



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(ගැත්තාඩි)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නමලය වාර්ෂික පිළිතුරු [නි. 3]

පිළිගන්නා ලද කෙටුම්පත් පණත් [නි. 31] :

Imposition of Civic Disabilities (Special Provisions) Bill

Finance (Special Provisions) Bill

Inland Revenue (Amendment) Bill

CEYLON PETROLEUM (FOREIGN CLAIMS) COMPENSATION BILL

[නි. 34] :

දෙවන වර නියමිත—විවාදය කල් නමන ලදී.

කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 143]



பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 3]

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பெற்ற மசோதாக்கள் [ப. 31] :

குடியுரிமைத் தகுதியினங்கள் விதித்தல் (விசேட ஏற்பாடுகள்) மசோதா

நிதி (விசேட ஏற்பாடுகள்) மசோதா

உள்நாட்டு அரசிறை (திருத்த) மசோதா

இலங்கைப் பெற்றோலிய (பிறநாட்டுக் கோரிக்கை) நஷ்ட ஈட்டு மசோதா [ப. 34] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 143]

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21st September 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 3]

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME [Col. 31] :

Imposition of Civic Disabilities (Special Provisions) Bill

Finance (Special Provisions) Bill

Inland Revenue (Amendment) Bill

CEYLON PETROLEUM (FOREIGN CLAIMS) COMPENSATION BILL [Col. 34] :

Second Reading—Debate Adjourned

ADJOURNMENT MOTION [Col. 143]

පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

63 වන කාණ්ඩය

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාතාව

ලඬකාවේ හයවන පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පළමුවන වාරය
නෛකශ්‍රිත් විරාජමාන දෙවන එලිසබෙත් රාජදියගේ
14 වන රාජ්‍ය වර්ෂය

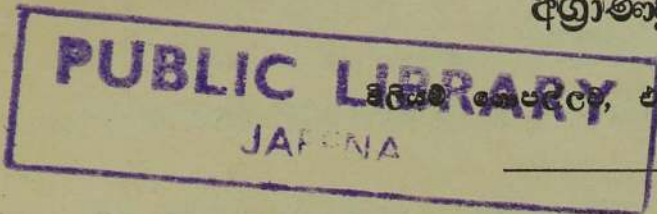
පාර්ලිමේන්තු වාරය 1965-66

1966

ලංකාවේ මුද්‍රණාලයේ මුද්‍රාපිතයි

ලංකාණ්ඩුව

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමා



ගරු ඩබ්ලි ජෙල්ටන් සේනානායක මහතා විසින් 1965 මාර්තු මාසයේදී පිහිටුවන ලද

ඇමති මණ්ඩලය

අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඩබ්ලි ජෙල්ටන් සේනානායක
රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේ හා රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් සහ ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ ප්‍රධාන සංවිධායක	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ජූනියස් ඊවඩ් ජයවර්ධන
කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මොහොමඩාල්ලාහ් ඩිංගි බණ්ඩා
රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු චෝල්ටර් ජයෝප්පි මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම
සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මහආලගේ දොන් හෙන්රි ජයවර්ධන
ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමති හා සහායක	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු වාර්ල්ස් පර්සිවල් ද සිල්වා
ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ආචාර්ය විජයානන්ද දහනායක
කර්මාන්ත හා බවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු දොන් පිලිප් රූපසිංහ ගුණවර්ධන
වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමති	සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී ගරු වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය මහපිටියගේ චේලින් පිටර් පීරිස්, ඩී.බී.ඊ.
මුදල් ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු උක්කු බණ්ඩා මන්නිනායක
අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඉමිය මුදියන්සෙලාගේ රපියල් අහයමන්ස රිපියලාල්ල
සමාජ සේවා ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු නුවරපක්ෂ ගෝඨසලාගේ අසෝක මහනාම කරුණාරත්න
අධිකරණ ඇමති	සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩර් ආපයාර්ලි විජේමාන්න
ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු එඩ්වින් ලොකු බණ්ඩාර හුරුල්ලේ
ජනසතු සේවා ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු විනාන ආරච්චිගේ සුගතදාස, එම්.බී.ඊ.
පළාත් පාලන ඇමති	සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මුරුගේසන් තිරුවෙල්වම්, රාජනිතිඥ
කම්කරු, රැකියා හා නිවාස ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මොහමඩ් හනිෆා මොහමඩ්

පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්වරු

රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී දෙවන් පිටර් අනපත්තු මයා.
කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ප්‍රේමවන්ද ඉක්කලාන මයා.
රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී තේනහන්දි විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මයා.
සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීනි අයිරික් විමලා කන්නන්ගර මයා.
ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සිරිල් පිත්තු ජයතිලක සෙනෙවිරත්න මයා.
ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීනි කුසුමා රාජරත්න මයා.
කර්මාන්ත හා ධීවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ඩොනල්ඩ් ජෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සසිමත් ඇත්ඛා පිරිස් මයා., ඩී.බී.ඊ.
මුදල් ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී නන්දදිව විමලසේන මයා.
අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ශාමනී නන්ද ජයසූරිය මයා.
මහජනසේවා ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී මීර ලෙඛබෙ පොද්දි මොහමඩ් මුස්තාපා මයා.
අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී මොහමඩ් හනිෆ් පා මොහමමද් නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.
සුවිහණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී දසනායක මුදියන්සෙලාගේ ලොකු බණ්ඩා දසනායක මයා.
පළාත් පාලන ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී රණසිංහ ප්‍රේමදාස මයා.
කම්කරු, රැකියා හා නිවාස ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී රත්නායක මුදියන්සෙලාගේ චන්ද්‍රසේන රත්නායක බෙලිගම්මන මයා.
මහජන සේවා ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ඩී.ශ්‍රී බණ්ඩා වෙලගෙදර මයා.

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

කලානායක	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ශ්‍රීමත් ඇල්බට් එෆ්. පීරිස්, කේ.බී.ඊ.
නියෝජ්‍ය කලානායක හා කාරකසභා සභාපති	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සී. එස්. ෂර්ලි කොරොයා මයා.
කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ටී. ක්වින්ටින් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.

ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරී මණ්ඩලය

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්	...	එස්. එස්. විජේසිංහ
සහකාර ලේකම්	...	එස්. එන්. සෙනවිරත්න

වේත්තුවාරි	...	...	එ. ජේ. ආර්. ද සිල්වා
සහකාර වේත්තුවාරි	...	...	ආර්. අබේසිංහ

ප්‍රධාන වාර්තාකරු හා හැන්සාඩ් සංස්කාරක :

ජී. ඊ. පී. ද එස්. වික්‍රමරත්න

සහකාර සංස්කාරක :

එම්. එල්. ජේ. පෙරේරා

උප සංස්කාරකවරු :

වෙ. ප්‍රේ. තානායක්කාර

පී. එල්. රාමනාදන්

එල්. අයි. ජේ. මෙන්ඩිස්

බී. ජේ. රණසිංහ

වාර්තාකරුවෝ :

ඊ. බී. ගුණසිංහ

බබ්ලිවි. එම්. ප්‍රනාන්දු

එම්. ඒ. එම්. එම්. මොහිදීන්

එස්. එම්. පී. බී. සකලසූරිය

එච්. පී. සිරිල්

එම්. සී. එම්. සායිරා

ආර්. ආර්. එම්. එල්. බී. රණවිර

ටී. එල්. ජුමාට්

පී. ටී. විජයදාස

ඒ. ජේ. ඒ. දොරේ

පී. රාජදොරේ

එස්. නඩරාජා

බී. ඒ. විජයරත්න

බී. එම්. ජයසූරිය

එච්. එල්. බබ්ලිවි. දිසානායක

ජේ. ගුණදාස

ටී. බබ්ලිවි. කරුණාරත්න

ජේ. එස්. ජෝර්ජ්

බබ්ලිවි. එස්. එම්. ප්‍රනාන්දු

ජී. ඒ. රණසිංහ

සහකාර පරිපාලක :

එම්. ඒ. පෙරේරා

ප්‍රධාන ලිපිකරුවෝ :

වී. පාලවිතායගම්

එම්. ආර්. එච්. ද ඒපාන්සේකා

ආර්. ඊ. එස්. ගුණවර්ධන

ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ලිපිකරුවෝ :

එෆ්. එස්. ලියනගේ

පී. ආර්. බී. අබයරත්න

ඊ. බී. වී. පෙරේරා

කේ. සිවනායගම්

බබ්ලිවි. සී. පී. ද පොත්සේකා

කේ. ටී. එන්. ද සිල්වා

පුස්තකාලාධිපති ... ටී. වී. ගුණතිලක

කලා පරිවර්තකයෝ :

එස්. කුන්ජිතපාදම්

සී. බබ්ලිවි. පන්නිල

එන්. පී. සිවසුබ්‍රමනියම්

පී. ඒ. ඒ. පෙරේරා

පී. එස්. අහංගම්

එච්. වෙන්තසිංහ

කේ. සිවනම්බි

බබ්ලිවි. රාජසේකරම්

එස්. කේ. තම්බිපිල්ලෙයි

එන්. සුබ්‍රමනියම්

ඒ. සෙල්ලදුරේ

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

தொகுதி 63

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

இலங்கையின் ஆளுவது பாராளுமன்ற முதற் கூட்டத் தொடர்
மாட்சிமை தங்கிய மகாராணி இரண்டாம் எலிஸபெத் ஆட்சியின்
14 ஆவது வருடம்

கூட்டத் தொடர் 1965-66

1966

இலங்கை அரசாங்க அச்சகத்திற் பதிப்பிக்கப்பெற்றது.

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இலங்கை அரசாங்கம்

மகா தேசாதிபதி

மேன்மைதங்கிய திரு. வில்லியம் கொபல்லாவ, எம். பி. ஈ.

அமைச்சரவை

[1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் மாதம் கௌரவ டட்ளி ஹெல்ற்றன் சேனாநாயக்க அவர்களால் அமைக்கப்பெற்றது.]

பிரதம அமைச்சரும், பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரும், திட்டமிடல், பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரும்	..	..	கௌரவ டட்ளி ஹெல்ற்றன் சேனாநாயக்க, பா. அ.
இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும், பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும், அரசாங்க பிரதம ஒழுங்கு நடாத்துனரும்	..	..	கௌரவ ஜினியஸ் ரிச்சட் ஜயவர்தன, பா. அ.
விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ மொகொத்தல்லாகே டிங்கிரி பண்டா, பா. அ.
அரசாங்கக் கட்டு வேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ வோல்டர் ஜெப்ரி மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்கிரம, பா. அ.
சுகாதார அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ மஹபலகே தொன் ஹென்றி ஜயவர்தன, பா. அ.
காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வரும்	..	..	கௌரவ சாள்ஸ் பேலிவல் டி. சில்வா, பா. அ.
உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ கலாநிதி விஜயானந்த தகநாயக்க, பா.அ.
கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ தொன் பிலிப் றாபசிங்க குணவர்தன, பா.அ.
வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சர்	..	..	மூதவையினர் கௌரவ வைத்தியகலாநிதி மகபிற்றி வங்ச வெலின் பீற்றர் பீரிஸ், ஐ.பி.ஈ.
நிதி அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ உக்கு பண்டா வன்னிநாயக்க, பா.அ.
கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ இமிய முதியன்செலாகே ரபியல் அபய வங்ச ஈரியகொல்ல, பா.அ.
சமூகசேவை அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ நுவரபக்ஷ ஹேவாயலாகே அசோக்க மகானும கருணரத்ன, பா.அ.
நீதி அமைச்சர்	..	..	மூதவையினர் கௌரவ அலக்சாண்டர் பெயாலி விஜேமான்ன
போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ எட்வின் லொக்கு பண்டார ஹுருல்ல, பா.அ.
தேசியமய சேவை அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ வித்தான ஆர்ச்சிகே சுகததாச, எம்.பி.ஈ., பா.அ.
உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ மூதவையினர் முருகேசன் திருச்செல்வம், கியூ. சி.
தொழில், தொழில்காண், வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர்	கௌரவ முகம்மது ஹனிபா முகம்மது, பா.அ.

பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசிகள்

- இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி .. தொன் பீற்றர் அத்தபத்து அவர்கள், பா.அ.
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- அரசாங்க கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து தேனஹந்தி விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ் அவர்கள், பா.அ.
- அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி
- சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி .. திருமதி ஐரின் விமலா கன்னங்கர, எப்.பி.ஈ., பா.அ.
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- நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி .. நனெதிரி விமலசேன அவர்கள், பா. அ.
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- போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி .. தசனாயக்க முதியன்செலாகே லொக்கு பண்டார தசனாயக்க அவர்கள், பா. அ.
- உள்ளுராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி .. ரணசிங்ஹ பிரேமதாச அவர்கள், பா.அ.
- தொழில், தொழில்காண், வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி ரத்னாயக்க முதியன்செலாகே சந்திரசேன ரத்னாயக்க பெலிகம்மன அவர்கள், பா. அ.
- தேசியமயசேவை அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி டிங்கிரிபண்டா வெலகெதர அவர்கள், பா. அ.

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரிகளும் பிரதான உத்தியோகத்தார்களும்

சபாநாயகர்	..	..	கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பட் எப். பீரிஸ், கே.பி.ஈ., பா.அ.
உப சபாநாயகரும் குழுக்களின் அக்கிராசனாகும்	..	..	திரு. சி. எஸ். ஷேலி கொறயா, பா. அ.
குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர்	..	..	திரு. ரீ. குயின்ரின் பெர்னாண்டோ, பா.அ.

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபைச் செயலதிகாரி	எஸ். எஸ். விஜேசிங்ஹ
உதவிச் செயலதிகாரி	எஸ். என். செனெவிரத்ன

படைக்கலச் சேவிதர்	ஏ. ஜே. ஆர். டி சில்வா
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பிரதம அறிக்கையாளரும் ஹன்சாட் பதிப்பாசிரியரும் :

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நிர்வாக உதவியாளர் :

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ஏ. ஜே. ஏ. டொரே
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நூனிலையப் பொறுப்பாளர் :

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எஸ். குஞ்சிதபாதம்
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எஸ். கே. தம்பிப்பிள்ளை
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

VOLUME 63

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF CEYLON
FOURTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

SESSION 1965-66

1966

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E.

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வாசிக பிசுதுரு

1964-65 ஈக 29 ஈக 30 டர்ன் பரிசுரக ஈசீத
தேன்து.—[ஈடுகபன ஈ ஈசீ காகிக கபசுது பிசுடு
ஈமநி வபுபப ஈர் டகநாகக.]

ஈகாதேஈஈ மந திசிக ஈதுஈஈ திசேஈ கர்ந டர்.

ஈபயின் ஈயலதிகார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்
மென ஈணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

புரநபுரப வாசிக பிசுதுரு

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்முல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

மது பாரே ஓவதி ஈடுஈ ஈக பிசுபகரி கிசீம

மடு ரேட்ட காணி : பராதினப்படுத்தலும் துப்பரவு
ஈய்தலும்

MADHU ROAD LAND ALIENATION AND CLEARING

3. டகீசீதன் தீஈகாஈ மக. (ஈபுர
பிசிக)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஈயக்கொடி—திவுலுபிட்டிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

ஓவதி, வாசிகாஈ ஈ பிசுபிக ஈமநிதென்
ஈஈ புரநாக : (ஈ) பசுஈஈகிக ககீஈ
ஈதி விசீதன் மது பாரே ஈகீகர் 2,000 கீ
பிசுபகரி கிசீம ஈஈஈ டென்ஈர் கிஈடுதீதன்
ஈநகஈ டுதீதீதீதீ பப கர் திஈ ஈவ
பிஈஈ டுதீதீதீதீ? (ஈ) தீதீ ஓவதி ஈஈதி
கிஈடு? (ஓ) பிச ரதீஈஈ ஈஈதீ தி தீதீ
ஓவதி ஈஈஈ டுதீதீதீ கிஈடு? பசீ
தி பீ கிஈஈஈ? (ஈ) பிச ரதீஈஈ ஓவதி
தி ஈஈஈஈ கிஈதீதீதீ தீதீதீ?

