம் கர்ன அலி.
 உ. மீ. மந்திரி பிபிவூர் மந்திரி உ. மீ. மந்திரி
 பிபிவூர் மந்திரி பிபிவூர் மந்திரி
 பிபிவூர் மந்திரி பிபிவூர் மந்திரி
 பிபிவூர் மந்திரி பிபிவூர் மந்திரி
 பிபிவூர் மந்திரி பிபிவூர் மந்திரி

ஆம். கிண்ணியாவிலுள்ள கூ. மொ. வி. தா.
 சாலையைச் சேர்ந்த விற்பனையாளரான ஜனாப்
 ஏ. எஸ். எம். சாலிசு, சாலையிலுள்ள கையி
 ருப்புச் சரக்குகளிலேற்பட்ட குறைபாட்டின்
 காரணமாக, வேலையிலிருந்து இடை நிறுத்
 தப்பட்டுள்ளார். மாவட்ட மேற்பார்வையாள
 ரால் விசாரணைகள் நடத்தப்படுகின்றன.
 வேலை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள ஊழியருக்கு
 எதிராக எடுக்கப்படும் ஒழுக்காற்று நடவ
 டிக்கைகள், இந்த விசாரணைகளின் முடிவு
 களின் மேல் தங்கியிருக்கின்றன.

Yes. Mr. A. S. M. Salihu, Salesman,
 C. W. E. Depot, Kinniya, has been
 interdicted due to a shortage of
 stocks at that depot. Investigations
 are being conducted by the District
 Supervisor. Disciplinary action to be
 taken against the interdicted em-
 ployee would depend on the results
 of these investigations.

புஷ் கவலெ லீவின பிஜேஷர்

புஷ் கவலெ லீவின பிஜேஷர்

மூதாரிலும் கிண்ணியாவிலுமுள்ள கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனக் கிளைகளைச் சேர்ந்த முகாமையாளர் களிடமிருந்தும் விற்பனையாளர்களிடமிருந்தும் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய தொகைகளின் கூற்று.

குறைபாடுகளினாலும்
பொருளோட்டங்களி-
னாலும் கிடைக்க வேண்
டிய முழுத்தொகை

கூ. மொ. வி. தா. கிளை

முகாமையாளர்/விற்பனையாளர் பெயர்

ரூ. ச.

கிண்ணியா ..	..	ஏ. எஸ். எம். சதக்கத்துல்லா ..	..	5,765 16
ஷே ..	..	..	..	2,262 25
ஷே ..	..	..	..	877 56
ஷே ..	..	..	..	7,267 0
ஷே ..	..	..	..	8,466 86
ஷே ..	..	..	..	4,015 53
மூதார் ..	..	..	..	4,039 17
ஷே ..	..	..	..	2,111 97
ஷே ..	..	..	..	696 09
ஷே ..	..	..	..	1,223 22
ஷே ..	..	..	..	2,195 30
ஷே ..	..	..	..

Statement of amounts due from managers and salesman at C.W.E. branches,
Mutur and Kinniya

C. W. E. Branch

Name of Manager/Salesman

Total amount due for shorta-
ges and leakages

Rs. c.

Kinniya ..	..	A. L. M. Sadakathulla ..	..	5,765 16
do. ..	..	M. H. M. Ali ..	..	2,262 25
do. ..	..	I. M. Aboobucker ..	..	877 56
do. ..	..	M. H. Mohamed ..	..	7,267 0
do. ..	..	A. S. M. Salihu ..	..	8,466 86
do. ..	..	P. G. A. Amarapala ..	..	4,015 53
Mutur ..	..	S. Santacroos ..	..	4,039 17
do. ..	..	M. S. M. Bakeer ..	..	2,111 97
do. ..	..	E. M. M. Abdulla ..	..	696 09
do. ..	..	J. M. T. Menike ..	..	1,223 22
do. ..	..	L. H. A. Zar ..	..	2,195 30

දශක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා රු. 32.00යි. අයෝධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35.00යි. මාස 6 කට ගාස්තුවෙන් අඩකි. පිටපතක් ශත 30යි. තැපෑලෙන් ශත 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ හා පු මුවදොර, මහලේ කම් කාර්යාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

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

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