காணி, தீர்ப்பாசன, மின்சக்தி ஈமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா : (ஈ) மடு ரேட்டிலுள்ள 2,000
ஈக்கர் காணியைத் துப்பரவு ஈய்வதற்கென
தனியாட்களிடமிருந்து கேள்விப்பத்திரங்கள்
கோரி ஈண்மையில் விளம்பரம் ஒன்று வெளி
யாயிருந்தது என்பதை ஈவர் ஈறிவாரா?
(ஈ) ஈக்காணி யாருக்குச் ஈாந்தமானது?
(இ) ஈது ஒரு முடிக்குரிய காணியாயின், ஈது
யாருக்கு, எப்பொழுது பராதினப் படுத்தப்பட்டது?
(ஈ) ஈது ஒரு முடிக்குரிய காணியாயின், குத்தகையின் தியதிகள் யாவை?

வாசிக பிசுதுரு

asked the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: (a) Is he aware that there was an advertisement recently calling for tenders for the clearing of 2,000 acres on the Madhu Road by private parties? (b) To whom does this land belong? (c) If it belongs to the Crown to whom was this land alienated and if so, when? (d) If it is Crown land, what are the conditions of the lease?

ஈர் ஈ. பி. டி சிலா (ஓவதி, வாசிகாஈ
ஈ பிசுபிக ஈமநி ஈ ஈகநாகக)

(கௌரவ ஈ. பி. டி சிலா—காணி, தீர்ப்பா
சன, மின்விசை ஈமைச்சரும் ஈபை முதல்
வரும்)

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

(a) I am not aware that there was an advertisement recently calling for tenders for the clearing of 2,000 acres on the Madhu Road by private parties. (b) This land belongs to the Crown. (c) This land was alienated on 27.5.65 to the people in the list below. There are 27 names in this list and I wish to read them out as some people have said that only Tamils have been given land. The names are as follows:

Lot No.	Name and Address of Allottee
1	Mr. S. Ambalavanar, 25, MacCarthy Road, Colombo 7, and group (Messrs. C. Pathmanathan, S. Kathiravelupillai, C. Renganathan, C. A. Davoodbhoy and A. A. Davoodbhoy).
2	Mr. A. J. N. Seneviratne, A. J. N. Seneviratne & Sons, 5th Floor, N. M. L. A. Bldg., Colombo.
3	M/s. Hema Industries, Colombo.
4	Mr. B. L. Anandappah, 232, 234, 4th Cross Street, Colombo, and group (Messrs A. M. R. E. Casie Chitty, B. J. C. Casie Chitty, P. A. X. Anandappah, A. X. B. Anandappah, D. J. L. Anandappah, A. J. F. Casie Chitty and C. S. Arumugam).
5	Mr. V. J. E. de Mel, Iswattiya Estate, Ganewatta.

මාලික පිළිතුරු

Lot No.	Name and address of allottee
6	Mr. K. G. S. Abeyaratne, 377, Dema-tagoda Road, Colombo 9.
7	Mr. K. Thillainathan, Kachcheri Road, Chavakachcheri.
8	Mr. E. Nadarajah, 36, Beach Road, Mt. Lavinia.
9	Mr. S. Kathiravelu, Designs Office, P. W. D., Colombo 1, and group (Messrs. N. Seevaratnam, S. K. Chelliah).
10	Mr. A. Percy Dias & A. Patrick Dias, 11, Rampart Road, Mt. Lavinia.
11	Mr. C. Nicholapillai, St. Xavier's College, Mannar and group (Messrs. C. Susaipillai and C. F. Xavier).
12	Mr. T. Rajasingham, Kalasalai Road, Tirunelvely.
13	Mr. R. Sellamuttu, 21, Sellamuttu Avenue, Colombo 3.
14	Mr. P. R. Thambyayah, 21, Sellamuttu Avenue, Colombo 3.
15	Mr. R. Subramaniam, 125 1/1, 16th Lane, Colombo 13.
16	Mr. H. W. Wijesinghe, 12/1, Jambugasmulla Road, Nugegoda.
17	Mr. T. Somasuntharam, 11, Nagolla Road, Matale.
18	Dr. E. J. Peiris, Pesalai.
19	Yarl Cashew Growers Society, 15, Mc. Leod Road, Colombo 4.
20	Mr. A. S. Selvanayagam, 151, Temple Road, Nallur, Jaffna.
21	Mrs. M. P. M. Cooray, 14, Selbourne Road, Colombo 3
22	Mr. K. Ganesaratnam & Group, 77, Temple Road, Mt. Lavinia.
23	Mr. M. Kanthasamy, Uyilankulam and group (Mr. M. Krishnasamy).
24	Mr. G. S. M. Marcelline C/o. B. M. Marcelline & Co., 40, Upper Chatham Street, Colombo 1 and group, (Messrs. B. M. Marcelline, B. M. Marcelline, H. M. A. Marcelline and R. G. Peiris).
25	Dollar Corporation, 14, Dam Street, Colombo.
26	Atlas Chemicals, 5th Floor, Times Building, Colombo.

මාලික පිළිතුරු

Lot No.	Name and address of allottee
27	Mr. M. Jeyaratnam, 8, Nelson Place, Wellawatta, Colombo 6, and group (Messrs S. Sivagurunathan, D. A. Sittampalam, M. Viswaratnam and M. Gunaratnam).

(d) The selectees will be given an annual permit in the first instance. If the land is developed to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, a 99-year lease will be issued. The conditions of the annual permits are as follows :

1. The permit-holder shall pay all rates and taxes whatsoever payable in respect of the land and of all improvements thereto.
2. The permit-holder shall clear and plant at least one-fifth of the land yearly.
3. The permit-holder shall not erect any permanent or semi-permanent buildings on the land except with the consent of the Government Agent, previously obtained in writing.
4. The permit-holder shall use the land for the cultivation of cashew but not for any other purpose except with the consent of the Government Agent previously obtained in writing.
5. The permit-holder will be entitled to make use of the timber on the land for erecting upon the land a house, watch huts, fences or for any other purpose incidental to the purpose of the permit.
6. The permit-holder will be entitled to the timber on the land (after exploitation by the Forest Department where necessary) in terms of the departmental regulations. The permit-holder shall not remove any timber from the land except with the consent of the Government Agent previously obtained in writing.
7. The permit-holder shall not sub-let, assign, or mortgage the land except with the consent of the Government Agent previously obtained in writing.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මයා.
(දොම්පේ)

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

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Dompe)

Will the Hon. Minister tell us what nationalities those people who are on that list belong to ?

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

வாசிக்கும் பிழை

வாசிக்கும் பிழை

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs and Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs: (a) Who is the United Nations Representative in Ceylon? When did he assume duties and what is his nationality? (b) How many United Nations experts of Russian nationality came to Ceylon before he assumed duties? (c) How many United Nations experts of Russian nationality came to Ceylon after he assumed duties? (d) What are the names and functions of the Russian experts in Ceylon at present? (e) How many of these experts have interpreters attached to them and what are their nationalities? (f) Is Government permission obtained before an expert is nominated to serve in Ceylon? (g) Is similar Government approval necessary before the interpreters are allowed to come into this country? (h) When is the term of office of the United Nations Resident Representative due to expire? (i) Has an extension been requested? If so, what does the Government propose to do?

செ. ஜே. என். எம். பெரேரா (யதியாந்தோட்டை)
 கன அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சராகும்
 பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சராகும்
 பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs)

(a) Mr. Anatoly Gromov; He assumed duties on 3rd September 1962; Russian. (b) Two Russian experts had come to Ceylon before he assumed duties. (c) Six Russian experts and two interpreters have come to Ceylon after he assumed duties. (d) (i) Mr. G. Useherbov—Economic Adviser—(attached to Planning Department); (ii) Mr. A. A. Krustalev—Architectural Education and Town Planning Adviser; (iii) Mr. S. S. Agalakov—Dam Design Engineer—Mahaweli-ganga

Irrigation and Hydro Power Survey; (iv) Mr. P. G. Fialkovsky—Project Manager, Mahaweli Project; (v) Mr. V. D. Scherbachenko—Logging Expert, Forestry Project; (vi) Mr. S. K. Starostin—Administrative Officer, Mahaweli-ganga Project; (e) (i) Messrs. G. Useherbov, S. S. Agalakov and P. G. Fialkovsky have interpreters attached to them. Their names are as follows: (1) Mr. A. Y. Muzalevsky—Russian. (2) Mr. U. D. Aksenov—Russian. (ii) Interpreter to Mr. P. G. Fialkovsky has not arrived yet. (f) Government approval is obtained before an expert is nominated to serve in Ceylon. (g) Similar Government approval is necessary before interpreters are allowed to come into this country. (h) The United Nations does not specify a definite period for which a Resident Representative is appointed. (i) The question of extending his assignment does not arise.

செ. ஜே. என். எம். பெரேரா (யதியாந்தோட்டை)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யதியாந்தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

Is the Hon. Minister of State aware that the U.N. Representative here has been responsible for making arrangements for a substantial grant by way of technical equipment for training of officers along technical grounds?

செ. ஜே. என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes.

எஃப். என். எம். பெரேரா (யதியாந்தோட்டை)

(திரு. என். எம். பெரேரா—யதியாந்தோட்டை)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I trust it is the intention of the Government to take the advice of these experts?

செ. ஜே. என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On what matters?

Project? (j) Were there any other nominations from United Nations Headquarters for the post? (k) What were their names and nationalities?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

- (a) 1. Dr. P. G. Fialkovsky—Project Manager,
2. Mr. A. A. Volkov—Interpreter,
3. Mr. S. K. Starostin—Administrative Officer,
4. Mr. S. S. Agalkov—Dam Design Engineer,
5. Mr. A. Hamamori—Hydro-meteorologist,
6. Mr. J. A. Puttalaz—Geologist arrived on 1.7.65 and went back on 2.9.65,
7. Dr. W. James Tudor—Rural Sociologist—Due to arrive shortly, and
8. Mr. C. T. Van Vugt—Irrigation Agronomist—Due to arrive shortly.
- (b) (i) Mr. G. Douglas Saur,
(ii) Mr. Louis Tang Hsueh,
(iii) Mr. Roy Hamilton Roberts,
(iv) Mr. Nicholoy Genrihkinech Gofman, and
(v) Mr. P. G. Fialkovsky.
- (c) The Director of Irrigation recommended the name of Mr. N. L. Gofman, the Russian Expert but Mr. Gofman subsequently was unable to accept the appointment. Subsequently the FAO authorities suggested consideration of Mr. Roy Hamilton Roberts and D. I. agreed. The Chief Special Fund Operation, Land and Water Development Division of the FAO recommended Dr. Fialkovsky as a highly competent specialist and his nomination was accepted by D. I. (d) Vide (c) above. (e) The Ministry recommended his acceptance with concurrence of D. I. (f) Mr. S. K. Starostin. (g) No. (h) Does not arise, (i) Mr. S. S. Agaakov (j) No. (k) Does not arise.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ්. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

May I know whether the United Nations is providing the finances for this particular work, the preliminary investigations of the Mahaweli Scheme?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Not the entire cost but part of it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ්. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How much?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

A substantial portion of the cost.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ්. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is it unusual, therefore, that they should have a reasonable number of experts for the purpose of carrying out their task?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

This is nothing unusual.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ්. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Question has been put in an unusual way, that is why.

3. ජී. හවිලා සහ එස්. එම්. කිරිඳිගේ
 යන මහතාගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප්

திருவாளர்கள் டி. ஜி. ஹவ்வா, எஸ். எம். கிரி
பண்டா : இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பள விண்ணப்பங்கள்

MESSRS. D. G. HAWWA AND S. M. KIRI
BANDA : PENSION APPLICATIONS

11. හේමවත් ද සිරිසේන මයා. (අකුරණ පළමුවන මන්ත්ರಿ)

(திரு. ஹேமச்சந்திர கிரிசேன—அக்குறளை
முதலாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Hemachandra Sirisena—First Akurana)

කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) කටුගස්තොට, කෘෂිකම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ බීජ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් සේවය කිරීමෙන් පසුව 1964 ජුනි මාසයේදී විශ්‍රාම ලැබූ ඩී. ජී. හව්වා සහ එස්. එම්. කිරිඳිගේ සහ මහතුන්ට විශ්‍රාම වැටුප හා අවසාන අරමුදල් ප්‍රතිලාභ ගෙවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අකුරුණ පළමුවැනි පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී විසින් 1965 අගෝස්තු 18 වැනි දින අසන ලද ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු වශයෙන්, ඔවුන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ලැබී නොතිබුණු බැව් මුදල් ඇමති සඳහන් කළ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) කෘෂිකම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සිදුවන ප්‍රමාද නිසා සේවකයින් බොහෝ දෙනෙකු ඉමහත් කරදර විඳින බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙම ප්‍රමාද නැති කිරීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරන්නවාද? (ඊ) මෙම විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර මෙතෙක් භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නැත්තේ මන්ද? (උ) ඒවා ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන්නේ කවදාද?

கமத்தொழில், உணவு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) கட்டுகாஸ்தோட்டையிலுள்ள கமத் தொழில் துணைக்கள விதை நிலையத்தில் அநேக வருடங்கள் கடமையாற்றிய பின்னர் 1964, ஜூன் மாதத்தில் சேவையிலிருந்து இளைப்பாறிய திருவாளர்கள் டி. ஜி. ஹவ்வா, எஸ். எம். கிரிபண்டா ஆகியோரினது சேமலாப நிதிச் சலுகைக் கொடுப்பனவுகள் சம்பந்தமாக அக்குறணை முதலாவது பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத் தவர் 1965, ஆகஸ்ட் 18 ஆம் தேதி கேட்ட கேள்வியொன்றுக்குப் பதில் அளிக்கையில் அவர்களது இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பள விண்ணப்ப

பப் பத்திரங்கள் திறைசேரிக்குக் கிடைக்கப் பெறவில்லையென நிதியமைச்சர் தெரிவித்தா ரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) கமத் தொழில் திணைக்களத்தின்மீதுள்ள காலதாம தத்தின் விளைவாய் அநேக ஊழியர்கள் எண் ணற்ற கஷ்டங்களை அனுபவிக்கின்றார்களென் பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இக்காலதாமதங் களை நீக்குவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைபெடுப் பாரா? (ஈ) இவ்விளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பள விண் ணப்பங்கள் இற்றைவரை திறைசேரிக்கு அனுப்பப்படாதிருப்பதேன்? (உ) அவை எப் பொழுது அனுப்பப்படும்?

asked the Minister of Agriculture and Food : (a) Is he aware that in reply to a Question raised by the 1st M. P. for Akurana on 18th August, 1965, regarding the payment of pension and provident fund benefits to Messrs. D. G. Hawwa and S. M. Kiri Banda who retired in June, 1964, after a number of years service at the Seed Station of the Department of Agriculture, Katugastota, the Minister of Finance stated that their pension applications had not been received at the Treasury ? (b) Is he aware that as a result of the delay on the part of the Department of Agriculture many employees undergo immense difficulties ? (c) Will he take action to eliminate these delays ? (d) Why have not these pension applications been forwarded to the Treasury so far ? (e) When will they be forwarded ?

පී. සී. ඉමුලාන මයා. (කෘෂිකර්ම හා
ආහාර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. பீ. சி. இம்புலான—விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. P. C. Imbulana—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Food)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) සමහර අවස්ථාවල ප්‍රමාදයන් සිදුවී ඇත. ප්‍රමාදයන් සිදු වන්නේ පහත සඳහන් කරුණක් හෝ වැඩි ගණනක් හේතුවකට ගෙනය. (1) නිසි සේවා විස්තර නොමැති වීමේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් පසු කාලයකදී ඒවා නිරවද්‍ය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වීම. (2) වරියා සටහන් ඔබ්බේ ජනරාල්ට යැවූ විට ඒවා හරි වැරදි වැළීමට සැහෙන කාලයක් ගත වීම.

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

(3) මෙම රාජකාරි ඉටු කිරීමට පළ පුරුදු ලිපිකරු සංඛ්‍යාව නොමැතිකම. (ඉ) ඔව්. (ඊ) මෙම සේවකයින් දෙදෙනාගේ වාරියා සටහන් හරි වැරදි බැලීම සඳහා ඔව්ට් ජනරාල්ට යවා ඇත. ඒවා තවම ලැබී නැත. (උ) ඔව්චර් ජනරාල්ගෙන් වාරියා සටහන් ආපසු ලැබූ වහාම.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාත්‍රිති ආණ්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary informed this House that the departments concerned do not maintain records—running records—of the services of these employees. At the moment of retirement these records should be readily available for the purpose of the Auditor-General's work.

ඉම්බුලාන මයා.

(තිරු. ඔම්බුලාන)

(Mr. Imbulana)

Yes, the records are not up to date.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාත්‍රිති ආණ්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Will the Minister concerned take steps to see that the officers maintain these records?

ඉම්බුලාන මයා.

(තිරු. ඔම්බුලාන)

(Mr. Imbulana)

Yes, that is being done now.

හේමචන්ද්‍ර සිරිසේන මයා.

(තිරු. හේමචන්ද්‍ර සිරිසේන)

(Mr. Hemachandra Sirisena)

කෘෂිකම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සමහර උසස් නිලධාරීන් විශ්‍රාම යන අවස්ථාවේදී මාසෙන් දෙකෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් පිළිබඳ කඩදාසි පිළියෙළ කර, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අනුමත කර යවා එය ලබා දෙනවා. නමුත් කම්කරුවන්, මුර කරුවන් සහ වෙනත් සුළු සේවකයන් විශ්‍රාම ගන්න අවස්ථාවලදී ඔවුන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් පිළියෙළ කිරීම පිළිබඳව දෙපාර්ත

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

මේන්තුවල නොසැලකිල්ලක් තිබෙන බැවින් විශේෂයෙන් කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඔවුන් අසාධාරණ අකටයුතුකම් සිදු වන බැවින් ඒ පිළිබඳ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා ඔවුන්ට හිමි විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් හැකි පමණ ඉක්මණින් ලබා දීමට ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?

ඉම්බුලාන මයා.

(තිරු. ඔම්බුලාන)

(Mr. Imbulana)

මන්ත්‍රීතුමා පළමුවෙන් සඳහන් කළ කාරණයේ ඇත්තක් තිබෙනවා. දෙවනුවට සඳහන් කළ කාරණාව ගැන දැන් සලකා බලාගෙන යනවා.

පොලොන්නරුවේ මධ්‍ය විද්‍යාලය

மத்திய பாடசாலை, பொலன்னறுவு

CENTRAL SCHOOL, POLONNARUWA

1. එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(මිත්‍රවන්ගොඩ—කේ. බී. රත්නායක මයා. —අනුරාධපුර—වෙනුවට)

(තිරු. ආර්. ඩී. ඩී. සොය්සා සිරිවර්ධන—මිනුවාංගොඩ—තිරු. කේ. පී. රත්නායක—අනුරාධපුර—සාර්පාක)

(Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—Minuwangoda—on behalf of Mr. K. B. Ratnayake—Anuradhapura)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) පොලොන්නරුවේ මධ්‍ය විද්‍යාල ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීමේ වියදම කොපමණද? (ආ) මෙම පාසලට අවශ්‍ය ලීබඩුවල වටිනාකම කොපමණද? (ඇ) ලිමයින් කොපමණ සංඛ්‍යාවකට මෙම පාසලේ ඉඩකඩ තිබේද? (ඊ) දැනට නාම ලේඛනයේ කොපමණ සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිටීද? (උ) නේවාසිකයින් සඳහා ඇති මුළු ඉඩකඩ ප්‍රමාණය කොපමණද? (ඌ) දැනට නේවාසිකයින් කොපමණ සංඛ්‍යාවක් පදිංචි වී සිටින්නේද? (එ) මෙම මධ්‍ය විද්‍යාලයට ඇතුළු කළ හැකි ශිෂ්‍යයින් සිටින, පොලොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඇති විද්‍යාල හා මහා විද්‍යාල සංඛ්‍යාව එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?

කල්බි, කලාප්පාර බිඳකාර අමාත්‍යවරයා: (අ) පොලොන්නරුවේ මධ්‍ය විද්‍යාලයේ කටයුතු කළ හැකි ශිෂ්‍යයින් සිටින, පොලොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඇති විද්‍යාල හා මහා විද්‍යාල සංඛ්‍යාව එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

ද. සෞ.සි.සෞ. සිව්වැන්න මය.

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)
(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)
மேலாதி ஸோஷலிஸ்ட் ஃபுள்டர்வாடி அமைதி
நுழைவோர் அபிவிருத்தி குழு அமைதி, கட்டிட
கிடைப்பு அமைதி அமைதி.

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

ඒක අහන්ට මින, කලින් තිබුණ
ආණ්ඩුවෙන්.

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

මම අහන්නෙ දැන්.

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

දැන් නම් අපේන් අවසර අරගෙනයි,
මේව කරන්නේ. මා දන්නේ නැහැ, ඉස්සර
'කොහොමද කළේ' කියා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

සොලොන් නරුවෙන් අවසර ලබාගත්ව
 ඕනෑද ?

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

ඔව්, ඕනෑම තැනක.

පොලොන්නරුවේ සහ මින්නේරියේ
නිබ්බන ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයත්

සංචාරක බංගලා

பொலன்னறுவையிலும் மின்னேரியாலிலுமுள்ள
காணி அமைச்சுக்குரிய சுற்றுப்பயண வங்கலாக்கள்

LAND MINISTRY CIRCUIT BUNGALOWS IN
POLONNARUWA AND MINNERIYA

(අ) දළ වශයෙන් රු. 30,00,000 ක වියදමකින් ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මෙම ගොඩනැගිලි තනා ඇත. (ආ) රු. 2,50,000. (ඉ) 960. (ඊ) 427. (උ) පිරිමි ළමයින් 200, බාලිකාවන් 100. (ඌ) පිරිමි ළමයින් 82, බාලිකාවන් 75. (එ) විද්‍යාල 33, මහා විද්‍යාල 13. පොලොන්නරු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ශිෂ්‍යයින් ඇතුළු කිරීමෙන් පසු තවත් ඉඩකඩ තිබේ නම් ඊට යාබද දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලින් ළමයින් ගැනීමට අදහස් කර ඇත.

2. ද සොයිසා සිව්වැන්න මයා. (රත්
නායක මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—திரு. ரத்
நாயக்க—சார்பாக)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena—on behalf of Mr. Ratnayake)

ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1956 සිට 1965
දක්වා එනුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ

ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල සංවර්ධන බංගලා කොපමණ සංඛ්‍යාවක් පෙළොන්නරුව හා මින්නේරිය ජන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශවල ඉදි කර තිබේද, නැතහොත් ඉදිකරගෙන යනු ලැබේද? (ආ) මේ එක් එක් බංගලාවක පිහිටීම හා වටිනාකම එතුමා සඳහන් කරන වාද? (ඉ) සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් මාසයකට කී දිනක් මෙම බංගලා පවිල්වියට ගනු ලැබේද? ඒ කවුරුන් විසින්ද? (ඊ) මේ එක් එක් බංගලාවක වාර්ෂික නඩත්තුව සඳහා වැයවන මුදල කොපමණද?

කාණි, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்சக்தி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) 1956 தொடக்கம் 1965 வரை பொலன்னறுவை, மின்னேரியத் தேர்தல் தொகுதிகளில் அவருடைய அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள துணைக்களங்களுக்கென எத்தனை சுற்றுப்பயண வங்காளங்கள் கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளன அல்லது கட்டப்படுகின்றன? (ஆ) வங்காளங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் செலவான தொகையையும், அவை ஒவ்வொன்றும் அமைந்துள்ள இடத்தையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா? (இ) இவ்வங்காளங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் மாதமொன்றுக்குச் சராசரி எத்தனை நாட்களுக்கு, யாரால் உபயோகிக்கப்படுகின்றது? (ஈ) இவ்வங்காளங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் பேணுவதற்கு வருடாந்தம் செலவாகும் தொகை யாது?

asked the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: (a) How many circuit bungalows of the departments under his Ministry have been constructed or are being constructed in the Polonnaruwa and Minneriya electorates from 1956 to 1965? (b) Will he state the location and the cost of each bungalow? (c) How many days in a month on an average are each of these bungalows used and by whom? (d) What is the cost of annual maintenance of each of these bungalows?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

(a) Four.

(b) (1) Kaudulla Land Development Department circuit bungalow — Rs. 18,245 ;

(2) Aralaganwilla Land Development Department circuit bungalow—Rs. 17,120 ;

(3) In addition to these two bungalows the Additional Land Development Officer's bungalow situated within Polonnaruwa town limits has been converted to a circuit bungalow in 1965 at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

I must add here that I have abandoned this bungalow to give quarters to Government servants.

(4) Giritale Irrigation Department circuit bungalow—Rs. 38,100.

(c) Land Development Department circuit bungalows are used for about 5 days a month by those officers and kachcheri staff. With the implementation of the alienation programme for these schemes these bungalows will be more in use than at present.

Irrigation Department circuit bungalow is used for about 16 days a month by the officers of the Irrigation Department and officers of the other Government departments.

(d) Kaudulla, Aralaganwilla and Polonnaruwa Land Development Department circuit bungalows—Rs. 2,000 each.

Giritale Irrigation Department circuit bungalow—Rs. 250.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister stated that the officers of the Land Development Department occupy these bungalows only five days in the month. All told, how many days are these bungalows occupied? For a major portion of the year are they unoccupied?

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

ಅ. ದಿ. ೨. ೨. ೨. ೨.

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I am unable to answer that question straightway. I can say that a good number of people in other departments use that bungalow when they go there—almost all departments.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெசேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Would you consider handing it over to some other department, the Tourist Bureau or some other department?

ಗ್ರಾ. ಪಿ. ಪಿ. & ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

One bungalow in the Polonnaruwa town could be handed over to the Government Agent to be used as quarters. I have no objection to that.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Question No. 4

ಅರ. ಪಿ. ಪಿ. & ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I need about a month's time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නිශේශ කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කරකසහ නිශේජ්‍ය සහජනිතූම

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

၁၀ ချက် ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ.

ගරු චේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

පිළිතුරු දීමට කල් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

වංචික පිළිතුරු

කුරුදු කප්මාන'නයේ නියුක්ත වූවන්
සඳහා වේනන මණ්ඩලයක්

கறுவாக் கைத்தொழில் : தொழிலாளர்களுக்குச்
சம்பளச்சபை

CINNAMON INDUSTRY : WAGES BOARD FOR WORKERS

6. ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා. (පානදුර—
එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.—බලපිටිය—
වෙනුවට)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணந்துறை
—திரு. எல். சி. டி. சில்வா—பலப்பிட்டிய—
சார்பாக)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura
—on behalf of Mr. L. C. de Silva—Bala-
pitiya)

කම්කරු රැකිරක්ෂා හා නිවාස ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ලබාගත හැකි
සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන අනුව, 1962 වර්ෂය අවසාන
යේදී කුරුළු වගාකළ ඉඩම් අක්කර 30,000
කට වඩා තිබුණු බව එතුමා දන්නවාද ?
(ආ) ජාතික ධනයේ ප්‍රධාන ආධාරකරු
වෙකු වන මෙම කමිහින්නයේ නියුක්ත
ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ කම්කරුවන් දහස් ගණනක
ගේ පහත් ජීවන තත්ත්වය ගැන සලකා
බලා වෙළඳපොළේ බල පවත්නා මිල
අනුව ව්‍යවස්ථාගත වේතන සහතික කරනු
වස් තේ, රබර් සහ පොල් කර්මාන්තවල
නියුක්තවුවන් මෙන්ම ඔවුන්ද වේතන
මණ්ඩලයක් යටතට ගෙන එමට එතුමා
කියා කරනවාද ?

தொழில், தொழில்வசதி, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கிடைக்கின்ற புள்ளி விபரங்களின்படி, 1962 ஆம் ஆண்டு முடிவில் 30,000 ஏக்கருக்கு மேற்பட்ட காணியில் கறுவா பயிரிடப்பட்டது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இந்நாட்டின் செல்வப் பெருக்கத்தில் கூடுதலான பங்கெடுக்கும் இக்கைத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்ற ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஆண், பெண் தொழிலாளர்களின் குறைந்த வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை முன்னிட்டு தேயிலை, இறப்பர், தென்னை ஆகிய கைத் தொழில்களில் வேலைசெய்கின்ற தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வகுத்தது போன்று நடைமுறையிலிருக்கும் அங்காடி விலைக்கமைய சட்ட முறைப்படியான கூலியை அவர்கள் பெறச் செய்யும் வகையில் அவர்களை ஒரு சம்பளச் சபைக்குக் கீழ் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா?

ಎಲೆನು ಪಿತ್ತಿಬ್ಬರು

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

එස්. එම්. පීරිස් මයා. (ව්‍යංගික හා වෙළෙඳ
ආමතයන් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்—வர்த்தக, வியாபார ஆமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. S. A. Peiris—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) මෙය විධිමත් සැලකිල්ලට භාජන කරනු ලැබේ. (ඉ) සමුපකාර සංගම් හා සමිතිවලට ලොරි ගෙන්වන විට ඒවා ගෙන්වන්නේ විශේෂ ආනයන බලපත්‍ර උඩ නිසා මෙය ඉබේම ඉටුවනු ඇත. (ඊ) පැනනගින්නේ නැත.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මග.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Will the hon. Parliamentary Secretary tell us whether it is due to this shortage of lorries that dried fish is today selling at such high prices as Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per pound; also, whether Bombay onions and red onions have gone off the market owing to the inadequacy of lorries?

ప్రొఫ. లో. కెరెజ్ ఆయి.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

It is not due to the shortage of lorries.

එෆ්. ඩී. ඩබ්ලිව් බ්ලැක්බර්න මහා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Is it due to the efforts of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to bring down the cost of living?

ప్రొఫ్. డా. బెరిజ్ ఎస్.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

It is due to the Indo-Pakistan trouble. Some of the ships that brought dried fish and other goods have turned back.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මහා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Does the hon. Parliamentary Secretary require the assistance of the U. N. to bring down the cost of living?

එස්. ඒ. පීටර්ස් මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

Not yet.

බ/ස'ප්‍රිංවැලි රජයේ දෙමළ මිශ්‍ර පාඨශාලාව

ஸ்பிரிங்வலி அரசினர் தமிழ்க் கலவன் பாடசாலை

BD/SPRING VALLEY GOVERNMENT TAMIL
MIXED SCHOOL

10. වි. අන්තාමලෙයි මයා. (පත් කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රි—එස්. තොන්ඩමන් මයා.—පත් කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රි—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. வீ. அண்ணாமலை—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்—திரு. எஸ். தொண்டமான்—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்—சார்பாக)

(Mr. V. Annamalay—Appointed Member on behalf of Mr. S. Thondaman—Appointed Member)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) බ/ස ්්‍රිංවැලි
රජයේ දෙමළ මිශ්‍ර පාඨශාලා ගොඩ
නැගිල්ලේ බිම් ඉඩ කඩ ප්‍රමාණය කොපම
ණද? (ආ) අවට ප්‍රදේශයේ සිටින පාසල්
යන වයසේ දරු දැරියන්ගේ මුළු සංඛ්‍යාව
කොපමණද? (ඉ) ඉඩකඩ ප්‍රමාණය
කොහෙන්ම ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන බව
ඵතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) මෙම පාසලට ගුරු
වරියන් පත්කිරීම ගැන ඵතුමා සලකා
බලනවාද? (උ) පසුගිය අවුරුදු 5 තුළ
මෙම පාසල සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැඩි දියුණු
කිරීම් කිසිවක් භාරගෙන තිබේ නම් ඵ්
මොනවාද? (ඌ) මෙම පාසල වැඩිදියුණු
කිරීම සඳහා කිසියම් යෝජනාවක් ඵතුමාට
තිබේද? එසේ නම්, එම යෝජනා මොනවා
ද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) BD/ஸ்பிறிங் வலி அரசினர் தமிழ்க் கலவன் பாடசாலைக் கட்டடங்களின் அடித்தளத்தின் விஸ்தீரணம் என்ன? (ஆ) இப்பாடசாலைச் சுற்றுப்புறங்களில் பாடசாலை செல்லும் வயதினரான ஆண், பெண் பிள்ளைகள் மொத்தமாய் எத்தனை பேர் உளர்? (இ) இப்பாடசாலையிலுள்ள இடவசதி சிறிதேனும் போதாதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) இப்பாடசாலைக்கு ஆசிரியைகளை நியமிப்பது பற்றி அவர் ஆலோசிப்பாரா? (உ) கடந்த 5 வருடங்களில், இப்பாடசாலையைச் சீர்திருத்துமுகமாய் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட

කෙටුම්පත් පනත් පිළිගැන්වීම

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ කටයුතු

කෙටුම්පත් පතත් පිළිගැනවීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மசோதாக்கள்

BILLS PRESENTED

IMPOSITION OF CIVIC DISABILITIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL

"to impose civic disabilities on certain persons against whom allegations of bribery were held by a Commission of Inquiry to have been proved and to make provision for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

පිළිගන්න ලද්දේ රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අනුමාන
තුමාගේත් රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් සහ වැඩබලන
මුදල් ඇමති ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන විසිනි. 1965
සැප්තැම්බර් 22 වන බදාදා දෙවන වර කිසිවිස යුතු
සයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும் பதில் நிதி அமைச்சருமான கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1965, செப்டம்பர் 22, புதன்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by the Hon. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister & Minister of Defence & External Affairs, and Acting Minister of Finance; to be read a Second time upon Wednesday, 22nd September 1965, and to be printed.

FINANCE (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL

"to provide for the repeal of the relevant provisions of written law by or under which the heavy oil motor vehicles tax, the banks debits tax, the temporary residence tax and the exchange tax were levied or imposed and recovered."

පිළිගත් වන ලද්දේ රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අනුමානා
තුමාගේත් රාජ්‍යරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් සහ වැඩබලන
මුදල් ඇමති ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන විසිනි. 1965
සැප්තැම්බර් 22 වන බදාදා දෙවන දින නියමය යුතු
යයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் சாரியதரிசியும் புதில் நிதி அமைச்சருமான கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்த்தன அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1965, செப்டம்பர் 22, புதன்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by the Hon. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister &

Minister of Defence & External Affairs,
and Acting Minister of Finance; to be
read a Second time upon Wednesday,
22nd September 1965, and to be printed.

INLAND REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL

"to amend the Inland Revenue Act, No. 4 of 1963, and the Income Tax Ordinance, to amend other written law for the purpose of effecting certain consequential amendments and for requiring the payment of income tax by certain institutions which have hitherto been exempt from such tax, to provide for the making of declarations within a specified period of the accumulated profits and income in the possession of persons who have evaded payment of income tax or who have failed to disclose profits and income and to enable the levy of a tax on such profits and income."

පිළිගත් වන ලද්දේ රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අනුමානා
තුමාගේත් රාජ්‍යාධිකාරීන්ගේත් විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් සහ වැඩබලන
මුදල් ඇමති හරු සේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන විසිනි. 1965
සැප්තැම්බර් 22 වන දින දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතු
යයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයිද නිශේෂ කරන ලදී.

இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும் பதில் நிதி அமைச்சருமான கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்த்தன அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1965, செப்டம்பர் 22, புதன்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by the Hon. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister & Minister of Defence & External Affairs, and Acting Minister of Finance; to be read a Second time upon Wednesday, 22nd September 1965, and to be printed.

මත්ති මණ්ඩලයේ කටයුතු

சுபை அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළමු ක ශෝඡනාව සහාසම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

Resolved:

“That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order No. 24, the Motion appearing as item 1 on the Paper be proceeded with this day.—[అర్హుడు. డి. ఓ. క్లర్కు.]

මැය සම්මතවල අතිරික්ත, 1962-63

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

ඡායා අමරසිංහ

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළවන කේන්ද්‍රීය සභාසම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

Resolved :

"That this House at its rising this day do adjourn until 2 P.M., on Wednesday, 22nd September 1965." [ශ්‍රී සී. ඩී. ද සිල්වා]

මැය සම්මතවල අතිරික්ත, 1962-63

குறைநிரப்பும் தொகை, 1962-63

EXCESS VOTES, 1962-63

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider grants to make good Excesses on the sum granted for the financial year 1962-63."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Committee to sit, when?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Tomorrow.

කරක සභාව 1965 සැප්තැම්බර් 22 වන බදාදා.

குழு 1965, செப்டம்பர் 22, புதன்சிறுமை அமரும்.

Committee to sit on Wednesday, 22nd September, 1965.

කරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் பிரதி அக்கிராசனர்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Ceylon Petroleum (Foreign Claims) Compensation Bill—Second Reading.

ලංකා බනිජ් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පෑම්)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත : දෙවනවර කියවීම

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Are we not moving the Second Reading of the Bribery Bill now?

කරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் பிரதி அக்கிராசனர்)

(Mr. Deputy-Chairman of Committees)

Ceylon Petroleum Compensation Bill.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

But then we are to take up item 1.

ලංකා බනිජ් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පෑම්) පණන් කෙටුම්පත

இலங்கைப் பெற்றோலிய (வெளிநாட்டுக் கோரிக்கைகள்) நட்பு மசோதா

CEYLON PETROLEUM (FOREIGN CLAIMS)
COMPENSATION BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

අ. හා. 2.30

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ශ්‍රී කරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා, මෙම පණත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් රජය බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ, පෙට්රල් සමාගම් රජයට පවරා ගන්නා සියලුම පඩිවලට සමාගම්වලට ගෙවන්න නිමැණු වන්දි ගෙවීම් පිළිබඳව නීතියක් සකස් කර ගැනීමටයි. මා සිතන්නේ නැත පෙට්රල් සමාගම් රජයට ගැනීම පිළිබඳ දීර්ඝ ඉතිහාසය මේ අවස්ථාවේදී විස්තර වශයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරනට වුවමනාය කියා. මේ සභාවේ හැම පක්ෂයක්ම වාගේ පිළිගන්න, ඒ සමාගම්වලට වන්දි ගෙවිය යුතුය කියා. වන්දි ගෙවීම පිළිබඳ නීති රීති අඩංගු පණතද මෙම සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කොට සම්මත කර

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පෑම්)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

ගෙන තිබෙනවා. එක්තරා වගන්තියක් තිබුණ වන්දි තක්සේරු කිරීමට විශේෂ මණ්ඩලයක් පත් කර ඒ මණ්ඩලයේ තීරණයට අනුව වන්දි ගෙවිය යුතුය කියා. මේ පිළිබඳව වැඩ කටයුතු මාස කීපයක් ප්‍රමාද වුණු නිසා මීට ප්‍රථම තිබුණු ආණ්ඩුව කල් පතා කළා පෙට්රල් සමාගම් සමග සාකච්ඡා පවත්වා—පෙට්රල් පණත අනුව නොවෙයි—ගෙවිය යුතු වන්දිය පිළිබඳව දෙගොල්ල අතර තීරණයකට බැසගත යුතුය කියා. ඒ අනුව පෙට්රල් පණතට පිටින් පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුවත් පෙට්රල් සමාගමත් අතර සාකච්ඡා ඇති වුණා. මා කල් පතා කරනවා මෙහිදී වාදයක් ඇති නොවේය කියා—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(ති.රු. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
ඒ කල්පනාව වැරදියි.

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

වන්දි ගෙවීම ගැන වාදයක් ඇති නොවේය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා. එය කවුරුත් පිළිගෙන අවසානයයි. වන්දි ගෙවිය යුතුය කියා දැන් කවුරුත් පිළිගන්නවා. පෙට්රල් පණතින් පිට වන්දි ගෙවීම ගැනත් වාදයක් ඇති වේය කියා මා සිතන්නේ නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීමක්] දීර්ඝ විවාදයක් ඇති වේවිය කියා.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
මොනව ගැනද, වාද කරන්නේ?

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

වන්දි ගෙවීමේ කටයුත්තෙහි එක් ප්‍රශ්නයක් පැන නගිනවා. එය නම්, කොපමණ මුදලක් ගෙවිය යුතුද යන්නයි. ඒ අනුව මේ රජයෙන් භාර ගත් ගණන වැඩිද අඩුද එසේ නැතිනම් සාධාරණද කියන ප්‍රශ්න තුන පැන නගිනවා. වන්දි ගෙවීමේ ප්‍රමාණය අපි පිළිගන්නෙ කෙසේද, රජයෙන් භාර

ගෙන තිබෙන ගණන වැඩිද අඩුද එසේ නැතිනම් සාධාරණද කියන කාරණා සම්බන්ධවයි විවාදයක් ඇති විය යුත්තේ.

ගරු කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති තුමනි, මෙම විවාදය මා සිංහලෙන් ආරම්භ කළේ මේ පිළිබඳව ඉදිරිපත් කෙරෙන කරුණු කෙටියෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට පහසු වේවිය යන බලාපොරොත්තුවෙනුයි. සිංහල භාෂාව නොතේරෙන අයගේ දැනගැනීම සඳහා ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාවෙන්ද වචන ස්වල්පයක් කතා කිරීමට මා අදහස් කරනවා.

This Bill proposes to make valid and legal the decision of the Government and the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation to pay a certain amount of compensation to the oil companies whose properties were requisitioned by the State. It is not necessary for me to go through the history of the taking over of the foreign oil companies because this House passed the Bill which enabled the Government to do so.

It was in the year 1961 that the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act became law. Under that Act provision was made for a compensation tribunal. I do not think there would be a debate about the question of payment of compensation for properties that are nationalized. In all countries, as far as I know in the Soviet Union too, when certain properties of foreign nationals were taken over after the Revolution of 1917, compensation was paid. Recently, in Burma and Indonesia the properties of foreign oil companies were taken over and compensation was paid. Throughout the world, whatever the political structure of the Government, when properties, certainly of foreigners, are taken over compensation is paid. I do not, therefore, think that the question as to whether compensation should be paid or not to the foreign companies whose properties were vested in the State is a question that needs debate.

When the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act was under discussion our party, the United National Party, was in the Opposition and we made

ලංකා බතිස් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පාම්)
පහත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

it quite clear that while we were supporting the taking over of the properties of the foreign oil companies we felt that compensation should be paid—adequate compensation—and paid quickly. We pressed upon the Government the necessity for the quick settlement of whatever was due to the foreign oil companies.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Who is meant by "we"?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Our Party. When we were in the Opposition we stressed in our speeches that there should be speedy and adequate settlement of the claims made by the foreign oil companies.

ලේස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

Not the Federal Party.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I said the United National Party.

The question then arose, firstly, how was that compensation to be assessed before it was paid? The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act made provision for a compensation tribunal. Very elaborate procedure was laid down whereby once the tribunal was constituted claims could be made, assessed and compensation paid thereafter. There were two stages in the taking over. One was in 1961, when the corporation was set up and a part of the oil installations of some of the oil companies were vested in the State. The second stage was in 1962, when certain other distributing facilities of the oil companies were vested in the State.

The tribunal began to function and, I think, the oil companies presented their case. But unfortunately during

the course of the proceedings certain objections were taken that the tribunal was illegally constituted. This arose as a result of a Privy Council decision in the now well-known Ranasinghe case where the Privy Council held that persons performing judicial functions should be appointed by the Judicial Service Commission. I think the question arose with regard to certain tribunals under the Bribery Act. Similar objections have been taken in regard to the individual courts and that matter too is now being canvassed in the courts.

When this objection was taken before the compensation tribunal it made a decision, but the parties applied by way of writ to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court held that the compensation tribunal was illegal and could not perform its functions because the members were not appointed by the Judicial Service Commission. In other words, there was a complete stalemate with regard to assessment, determination of compensation, and the payment of compensation under the Petroleum Corporation Act. That matter is still before the courts and no final decision has been taken.

The previous Government, I think even before this legal objection was taken, sent for the oil companies' delegates or representatives, and discussed with them the question of a lump sum settlement. This took place in December 1962, when negotiations were started between the Government and the oil companies, that is, outside the provisions of the Petroleum Corporation Act, notwithstanding the express provision in the Act that the determination and payment in terms of an award by a tribunal set up under the Act was the only way in which compensation could be assessed and paid.

I think it was a very wise decision on the part of the previous Government—one of its few wise decisions—that it should consider very quickly the question of the rapid payment and settlement of this issue. Then the compensation tribunal was

ලංකා බන්ධන තෙල් වත්‍ය (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

set up in July 1963. Therefore, you would see that the question of direct negotiation with the oil companies started even before the compensation tribunal was set up.

In December 1963 the Government decided to grant the monopoly of petrol distribution to the corporation. Various valuations were made with regard to the amounts to be paid by the Petroleum Corporation. The Government Valuer assessed the amount that was due, or a portion of what was due, at Rs. 30 million, while the companies assessed it at Rs. 100 million. During the course of these discussions the companies also came down to a certain amount less than Rs. 100 million and the Government went up to another amount, but no final settlement was arrived at.

In the meantime, the Government of the United States of America decided to withhold aid from this country under the Hickenlooper Amendment on the ground that if properties of its nationals are taken over, then meaningful steps must be taken to pay compensation, otherwise, the granting of aid will be suspended.

Then, we come to the period when the Coalition Government was formed and my good Friend, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) became the Finance Minister. I must say this—he seems to have been the first of those ill-fated seven Finance Ministers who realized the serious position in which this country's finances were. He decided not to play about with expansionary finance. He decided it was time to get foreign aid; and whether it was a result of the financial situation, I do not know, but he began to negotiate again direct with the oil companies. It was, I think, on a Cabinet decision that it was decided to negotiate direct with the oil companies.

When he was in London, where the final stage of these discussions took place, he, as the Hon. Finance

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

Minister of the Coalition Government at that time, raised the figure to something like Rs. 48 million or Rs. 47 million. Be careful about shaking your head because I have all the documents.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can you have documents when there are no documents?

பி. ஜி. பி. கௌமன் மன. (மூ. கௌமன்)
தூதரின் மனத்ரி)

(திரு. பி. ஜி. பி. கௌமன்—கொழும்பு
மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Third Col-
ombo Central)

Table the documents.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I challenge you to produce the documents.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

What did you raise it to?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I will explain. If you have any documents, produce them.

ශ්‍රී වී. ඒ. සුගතදාස (ජනසතු සේවා
අමාත්‍ය)

(கௌரவ வி. ஏ. சுகததாச—தேசியமய
சேவை அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. V. A. Sugathadasa—Minister
of Nationalized Services)

Do you deny that you offered that amount?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I will tell you about what I offered.

கேள்வி எண் 10 (வினா எண் 10)

பதிலளிப்பது

சுரு. கே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will keep them for my reply. Anyway, the figure he offered was in the region, I am informed, of Rs. 48 million.

சுரு. கே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No.

சுரு. கே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You can contradict. I was not present at the luncheon!

The figure was Rs. 48 million and the oil companies came down to Rs. 60 million according to the instructions I have received. The Hon. Minister of Finance, because of the oil companies not accepting his offer, thought he could come back and discuss the matter with the Cabinet and, if possible, raise the amount a little more. We are not depending on what you decided or not. The main point I am trying to stress is that there were direct negotiations.

கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

From where did you get this information.

சுரு. கே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

From officials present.

சுரு. கே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There were no officials present.

சுரு. கே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will present the documents in time. I am not interested in what you offered; that does not arise except to prove my point that there

—தேவநல்லூர் கி.வி.

were direct negotiations between the Government—the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government—and the representatives of the oil companies. Then, Sir, there was no finality as the Government was defeated and this Government assumed office.

In keeping with our policy on matters of nationalization and payment of compensation, and also keeping in the forefront of our mind the necessity for a quick settlement of the dispute between this country and the United States of America, knowing that foreign aid was absolutely necessary at least for a time to settle our financial problems and that the question of foreign aid was held up because the compensation issue was not settled satisfactorily, we also began to negotiate directly with the oil companies, outside this Act, following the tradition of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera). There was hard bargaining on both sides and in the end we arrived at a settlement which we thought was fair.

The only question that arises now is whether the agreement reached between this Government and the oil companies is acceptable to this House. The offer we made originally was less than Rs. 55 million; they wanted something more but both sides came to a compromise, and the compromise was Rs. 55 million to be paid as an overall settlement and no interest to be charged from the date of vesting up to the date of the payment; that in itself would be about Rs. 5 million less; the payment to be spread over five years, the first year's instalment to be paid in rupees and after that in foreign currency, and no taxes to be levied on the amount to be paid. That was the settlement which after two and a half months to three months' bargaining this Government and the oil companies agreed would be a fair and satisfactory settlement on the compensation claim.

ලංකා බන්ධන තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි) පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

It is not only the foreign oil companies that have to get compensation; there are many Ceylonese who were either lessees or owners of petrol sheds throughout the Island, land-owners and others, who were suffering considerable hardships as a result of this take-over and non-payment of compensation. They also were themselves entitled to claim compensation under this Act.

The previous Government had actually paid to some of them some instalments, and we are carrying out the good work and settling some of the money due to Ceylonese who were suffering hardships, outside this Act. We could not wait till the Privy Council decided whether the tribunal was legal or not. We decided to do what the previous Government did to pay the Ceylonese some portion of the compensation due.

Therefore, Sir, as I said earlier in my Sinhala speech, the agreement which was reached by the Government of the day and the oil companies has been tabled, and the only question that is worthy of, or necessitating, a debate is the question of the amount. We all agree that compensation should be paid; we all agree that compensation has to be paid outside the Compensation Tribunal, unless we have to wait till the crack of doom.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

They began negotiating to pay compensation outside the Act. So, there is dispute regarding the fact that negotiations arose outside the Act.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is not correct.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

But really you can debate whether the amount is too much or too little. That is a question that you are entirely entitled to debate. I have placed before the House the reasons why we decided to pay Rs. 55 million. I do not think I need waste the time of the House in debating the amount. We need not worry about Rs. 5 million when the question of foreign aid has already been settled.

කෙනමත් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You have paid almost twice the value placed by the Government Valuer.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will reply to the hon. Member's speech in my reply, I am not going to anticipate arguments. Do not give me ideas.

Rs. 5 million, I said, was the interest which the oil companies are not claiming, which should make the compensation Rs. 50 million. That is almost the amount, a little more than what the then Minister of Finance was negotiating for with the oil companies. As a result of the settlement we are now in a position to retrieve foreign aid. We have received it; for this year to the extent of 50 million dollars for imports, and for the next, more.

Therefore, I say, it was a wise decision of the previous Government as well as this Government to see that this question was quickly settled. It could not be settled within the four corners of the Act. It had to be settled outside the Act. We decided to settle it and I hope the House will give us its unanimous support.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்துயம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

சென்னை நகர வந்த (விசேஷ கமிட்டி பதி) பதன் கெட்டுப்பத

—தேவநகர கிளபி

அ. லா. 2.52

அலாபீய உன். உமி. பசேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I wish the Hon. Minister of State, who is also the Acting Minister of Finance, had taken his task more seriously because this Bill, from our point of view, is a very serious Bill—a serious Bill making inroads—

கேனமன் உயா.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

A sell-out of the country.

அலாபீய உன். உமி. பசேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

—into a number of past precedents. I remember the Hon. Minister of State, from this side of the House, used to thunder about retrospective legislation. He was greatly concerned about *ad hoc* legislation for a specific purpose only. He was concerned about a large number of subjects of that nature, bristling with questions and controversial issues.

But before that there is one major complaint I have to make. So far as negotiations between myself and Mr. Byrnell were concerned, there were only two parties. Nobody else was present. The Government preferred to take the word of the oil companies' representative Mr. Byrnell as against my word.

சென்னை நகர வந்த (விசேஷ கமிட்டி பதி) பதன் கெட்டுப்பத

(கேனமன் உயா. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Who?

அலாபீய உன். உமி. பசேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You; because all that you have stated here must be supposed to be Mr. Byrnell's statements. Nobody else

was present at the discussions. They were purely informal discussions. I will come to that presently. At the moment what I wish to stress is that there were only two parties present. It is true, Sir, there was one observer, a representative of Messrs. Julius & Creasy, who never participated in the discussions. Apart from that, only two of us were present. I will go into that in a little while. Elementary courtesy required that the Government should ask the other party to the discussions—

தேவநகர கிளபி உன். உ. விசேஷ கமிட்டி பதி (அலாபீய)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—அக்குறஸ்ஸ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

Also the national interest demanded it.

அலாபீய உன். உமி. பசேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Both parties might have been summoned and the full facts might have been ascertained from both parties in the presence of both. That would have been understandable.

சென்னை நகர வந்த (விசேஷ கமிட்டி பதி) பதன் கெட்டுப்பத

(கேனமன் உயா. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It was not relevant.

அலாபீய உன். உமி. பசேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It is relevant. You will be surprised when I show how it is one hundred per cent relevant.

According to your statement Mr. Byrnell has not given a correct statement of what actually transpired between the two of us. I will presently prove it. But before I do so I want to give the general background of the position. I want hon. Members to realize the kind of company with which we are dealing. I have here in my hand a book,

ලංකා බහිෂ් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පාම්)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

"Anatomy of Britain" by a gentleman called Anthony Sampson—the Hon. Minister of State is familiar with it. This book will give an idea of what the Shell Company is like. I could recommend this book to all hon. Members. This is one of the most stimulating books I have read in recent times.

Referring to Shell, this is what he says. He talks about leviathans, the world's biggest firm, and he goes on to say:

"By far the biggest in Britain is Shell, third in world sales after General Motors and Standard Oil. Its size is difficult to comprehend. It produces 14 per cent. of the free world's oil. Its annual income was £2,603 million.

That was in 1959. The relevance of this will come afterwards in the course of my speech. This "is bigger than the entire national income of Switzerland or South Africa."

So far as Ceylon is concerned, the annual income of Shell Company is twelve times the full Budget of Ceylon! Then he goes on to say:

"Its annual expenditure is more than the whole annual investment of Britain overseas. Its tankers alone, amounting to ten million tons of shipping, form by far the biggest fleet in the world—four times the tonnage of the biggest passenger group (P. & O.). The towering importance of Shell in the British economy—and its conservatism—is aptly symbolized by its stone skyscraper block on the Thames containing 6,000 people and dwarfing the Houses of Parliament opposite."

You referred to the lunch I had. This is where I had lunch. I will come to all that.

"Shell is not strictly a British firm. It is really known as 'Royal Dutch Shell'. The combination of Royal Dutch and Shell generally referred to as 'The Group.' is controlled by two parent companies, and the British parent—confusingly called 'Shell Transport and Trading' controls only 38 per cent. But the financial headquarters of the group are in London, and it is there that, three times a week, the managing directors meet. The British have 38 per cent. of the shares; Americans, 24 per cent. ;"—

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

It is very well interlocked. Not one of these oil companies act independently. They are all interlocked.

—"the Dutch only 16 per cent. Correspondence is in English, finance is in sterling, and the whole Group is English-speaking."

This is not all. Recently, with the rise of nationalism both in Africa and the East, as late as 1938, Shell Company had a sniver down its spine.

"The Mexican Government expropriated the rich oil wells of the Shell subsidiary El Aguila."

The Mexican Government expropriated without paying any compensation the Shell Company subsidiary in Mexico called El Aguila.

"Its overseas branches were then run largely by British and Dutch graduates, with benevolent paternalism of the District Commissioner kind."

They adopted the same as the Britisher did here; there they have district commissioners; we had the government agents.

"There is an old Shell story about a cable received from Shanghai before the war: 'Lubricant sales dropped 5 per cent. Send urgently two more cricket blues.'

The fate of El Aguila showed that paternalism was not enough. And so, after the war, the seven managing directors instituted a vast scheme for 'regionalization.' They realized that their only chance of retaining their vast and valuable empire was to make every possible concession to local nationalism."

You would have noticed that in Ceylon the Shell Company took a great deal of interest in wild life here. They showed films of wild life and so on—

"They pushed through—*ahead* of politics—the quick recruitment and promotion of Asians, Africans or South Americans, giving them as much independence as they dared. They tried to avoid choosing local managers by Western or 'old boy' standards, and to accept the values of local communities. For many of the old-style administrators the change was appalling. (I remember seeing their bewilderment in East Africa in the early fifties when apparently incompetent Africans were promoted). But it was carried through, helped by Shell's hard international experience, and the geographical detachment of the seven men. In tricky countries such as Ceylon

ஒரு வகை நெல் வந்தே (விசேஷமாக கிடைக்கிற பூமி)
பணம் கெட்டுப்போக

[அவர்கள் உன். சி. பி. பி. பி.]

their own, undisclosed sources at fancy prices. They have built a country-wide network for distribution and marketing whose size and capacity have no relation to the production in their refineries in our country. As for exploration they have not only pooh-poohed the Government's efforts to develop a national oil industry but even resorted to sabotage, as in the Calcutta region."

The Hon. Minister of State did not tell us whether as a part of that agreement, tacitly or explicitly, there was any reference to the refinery project.

ஒரு சே. ஈ. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Not in the agreement.

அவர்கள் உன். சி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

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

Or in the discussions that you had.

ஒரு சே. ஈ. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Yes, in the discussions.

அவர்கள் உன். சி. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

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

That is also our information. They had some discussions with regard to the question of the refinery also. I will come to that presently.

ஒரு சே. ஈ. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
We will table them.

அவர்கள் உன். சி. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

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

That will be very useful.

ஒரு சே. ஈ. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Nothing to hide.

—தேவநகர கிளப்பி

அவர்கள் உன். சி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

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

I am not saying that you are hiding anything, but I am saying how unwise what you have done is.

ஒரு சே. ஈ. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

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

Until our refineries are started.

அவர்கள் உன். சி. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

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

I quote :

"It was only when we (that is India) turned to the Soviet Union for technical aid in this field (that is, in the field of petroleum) that India was able to make a breach in the foreign monopolies' grip over the Indian market. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up to organize exploration and production of crude, and the Indian Oil Corporation (formed after the merger of the Refineries Limited and the Indian Oil Company) was entrusted with the job of refining the crude and distributing the products. But even after 10 years of efforts to develop a national oil industry foreign companies still exercise almost a monopolistic hold . . ."

—They go on to point out this.—

"It is this continuing monopolistic hold of foreign cartels over the Indian market which prompted them to resort to open blackmail when the Government asked them to help India in tiding over the present foreign exchange difficulties by diverting imports to rupee payment areas and generally grant it the same discounts as were available on the international market. First they rudely rejected the Government's request . . ."

That is what the oil companies did to the Government of India, a much more powerful and bigger Government, a Government with much bigger resources. This is how they treated India.—

"First, they rudely rejected the Government's request, then they refused to handle Soviet imports which the Government had arranged on its own; and, finally, they tried to disorganize the distribution and marketing of the products imported from the Soviet Union."

ரெண்டு வந்தால் வந்தே (விடே'கி கிழிந்தி பூமி)
பன்னி கெட்டுப்பா

—தேவனாபர் கியிவி

Here too they spread all sorts of rumours about the Soviet oil imported into this country. They said that there was a "high carbon content", there was "too much knocking" and that the petrol was "unsatisfactory". They said, "Don't buy this petrol". Continuous propaganda was carried on by these oil companies—

"Earlier, too, they had once refused to handle Soviet crude which the government wanted to import for refining compelling it to drop the idea. Evidently they hoped to get away with blackmail once again.

But the foreign exchange position being desperate and the ground having been laid for the growth of an independent national oil industry the Government reacted vigorously. The companies who had created an artificial famine of kerosene and diesel, were obliged within a period of ten weeks to retreat on several points. Kabir himself remained more or less a spectator during the tussle...."—

He was pushed aside and the Finance Minister took over—

"The decision to cut off foreign exchange for import of kerosene and diesel was taken at the instance of the Finance Minister. So also was the decision to import these products from the Soviet Union. Subsequently, when the Soviet Union was approached to revise the 1965 trade plan in mid-year—a difficult proposition for a country with a planned economy—Kabir left the entire negotiations to officials . . .

The next problem was that of distribution of the imported Soviet products. The IOC had to set up facilities on an ad hoc basis and at a very rapid pace. There was no point in expanding permanent facilities since the companies have already a marketing capacity far in excess of the country's total consumption."—

That is true of Ceylon too.—

"The IOC and the officials in the Petroleum ministry therefore wanted to establish new facilities only for future consumption expansion and use the existing facilities of the companies to the extent they had become surplus after the stoppage of imports."

Here is a colossus bestriding this narrow world using all its powers to browbeat even a country as powerful as India, utilizing its monopolistic position in order to derive a hard bargain, to blackmail India and prevent

her from starting her own oil refineries and distributing her own oil products. That is the attitude which these companies have adopted all along the line. Fortunately, India was sufficiently strong to stand up and fight and obtain what she wanted. What is our experience? We have had to face similar types of difficulties. I agree with the Hon. Minister of State to this extent, that today the question of the principle of compensation does not arise. Rightly or wrongly, we might have held, and we may still hold, different opinions with regard to compensation; but rightly or wrongly, this House by an overwhelming majority—I say by an overwhelming majority because the Federal Party opposed the Petroleum Corporation Bill and, if I remember right, Dr. Naganathan spoke against the Bill—

வி. டர்மலிங்கம் மஹா. (உதுவில்)

(திரு. வீ. தர்மலிங்கம்—உதுவில்)

(Mr. V. Dharmalingam—Uduvil)

No.

ஹாஸ்டிஸ் உன். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, you opposed the Bill.

ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன மஹா. (கோட்டை)

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன—கோட்டை)

(Mr. Stanley Tillekeratne—Kotte)

You oppose everything progressive.

ஹாஸ்டிஸ் உன். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am positive that Dr. Naganathan spoke against the Bill, because I was seated by his side.

டர்மலிங்கம் மஹா.

(திரு. தர்மலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Dharmalingam)

We were in detention at that time.

ஓங்கு வந்தி நெல் வந்தி (விசேஷிக கிணைகி பூமி)

பன்னி கெடுபிழை

ஃபிரீஸ் லீன். லீ. பீ. பீ. பீ.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No, this was in 1963.

ஃபிரீஸ் லீன். லீ. பீ. பீ. பீ.

(திரு. தர்மலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Dharmalingam)

In 1961.

ஃபிரீஸ் லீன். லீ. பீ. பீ. பீ.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know that Dr. Naganathan participated in the Debate. You can check up.

ஃபிரீஸ் லீன். லீ. பீ. பீ. பீ.

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

The U. N. P. supported it.

ஃபிரீஸ் லீன். லீ. பீ. பீ. பீ.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. The U. N. P. not only supported it, they said they were contemplating this for nine years. They were only contemplating. They had good intentions all right, only they did not want to implement them. You can see the result of these good intentions by what they have done now.

ஃபிரீஸ் லீன். லீ. பீ. பீ. பீ.

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) said that the U. N. P. did not support the Bill.

ஃபிரீஸ் லீன். லீ. பீ. பீ. பீ.

(திரு. கௌரவ)

(Mr. Keuneman)

No.

ஃபிரீஸ் லீன். லீ. பீ. பீ. பீ.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You opposed it in the Municipal Council. That, you have forgotten. You were the Mayor, I think.

—தேவநந்தர் கிணைகி

I am prepared to admit, therefore, that the principle of compensation does not arise now, and we may not go over that question again, whatever feelings we may have had at that time. This question was raised by me in the course of the Debate, but taking all things into consideration, I think, we need not go over that ground again. Suffice for our purpose, therefore, to start on the premise that we agreed to compensation, that this House agreed to compensation, and even those who were not so disposed might say, "Yes, we will accept that position."

Then, two questions arise: (1) Was the quantum of compensation that has now been agreed upon reasonable and in the best interests of this country? (2) Was the manner in which that quantum has been determined in the best interests of this country? That also is very relevant and very important from the point of view of the interests of the country. I want to take up both those matters.

My Hon. Friend ran through his opening speech gaily either forgetful of, or deliberately ignoring, some of the more vital points. With your permission, Sir, I would like to run through the Petroleum Corporation Act of 1961 which set out the mode of computing this compensation in fairly precise terms. In rather concrete and precise terms—it is not a question of being elaborate—it sets out the manner in which the compensation is to be determined by the tribunal. It is set out in Section 47 of the Act.

You cannot get away from that position. It is not merely the question of a tribunal. That is what the Hon. Minister refused to tell us. This is what Section 47 says:

"The amount of compensation to be paid under this Act in respect of any property vested on any date in the Corporation shall be the actual price...."

Now, Sir, the method of computation of the compensation—the basis on which you have to act—is set out in law which you cannot break unless

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you amend this in advance. You cannot get behind that fact. That is the position—

“ . . . paid by the owner for the purchase of such property and an additional sum which is equal to the reasonable value of any additions and improvements made to such property by any person who was interested, or if such purchase price is not ascertainable, be an amount equal to the price which such property would have fetched if it had been sold in the open market on the day on which the property was vested in the Corporation :
Provided”

That is more important.—

“ . . . that where such property consists of movable property or anything attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth, a reasonable amount for depreciation shall be deducted from the amount which represents the price actually paid for its purchase by the person entitled to the compensation payable in respect of such property, if such compensation is based on such price.”

ඩී. சேல்டன் ஜயசிங்க மஹ. (கட்டுமான
வகை நிர்வாக அமைச்சரின் பாராளு

(திரு. ஷெல்டர் ஜயசிங்கம்—கைத்
தொழில், கடற்ருழில் அமைச்சரின் பாராளு
மன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

That is the normal compensation that anybody would have paid.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All that I am saying is, this is embodied in the law. You cannot change it lightly. It is part of the law of the land. What does it say? At any particular time the purchase price or the price at which it was purchased, together with any improvements or additions made, minus depreciation over a period of time. That is, by and large, the position with regard to the basis of compensation. The Hon. Minister merely talked about the tribunal and never mentioned anything about Section 47.

Section 48 deals with property that would be requisitioned.

“(1) The amount of compensation to be paid in respect of any property requisitioned for the Corporation shall be a sum equal to the rent which might reasonably be expected to be payable by a tenant in occupation of such property, during the period of the requisition, under a lease granted immediately before the beginning of that period whereby the tenant undertakes to pay all usual rates and taxes and to bear the cost of the repairs and insurance and the other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain such property in a state to command that rent.”

(2) The compensation under sub-section (1) in respect of any property shall be considered as accruing due from day to day during the period of the requisitioning of such property and shall be apportionable in respect of time accordingly.”

Section 48, in fact, deals with the question of requisitioned property. For vested property there is one basis of compensation and for the requisitioned property there is another basis of compensation. You cannot get away from that position.

Then comes section 51 which is very vital. Section 51 says :

“No compensation in respect of any property vested in or requisitioned for the Corporation”

That is, under Section 47 or Section 48.—

“ . . . shall be paid to any person under this Act unless such person is entitled to such compensation according to an award (hereafter in this Act referred to as an ‘award as to compensation’) made by the Compensation Tribunal under this Act.”

This is quite clear. You cannot get away from Section 51. It is clearly laid down that in the matter of compensation, if the basis is given, if X amount of money has been vested as compensation, then that cannot be paid except by way of an award by the Compensation Tribunal, which is later dealt with under a separate part of this Act. Part V deals with matters relating to the compensation tribunal. This is relevant because the Hon. Minister tried to make out that our negotiations were outside these provisions. That is not correct. That was not at all correct at any

கேள்விகள் நேரம் உத்தரவு (வினாக்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவை)
பதில்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவை

[அலுவலர் உத்தரவு. உத்தரவு. பதில்கள்]

time in the course of this matter. I shall quote HANSARD to show that the position was made clear in this House by the then Minister in charge, that is to say, the attitude of the Government on this question under Section 51. I cannot urge too strongly the position that Section 51 cannot be set aside lightly by any Government. It is expressly stated that no compensation shall be paid—it is an obligatory provision—unless it comes as an award from the tribunal on the basis of a particular kind of valuation of vested property and a particular kind of valuation of requisitioned property.

Part V of the Act deals with the compensation tribunal. I am not going to refer to the composition of the tribunal, but there are certain relevant portions which it is important for hon. Members to note. Section 61 (3) reads as follows :

“Every determination of the Tribunal shall contain the reasons therefor.”

The tribunal shall state the reasons why a particular award was made so that everybody in the country, including any person who wants to go before the court, will have an opportunity of knowing them. The basis of the valuation and all the grounds were set out so that everybody knew that there was a fair valuation and a fair award made on the compensation claims and counter-claims before the tribunal. You cannot get away from that position. It is vital to know that this Act provided for all contingencies. It is fairly comprehensive. As a matter of fact, it is not “elaborate”, which was the word used by the Hon. Minister of State. The impression I got from his speech was that it has unnecessary embellishments, that a lot of unnecessary, adventitious provisions have been introduced into this Act, which have made it a cumbersome bit of machinery. On the contrary, this Act is a comprehensive document which we carefully considered in this House. To the best of my knowledge, not one party objected

to the provisions with regard to the compensation tribunal, the manner of its working, or its award.

பேர்தலைவர் அவர்கள் அவர்கள்.

(திரு. ஷெல்டன் ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It is challenged in court now.

அலுவலர் உத்தரவு. உத்தரவு. பதில்கள்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am coming to that. That is something that the Hon. Minister of State did not tell us, namely, the circumstances that led to that position.

அலுவலர் உத்தரவு. உத்தரவு. பதில்கள்

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not know.

அலுவலர் உத்தரவு. உத்தரவு. பதில்கள்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You found out everything else. Why did you not ascertain this from Mr. Byrnell, who is the man on whose word you depended as against mine ?

அலுவலர் உத்தரவு. உத்தரவு. பதில்கள்

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I did not invite him to lunch.

அலுவலர் உத்தரவு. உத்தரவு. பதில்கள்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not think that you are so measly that you did not invite him to lunch. If he can go to beauty shows, surely he can be invited to lunch ?

Section 64 reads thus :

“(1) Where a copy of any report made by or under the authority of the Corporation in regard to the condition of any property vested in or requisitioned for the Corporation is served on any claimant to compensation in respect of such property, then, in so far as that claimant is concerned, that report shall, in any proceedings relating to the claim of the claimant before the Tribunal, be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein until the contrary is proved.”

So that the authority of the Corporation with regard to the valuations made by the Corporation

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

is also being recognized in respect of vested property or even requisitioned property. When a report is made on any claimant to compensation in respect of property, then in so far as that claimant is concerned, that report shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein until the contrary is proved.

Sub-section (2) states :

“Where a copy of the Corporation’s assessment of compensation in respect of any property is served on any claimant to such compensation....”

That report is also to be treated as *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein until the contrary is proved.

The report in regard to the condition of the property, the assessment or the valuation made of the property will be considered as *prima facie* evidence.

The third part says :

“Where a report in regard to the condition of any property vested in or requisitioned for the Corporation, or the Corporation’s assessment of any compensation, is *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein under the preceding provisions of this section in any proceedings relating to a claim to compensation before the Tribunal, then, the claimant shall not be entitled to produce in those proceedings any document in support of any objection to such report or assessment unless that document had been produced to the Corporation as required by or under this Act”.

You will see, therefore, that Section 64 sets out the procedure and the authority of the Corporation vis-a-vis the Tribunal regarding the assessments made. So, it is not a light-hearted thing that has been done. The Tribunal has been deliberately set up. All the power required and the adjuncts necessary for completing its task have been provided.

Section 65 provides :

“(1) Where a reference for an award as to compensation is made to the Tribunal in respect of any property vested in or requisitioned for the Corporation, the Tribunal shall, after considering all such matters and hearing all such witnesses

as may be necessary for the purposes and after complying with the provisions of section 63 and section 64, make, save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), an award determining”.

After doing all that an award has to be made :

“(a) whether or not each person who has made a claim to compensation is a person entitled to compensation, and if so, the capacity in which he is so entitled,

(b) the amount of the compensation payable in respect of such property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and

(c) the apportionment of the compensation among the persons entitled to compensation : ”

Now, about the dispute that is before the district court, I am not concerned at the present moment. What I am trying to place before you is this. If you study the Act, you will see that it is a comprehensive one. In so far as human beings can foresee any contingencies, the Government of the day has tried to foresee and provide for them in an Act that was as perfect as possible, for the method of compensation, stating how it should be paid, who should be heard and to which parties the award should be made. All those details are given in the Act. So, the Minister of State cannot come before this House and say that we should jettison this Act. That is what they have done. They have overthrown or jettisoned the fundamental portions of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act relating to compensation. The whole position of the Tribunal has been completely thrown overboard. For all intents and purposes, the Hon. Minister’s position seems to be that, so far as they were concerned, the Act need not have been there at all.

In point of fact, I remember the Hon. Minister of State took up the position, in the course of the Debate that we are dealing with these oil companies ; they are big fellows ; you must be very careful when you deal with them ; pay all that they ask and do not haggle about these things. That is the attitude taken by the Hon. Minister of State. Already he had cold feet at that

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පණන් කෙටුම්පත

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

stage. He was frightened before he started.—[Interruption]. Yes, it is a good thing to recognize your limitations, but it is also a good thing to have a little courage.

In point of fact, the procedure was closely followed. If there was a time lag, it was not the fault of the Government. That was made clear when the complaint came from the American end as a result of the Hickenlooper Amendment. It was pointed out quite clearly that the Valuation Department and the Corporation had made their tentative reports on the various items of property. If I remember right, 880 specific points were involved, and in respect of every one of those points there had been a valuation report made by the Corporation.

Now it was obligatory for the companies concerned to present their alternative valuation stating, "this is our book value, this is the price attached to the properties concerned or purchased, these are the improvements and additions that we had made to the property, this is the depreciation we would like to have deducted and this is the final valuation so far as we are concerned."

The difficulty and delay were due to the valuer for the companies not presenting in time the full report in respect of each point. In no case did the oil companies present their report challenging the valuation made, nor did they put forward their alternative valuation before the tribunal, nor even did they make representations to the Corporation.

As the Hon. Minister pointed out, on the 31st July 1963, the tribunal members were appointed. The first meeting of the tribunal was on 24th August 1963. As provided by the Act, two panels were appointed, one headed by the Chairman and the other by the Vice-Chairman. They divided their work: one dealt with general matters like the basis of compensation and so on, and the other dealt with specific issues.

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I am informed by those in the know that so far as the panel dealing with general matters was concerned, the oil companies were asked to present their case. They failed to do so. Thereupon, the Government Valuer got into the box and gave his reasons for the valuation that he had adopted. The figure of Rs. 30 million was quoted by the Hon. Minister; that is the valuation placed upon all the properties of the three oil companies that were at issue. The whole thing is worth Rs. 30 million. The officer of the Valuation Department got into the box—if I am wrong, the Hon. Minister can correct me—and he was cross-examined by the oil companies' lawyers for a number of days, if I remember right. They could not shake him. He stood his ground and justified his valuation principles. He said, "These are the principles I followed; these are the statements I made." I have got here the corporation figures setting out the rough basis on which the whole thing was done.

According to the published accounts of the Shell Company for 1961, the original cost of the company's investments in Ceylon was £ 3.3 million sterling. Shell Company had about 60 per cent. of the business. The total investment is, therefore, about £ 5.5 million, that is, roughly about Rs. 70.3 million. Again, basing the calculation on the book value of the Shell Company at 31.12.61, the total written down value of the assets of the three companies is £ 3 million sterling, that is, roughly Rs. 40 million. This covers the value of all assets, including those not nationalized, such as bunkering and aviation. This is the valuation that the corporation has embodied in its books. You cannot go behind that fact. This is the basis on which the corporation has acted for the purpose of preparing its own accounts—Rs. 40 million, including bunkering and aviation. Compensation based on the written down value should be Rs. 40 million, less written down value of assets not yet nationalized, say Rs. 7 million, which refers to bunkering and aviation—I will deal with

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම්

bunkering presently—would, therefore, be roughly Rs. 33 million. Compensation if based on the original cost would be about Rs. 63 million. That is the total original cost of all oil companies. As the oil companies are now promised compensation more or less equal to the original cost, this is a big surrender to the oil companies according to the Act of 1961. If the total original investments are considered, without any reference to any depreciation or the book values as existing on 31.12.61, and taking into consideration also the bunkering and aviation assets, the total amount is Rs. 63 million. I will prove that they have paid them more than that figure. The Minister of State on behalf of the Government has, by promising to pay Rs. 55 million, actually paid them more than the original estimate. I shall presently prove that.

This does not take into account the following facts. At present the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation is saving Rs. 15 million annually on the c.i.f. prices of oil imported. This money had been taken out by the oil companies over so many years by way of loaded invoices and by putting in extraordinary c.i.f. prices, which are not justified by the international c.i.f. prices. That is how the present Petroleum Corporation has been able to make a Rs. 15 million saving annually. Since the Petroleum Corporation came into existence it has saved annually Rs. 15 million. If we consider the amount of foreign exchange lost by Ceylon over the period of ten years it would amount to about Rs. 150 million, which is double the amount originally invested in Ceylon by these companies. In fact, it is nearly four times the written down value of the assets. In such a situation, I do not see how the Government can justify the compensation that it intends to pay to these companies. In point of fact, if you go through the Balance Sheet of Shell Company in 1961, you will see that there has been an overdraft of Rs. 10 million. This shows how the

company has conducted its local business. They had conducted their local business out of local money, while profits had been taken out of the country continuously.

Since the formation of the Petroleum Corporation, it has provided finances to the Government and the National Banks to the extent of over Rs. 50 million over a period of three years, whereas these companies have been running their business on overdrafts; but the corporation since it came into existence has actually provided about Rs. 50 million by way of deposits in the banks.

Now, Sir, I have already proved to you the functioning of the two panels of the oil tribunals. I have already set out the basis on which the general panel value the properties and the total valuation they fixed and the basis on which that was fixed. I have already set out the figures now obtaining in the Corporation books. Their accounts are based on this valuation and not on any fanciful valuation of the Hon. Minister.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

He knows the value of everything, including rotary presses.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The specific panel, the panel dealing with specific items, I am told has about sixty five items for discussion. In other words, claims had been made, objections had been raised, and assessments had been made with regard to the sixty five items that had to go before the second panel; but the companies did not go before the second panel and put forward their counter-claims. They refused to go before it.

What did they do? They realized—that is what the Hon. Minister of State too has realized—that the tribunal was not going to be favour-

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]
able to the oil companies. They realized that the tribunal was likely to nold against them because at no stage could they put forward anybody in evidence to justify any valuation that they had submitted. They were asked to present their Balance Sheets to the tribunal so that they could obtain an idea of the book values. Surely, all these properties must have book values in their books over a period of time. You buy an X property that is entered in your books and over a period of time, the depreciation, additions and improvements will be recorded in the books. These books should have been presented to the tribunal so that they could have made a just assessment on the book values without much difficulty. But they did not dare to produce those books. They did not send anybody, any expert they wanted, to come up and say, "This is the basis of our valuation." They made a bare claim for Rs. 100 million. What was the basis of that Rs. 100 million? How did they arrive at that amount?

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(තිල. ආ. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Partly a gift.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාතිඨි ආ. ආ. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have already shown you that the book value placed by the Corporation, as a result of an enumerated list, on all the items they took over on the basis of the original investment was only Rs. 63 million. How did they arrive at the figure of Rs. 100 million? What about depreciation? I will prove that more than Rs. 55 million, if anything, very nearly Rs. 100 million, was paid.

And they went to the Supreme Court. What I want to know is this: the tribunal was set up; why did not the oil companies go before the Supreme Court as soon as the

tribunal was set up? They were prepared to see how the tribunal worked; and if it was working satisfactorily, that is, if it was favourable to them, they were prepared to carry on. But the moment they found that the tribunal was going to be independent and impartial, that the tribunal was going to view both points of view impartially and come to a fair judgment, then they decided that waiting any more would not do, and they went before the Supreme Court. I am sorry; I beg your pardon. Before that they raised the question before the tribunal itself. I was forgetting that. They questioned the competence of the tribunal itself. That matter was argued before the tribunal and, I think, in the end Mr. Kariapper, who was the President or may be the Chairman, held that the tribunal was competent to continue its functions as a tribunal.

It was thereafter that the oil companies appealed to the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court showed a strange reluctance to consider the matter. Months and months passed, but no decision was taken. Even today there has been no settlement of this question. Even today the Supreme Court has not decided on this question. Is that right? Even today it has not decided.

How is it that such an important matter, in which big and powerful companies are involved, has been ignored by the Supreme Court? How is it that the entire matter has been allowed to slide down and be forgotten for the moment? Were they hoping against hope that the Hon. Minister of State would come back into power? That is what they were planning for. And they did succeed. They gambled and won, I have not the slightest doubt. I am not denying that.

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(තිල. ආ. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
He is the State, Sir.

லங்கா வெகித் தைல் வந்தி (விதேசிக கிழக்கி பூமி)
பணன் கெடுதலு

ஹாஸ்டீஸ் உன். உம். பீரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They knew their man.

உம். உம். உம். நமது மென்கைர் மன.
(ஹெனரேபி ஹெனரேபி பார்டிமென்து
லேகி)

(ஐனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்—
நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikkar—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice)

Far-sighted vision.

ஹாஸ்டீஸ் உன். உம். பீரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, Sir. Far-sighted, from their point of view. They knew their man and gambled for high stakes. I have not the slightest doubt that they made appropriate allocations in their gamble.

I do not think the Hon. Minister of State is correct when he said that it was the Government that took the initiative in regard to the talks held outside the tribunal. I do not know whether that is true. The members of the previous Government could answer so far as Mr. Ilangaratne is concerned; but so far as I am concerned, I can tell you this: I did not take any initiative. Among the first people who saw me were the British High Commissioner and Miss Willis, the American Ambassador. When they paid their courtesy calls they suggested to me that the matter should be considered and disposed of, if possible, by way of a settlement. I must say I was not averse to it. I will admit that. But I do not think it is correct to say that the initiative really came from the Government concerned because I think the oil companies, having appealed to the Supreme Court, were not anxious that the Supreme Court should deal with this question and dispose of it. By the way, meanwhile the tribunal continued to function, or rather the chairman and others continued to be paid; they are still being paid. The tribunal

—தேவதர கிழக்கி

has not been disbanded. The last time the representatives of the oil companies went there, they asked for an adjournment till the 30th of October 1965. And till then, I think, the various parties there will continue to be paid.

The first negotiations that took place obviously failed. The Hon. Minister at that time, Mr. Ilangaratne, if I remember right, said at a discussion that he would not go beyond Rs. 35 million at the outside. The Valuer was not prepared to recommend more than Rs. 33 million, but the Minister said it was possible to stretch a point, and he placed Rs. 35 million as the outside limit of his value.

ஹ. டி. பி. ஹ. ஹெனரேபி (கலாநிதி
லா ஹெனரேபி)

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஹ. குணவர்தன—கைத்
தொழில், கடற்செய்தில் அமைச்சர்)

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

Was it after the lunch or before the lunch?

ஹாஸ்டீஸ் உன். உம். பீரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I will tell you presently. I will tell you about the lunch. You should know all about the lunch.

I am now dealing with what transpired during the time of Mr. Ilangaratne. I will come to my time afterwards.

I will read out your contribution also in this matter. There are a lot of people for whom eating one's own vomit is very pleasant.

ஹ. டி. பி. ஹ. ஹெனரேபி
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஹ. குணவர்தன)
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)
You had your bladder out.

ஹாஸ்டீஸ் உன். உம். பீரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, of course. I am not ashamed of it. It is like your asthma trouble. Your asthma is as bad as my bladder.

ලංකා බන්ධන මණ්ඩලය (විදේශික හිමිකම් පාම) —දෙවනවර කියවීම
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Let us get on to petrol now.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

If you keep your idiotic Minister in order, I think it will be all right.

When Mr. Ilangaratne failed, I think an appeal was made to the hon. Leader of the Opposition who was then Prime Minister—correct me if I am wrong. I do not know whether it was Mr. Byrnell who negotiated with Mr. Ilangaratne or somebody else, but I have a recollection that an appeal was made to the then Prime Minister and she was prepared in the interests of general amity and good will between the oil companies and the Government to make it a round sum of Rs. 40 million and settle the matter once and for all. That was the position taken up before I became the Minister of Finance.

That offer had been made and had been turned down by the oil companies. That offer made by the then Prime Minister, I thought, was a very generous offer in order to arrive at a settlement. I believe it is correct for me to say that the then American Ambassador and the British High Commissioner were very keen that there should be a settlement. Really they were keener than anybody else with regard to this settlement, and every effort was made by them to draw the attention of the government to the desirability of it being settled.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Was it outside the Act?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

No. I am coming to that in a moment.

Mr. Ilangaratne the then Minister of Finance introduced some regulations under the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act. In the course of that discussion the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central, who was then Second Member for Colombo Central, (Mr. Keuneman), objected very strongly to these negotiations that were taking place. This was his statement.

“You will recall that the Hon. Minister of Finance made a statement in this House immediately after the American Government had cut off its aid to this country. He then told us that the Government had decided not to continue negotiations with these oil companies on the matter of lump sum compensation but would proceed strictly in accordance with the law passed by this Parliament. That was a solemn assurance given to this House, an assurance which we all welcome. It was quite obvious that prior to that assurance the Government itself was trying to get round the law. The Petroleum Corporation Act very clearly and definitely sets out both the basis on which the quantum of compensation should be arrived at and the methods to be adopted, but the Government chose to depart from that procedure in its anxiety not to get into trouble with the United States Government that was issuing threats....

I ask the Hon. Minister or any other Minister to give this House the solemn assurance that the Government is not trying any separate negotiations with the Shell Co. because, if they are doing that, they are treating this House with complete contempt in this respect. We demand that the law passed by this House should be respected not only by the Government of the United States but by the Government of Ceylon also.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 2nd April, 1963; Vol. 51; cs. 120-3.]

That was a categorical statement made by the then hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), on 2nd April 1963, to which Mr. Ilangaratne replied.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

The Sitting is suspended till 4.30 P.M.

අස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව නවකාලීනව අත් සිටුවන ලදීන් අ. හ. 4.30 ට නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

அதன்படி அமர்வு இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் பி.ப. 4.30 மணிக்கு ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

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

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

When we suspended the Sitting for tea, I was mentioning the fact that the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) had raised this whole question about negotiations outside the law, as he called it. I had read out the passage which he protested against it. I am not going to read that out again. In reply to that, Mr. Ilangaratne made this statement. This is certainly the most important statement and is the answer to the Hon. Minister of State. You will find it in HANSARD of April 5, 1963, Volume 51, column 528:

“ගරු ඉලංගරත්න

ගරු කාර්යායක තුමනි, ඉඩ කඩම් ආණ්ඩුවට හේන විටත් ඒ නීතියේ යම්කිසි විධිවිධානයක් තිබෙනවා නම් අහවල් විධියට හේනටය කියා, ඊට විරුද්ධයක් නැහැ. මේ කලින් මෙවැනි වැඩ පිළි වෙලට අනුගමනය කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ නීතිය එහෙම තිබියදී, එයට විරුද්ධ නැතිව, ඒ කණ්ඩායම සමග සාකච්ඡා කර”

Mark those words !

“ඒ කණ්ඩායම සමග සාකච්ඡා කර, ඒ නීතියෙන් තීරණය කර තිබෙන මණ්ඩලයට ඉදිරිපත් කර, ඒ ගැන තීරණයක් ගැනීම මේ කලින් ආණ්ඩුව කර තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා නීතියට විරුද්ධ නැතිව, යම් කිසි සම්මතයක් ඇතිව තීරණයක් අරගෙන නීතියෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මණ්ඩලයක් වෙත”

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාභ ඥෙ. ආර්. ඥයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You cannot do that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why cannot you do that? Why are you shaking your head?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාභ ඥෙ. ආර්. ඥයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It is outside the Act.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What is outside the Act? What you have done is not outside the Act?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාභ ඥෙ. ආර්. ඥයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We admit that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why cannot you take it to the tribunal after you discuss?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාභ ඥෙ. ආර්. ඥයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

How can you?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why cannot you? That is being done every day.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාභ ඥෙ. ආර්. ඥයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You read out certain rules that govern the tribunal.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Agreed. All that I am saying is that it happens everyday, with regard to arbitration tribunals and labour tribunals, between the two parties. In the course of discussion parties come to a settlement, and they appear before the tribunal concerned and say, “We have come to a settlement. We place it before you for your consideration. If you are agreeable, please make that your award.” The tribunal has the liberty to say, “I do not accept it.” The liberty of the tribunal is to do that, and it is not eaten into. The tribunal can at that stage say, “No; I want to see whether you have followed the proper procedure, whether the valuation procedure set out in the Act has been complied with”. That, the tribunal can do. The tribunal can

ලංකා ඛනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

ask, "Have you made a fair valuation? Is this settlement fair by both parties? Is it in the best interests of the country?" That is a position that the tribunal can take up.

The Hon. Minister of State started by arguing as if the last Government decided to act outside the law and without going to the tribunal to have that compensation paid to the parties concerned irrespective of the tribunal. All that I am saying is that this House was made aware—please note that—of the fact that this was the procedure that the then Minister, Mr. Ilangaratne, intended to adopt. I will read on.

As usual, the then Member for Kottawa (Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena) interrupted:

"නීති විරෝධ දේවල්. ඔබ නීති විරෝධයයි."

And Mr. Speaker warned the Member for Kottawa:

"ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමා කරුණාකර නිශ්ශබ්ද වන්න. බාධා කළොත් සභාවෙන් පිටවෙන්න කියන්න සිදු වෙනවා."

The usually obstreperous Member for Kottawa.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Ambassador for China.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I beg your pardon! His Excellency. His Excellency the Ambassador for Ceylon in China!

ගරු සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

You must be happy.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Very happy.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I hope China is happy too!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Let me get on with this. Whether I am happy or not is a different matter.

"ගරු ඉලංගරත්න:

නීත්‍යානුකූලව ගෙවිය යුතු මුදල ගැන තීරණයක් කළොත්, එය කාටත් සැනසිල්ලට කාරණයක් වේය කියා හිතූණු නිසා එවැනි පියවරවල් ගන්නට අපි උත්සාහ කළා. ඒ හැර නීතියට විරුද්ධව හෝ නීතියෙන් පිටස්තර හෝ වැඩක් කර නැහැ"

I do not want to read the rest of it. That is roughly the position taken up by the Minister. The important point is this. The previous Government did not hide the fact from this House. If the Hon. Minister of State was contemplating action outside the law why did he not come before the House and tell the House that this was what he was contemplating? He could have told us, "We are going to act, perhaps, outside the law but we will come before the House and get its sanction." Why did he not do that? On the contrary, Mr. Ilangaratne specifically stated, "It is true we are now negotiating".

A number of hon. Members did not agree with that position. At that stage, I too did not agree. All I am saying is this. At that stage, Mr. Ilangaratne quite frankly said, "No, we will continue these negotiations. We will arrive at some settlement and we will go before the tribunal, tell them what we have done and ask them to see whether this agreement is fair and just and whether it is in terms of the Act or not."

My first charge, therefore, against this Government is that without any reference to this House it has violated the law, that it never intended to come before the House, that it never intended to place this matter before the tribunal, and it has not done so, in violation of the Act, whereas the

ලංකා බනිජ් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පාම්)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

previous Government specifically made it clear and said, "We are going before this tribunal". That is the position adopted by Mr. Ilangaratne.

The negotiations conducted by Mr. Ilangaratne did not end in any finality. This was the position when I assumed office. These negotiations had not been fruitful of results. As I stated earlier, two of the people who saw me fairly early after I became Minister of Finance—ostensibly by way of courtesy calls—were the British High Commissioner and Her Excellency Miss Willis the U. S. Ambassador. In the course of the talk we had they expressed over and over again the desirability of negotiations being resumed and some sort of finality being arrived at. I admit that I concurred with the idea. I thought it was desirable that the matter should be settled.

As it happened, shortly after that Mr. Byrnell got in touch with me. Mr. Byrnell knows me. He has been the employers' representative in Ceylon for a number of years and we have been on the two sides of the table—he representing the employers and I representing trade unions—in negotiating settlements in trade disputes. I had more than one discussion with him—[*Interruption.*] He started at Julius & Creasy's and later joined the Employers' Federation.

I want the Hon. Minister of State to bear this in mind. The discussion with Mr. Byrnell was purely on a personal basis or on an informal basis, absolutely informal. There is not a scrap of a note between the two of us. I challenge him to produce any document he may have. He is talking of a document. Produce any document you have. There is not one scrap of a note. It was understood between the two of us that this was purely an informal discussion. The only person present during the discussion was the representative of Julius and Creasy. Nobody took any notes. It was purely an informal discussion, and I started

by saying—and Mr. Byrnell concurred with it—that whatever we say in the process of discussion was not to be held against each other that whatever he said was not to be held against him and whatever I said was not to be held against me, in whatever subsequent discussions or negotiations we had. Otherwise, I would never have met Mr. Byrnell. All we tried to do was to explore the possibility of seeing whether there was any basis for a settlement. That was why I met him, and I did meet him on a number of occasions, not once. During those discussions Mr. Byrnell who started their demand with Rs. 100 million, came down gradually to a limit of Rs. 60 million. Rs. 60 million was the final figure he came down to. On my part, I started on the basis of the last discussion and said I was prepared to recommend, if there was a reasonable agreement, up to Rs. 45 million. That was the position I took up with Mr. Byrnell.

I want to repeat that at no stage was there a definite commitment to any figure either by Mr. Byrnell or by me. That is important.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

In Ceylon or England?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ඒන්. ඒම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Either in Ceylon or in England.

The way I started the discussion was the way I ended the discussion, that nothing that was said at this discussion should be held against the other party in any subsequent negotiations, whether before the tribunal or in any other negotiations.

After I had a number of discussions I reported the matter to the Cabinet, "That is what I discussed with Mr. Byrnell and this is how far we had gone". The Cabinet, after taking all factors into consideration, said it had no objection if I felt an upper

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පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

limit of Rs. 45 million was reasonable. That was also informal. I do know whether we had come to any hard and fast decision on that. I cannot remember whether the Cabinet gave official sanction in that way or there was any specific decision by the Cabinet. I cannot remember that categorically. But I remember it was not on a written document that I reported; it was a verbal report made by me to the Cabinet. There was no written report to the Cabinet.

I would be surprised if Mr. Byrnell had given the Hon. Minister of State any other impression.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Nothing.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

I would have felt very hurt if that was so; I know the gentleman. Whatever our differences may be, I would have been very reluctant to believe that he would have said something which both of us understood would not have been the correct picture so far as the two of us were concerned. But I say again if the Hon. Ministers had differed and had discussions with Mr. Byrnell or if they wanted to know the other side of the story, at least what they could have done was to have asked me also to be present.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
I did not mention Byrnell.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

There is a question that might be asked and I am quite prepared to answer it. I do not see why I should shirk it. I think this House also

should take into consideration this fact in coming to a decision. The question is, should we have had these discussions at all outside the precise terms specified in the law? A number of hon. Members here, including the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central and myself, before I became Minister of Finance, held that point of view at that stage—that the law specifically provided for a particular line of action and that we should not have gone beyond that provision. But after I became Minister of Finance, when ambassadors approached me and said, “This is the position, there is an outstanding matter which should be considered”, it would have been rather churlish on my part if I refused to discuss such matter, apart from insulting the country concerned.

More than that, I must confess, as the Hon. Minister of State pointed out, I had another problem to face as Minister of Finance: the position of our foreign exchange was not at all satisfactory. That we cannot ignore. And we had to consider how best to meet the situation.

The position was made worse as a result of the unmentioned hostility shown to us. This was not openly stated, apart from the attitude adopted on the Hickenlooper Amendment in terms of which America cut off aid. In their refusal generally or the refusal of most powers to consider any question of aid or agreement, certainly there is not the slightest doubt that this factor, the general influence of American bankers, was being felt. I am not trying to deny that fact. These are factors that weighed with me. I want to be quite honest and fair by this House; I do not want to hide facts. These are factors that weighed with me, when I became Minister of Finance, in considering whether I should continue these negotiations or not.

May I give you an example? The House will remember, I attended the World Bank Conference at Tokyo where the Governors of the World

Bank met the Finance Ministers of the various countries. At the present moment the Hon. Wanninayake, our Finance Minister, is on his way to, or may have already arrived at, Jamaica for the conference of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers and of the I. M. F. Although at the Tokyo conference we endeavoured to place before both the I. M. F. and the World Bank and the various authorities and various countries with whom we had discussions, both formally and informally, the fact that our law recognized compensation, that we were prepared to grant compensation, that steps were being taken to see that compensation was paid, still there was an undercurrent of hostility that could not be hidden, so much so that on the day prior to our formal meeting with the President of the World Bank, he issued a statement to the world press declaring that the United Arab Republic, Indonesia and Ceylon were debarred from getting any loans or any assistance from the World Bank or the I. M. F. because we had failed to grant compensation to the oil companies. It was broadcast throughout the world. That was the day before we were formally due to meet the World Bank. Naturally, it must have come to the Government and to a large number of people as a shock. We were very upset. We were due to meet him the next day. Prior to this, without any reference to us this was done to create certainly a very difficult position for the delegation that was there. We tried to set in motion the contrary process as far as we could. We got hold of all the officials of the World Bank, explained our position to them and acquainted them with all the facts. We took all the steps necessary, we had taken all the trouble possible but the fault was not with us. The oil companies had failed to do this. The oil companies had seen it fit to go before the Supreme Court without going before the tribunal to get compensation. It was an independent tribunal consisting of judges.

The next morning when we want to see the President of the World Bank, we had a long discussion with him and eventually he was persuaded to issue a statement, at our request, denying the previous statement. Certainly, as far as Ceylon was concerned I saw to it that it was broadcast. I sent a copy of that statement to the then Hon. Prime Minister so that she may be aware of what had been done. There was this hostility, I am not denying that, and, therefore, placed, as I was in the position of having these difficulties, I must say, I would have been guilty of not acting in the best interests of the country if an effort was not made by me to arrive at a reasonable settlement.

The question as to what is reasonable is a matter that we can argue. This is the position that we had to face. I did take up the attitude, which I thought was right and proper in the circumstances taking all the factors into consideration, that we should, if possibly, try and work out a reasonable negotiation on this question. The apologies of the President did not compensate for the damage he did. The President was quite obviously apologetic. He said he was sorry this had been done without giving much thought to its implications.

I remember, both the Minister of Finance of the United Arab Republic and the Minister of Finance of Indonesia were anxious that we should jointly issue a statement contradicting the President and accusing him of being under pressure by American bankers, and so on, but anyhow, without doing that, we did succeed in creating a certain atmosphere that this Government and this country were quite serious in their desire to see that a fair compensation was paid on the basis of those discussions. We were able to make arrangements for a body of experts from the I. M. F. and the World Bank to visit Ceylon and satisfy themselves both as to the efforts that were being made by us to put our house in order as well as to see how far we were trying to

கோவை வந்த தைல் வந்தி (விதேசிக கமிஷனி பாதி)
பன்னி கெடுப்பத

—தேவநவர கியவித

[அலாபிய சிங். சி. பி. பி. பி.]

settle this question on an amicable basis. We did succeed, and they did arrive. A delegation from the I. M. F. came here and a delegation from the World Bank too came here. Unfortunately, before their work was finished the House was dissolved. They went back and said, "It is too premature for us to continue this work, we will have to come back after the elections." That was what happened. That effort was made. I do not think the Hon. Minister can take up the position that we have not tried to do our best to arrive at a reasonable settlement. At all times I was not unmindful of the fact that a reasonable settlement should be arrived at, if it was possible to do so without an undue drain of the country's finances. In the first instance, we had to be fair by this country. That was a material factor that weighed with me at all times. I want to make this quite clear: in the discussions with Mr. Byrnell, Mr. Byrnell agreed that whatever agreement we arrived at, if we did arrive at an agreement, must go as an award from the tribunal. If you doubt it, I suggest that you summon Mr. Byrnell and discuss the matter in my presence. Mr. Byrnell agreed that if we did arrive at a settlement and agreed on a figure, then both parties should go before the tribunal and ask the tribunal to give it as an award. That was common ground between the two of us. So, I do not see how the Hon. Minister can take up the position that the previous Government was prepared, or that the coalition was anxious, to have a settlement outside the law.

செ. சே. அர். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

I said that the discussions were outside that.

அலாபிய சிங். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

Obviously. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ilangaratne pointed that out. He

admitted that it was outside, but eventually, in terms of the Act, he was going before the tribunal and getting the tribunal to give it as an award.

செ. சே. அர். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

We could not, because the legality of the tribunal was questioned in the courts.

அலாபிய சிங். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

Why could they not have withdrawn the case in the Supreme Court?

செ. சே. அர். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

Still, the legality of the tribunal is in question some day.

அலாபிய சிங். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

The parties in this case do not include a third party. It must be one of the two parties who are contending. If they are satisfied with the tribunal, why should they challenge its legality?

செ. சே. அர். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

A third party can come in at any time and file action in the courts.

அலாபிய சிங். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

It will be time enough when that happens. The Government has interfered in the case which we have filed.

செ. சே. அர். சி. பி. பி. பி.

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

Why did you file a case?

ලංකා බන්ජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි)

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

පණන් කෙටුම්පත

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාත්‍රිති ආණ්. ආණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why did you break the law? You are going from bad to worse. Bringing retrospective *ad hoc* legislation was bad enough. Trying to prevent a private party from filing action is worse. They get the Attorney-General to say, "I am going to file action against my own Minister". He has now become a substitute prosecutor.

On the actual figure there was much haggling. I tried my best to persuade them that the figure I presented was reasonable. They were trying to persuade me that they could not go below Rs. 60 million. Even with regard to the Rs. 45 million, the following points were insisted upon by me. The repayment of the amount was to be spread over ten years. In the first three years there was no foreign exchange commitment at all; it was to be a local payment. I must say, in fairness, that I cannot hold Mr. Byrnell down to Rs. 60 million nor can he hold me down to Rs. 45 million. He cannot hold me to the positions I have taken, nor can I hold him to the positions he has taken. This is what I urged: repayment was to be spread over ten years, not five years as you have provided, and in the first three years there were to be no foreign exchange payments. More than that, if possible, preferably, no money should be taken out at all, and a suitable investment should be found for it here at least in the immediate future so that there will be no drain on our foreign exchange at all.

This is important: the question of freedom from taxes never arose. That was never raised. It was understood that they could never have been free from taxes because I made it clear that, as envisaged in our Budget of 1964-65, I was going to put a tax on bunkering with regard to Shell Company and one other company because only one company paid taxes on bunkering. For six years

retrospectively I was going to put taxes on bunkering. That would have amounted to a tidy sum. It was understood that I was not going to withdraw from that position. So that they could not talk in terms of freedom from taxation. I must say that Mr. Byrnell himself never raised this question. Neither here nor in England was this question of being free from taxation ever raised by him. It was understood, whatever the figure was, that under the normal law, the Act provided for taxes and they had to pay those taxes. I shall come to it presently. But in my discussions with him this question of being free from tax was never raised. I made it quite clear that, so far as I was concerned, the bunkering tax was going to be imposed for six years, and that would be a tidy sum. So the question of being free from taxation did not arise in my discussions.

The question of interest was also raised. They were not going to insist on that. So that was nothing new.

The position was that the figure of Rs. 45 million was not acceptable to them and the figure of Rs. 60 million was not acceptable to us. After that it stalled. Then at the last meeting Mr. Byrnell himself suggested that we might see the present Leader of the Opposition who was then Prime Minister. That was just before I left for England in October.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition will remember that Mr. Byrnell came along to see her at "Temple Trees". I was also present. If I remember rightly, she made it quite clear to him that that was as far as we could go in the interests of this country, that we could not possibly afford so much, that it was nothing more than that because we could not justify it to the country, the official valuation being only Rs. 35 million at the outset. We have been very generous in going beyond that and providing for an extra Rs. 10 million. That was the maximum we could possibly go up to.

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

Then I suggested that since I was going to England I might use the opportunity to try and discuss it with their principals and see whether they could be persuaded to accept that figure and arrive at a settlement.

Accordingly, when I was in England, I visited the Shell Company offices and we had discussions. A number of directors, including Lord Shawcross, were present. Instead of the gap between our position and theirs narrowing, in point of fact I found that the principals were extending it. They went up to Rs. 70 million as the minimum below which they were not prepared to fall.

Then I asked Lord Shawcross. "Why is it that you are insisting on a small country like Ceylon paying you so much? Our valuers have said this; you have not been able to refute that position. Why it is that you are taking up this position?" In point of fact, as I already pointed out, the annual income of Shell Company alone is twelve times the Budget of this country. Therefore, for a big company like that, a few millions here and a few millions there is a mere trifle in their total income. But a million or two makes a great deal of difference to a small country like Ceylon, particularly if it happens to be in a difficult position with regard to foreign exchange.

The answer Mr. Shawcross gave me was that, on principle, if they agreed to any kind of waiving of compensation or to what they considered was unreasonable compensation, it would be considered a precedent for other countries to follow. I do not know whether that is true. The Hon. Minister of State stated so. I do not think Indonesia and Burma have paid compensation as yet.

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(කෙළරාම ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

They have paid.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආණ්. ආණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They have paid? I do not know, he may be better informed than I am. In respect of land taken over in India, they have not finally paid compensation.

That does not solve our problem. The Hon. Minister of State mentioned Rs. 48 million. I said, "Look, if it is a matter of principle for you, one million this way or that would not matter. I am prepared to recommend to the Cabinet, and they might consider, Rs. 2 million more, but that is not the issue so far as we are concerned. You are a very powerful, big company. You have got your ramifications throughout the world. You draw your income from all over the world. Ours is a country finding it difficult to make both ends meet, and making a heroic effort to solve her financial problems. Why not help us by not insisting on this pound of flesh?" That was the position I took up.

I want to repeat that even these discussions were treated as informal. No notes were taken; not a scrap of note was kept. This discussion took place after lunch; we were sitting at a small table and exchanging views on this basis. This was purely an informal talk. We could not get down to a definite settlement.

Neither in London nor here did the question of waiving Section 52 ever arise. The Hon. Minister of State completely ignored Section 52. Section 52 states—

"The following provisions shall apply in any case where a person is entitled to compensation in respect of any property vested in or requisitioned for the Corporation:—

- (a) where any sum has been certified under the hand of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the Corporation to be due from such person as tax on income or profits, or as personal tax, then, from the amount of the compensation to which such person is entitled, the Corporation shall pay the sum so specified to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,"

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පෑම්)
පහත කෙටුම්පත

That is the first charge, before the compensation is paid. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue must get his taxes paid. That is the law. To continue—

“or (b) where the amount of such compensation has been applied payment of any sum referred to in the preceding paragraph (a), the balance if any, of that amount remaining after it has been so applied shall be paid by the Corporation to the person or persons entitled thereto.”

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

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

Taxes due, not on the compensation.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

Taxes due, yes.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

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

They are paying all the taxes.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

What? They are paying taxes on compensation?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

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

Not on compensation. That section does not deal with compensation.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

What do you mean?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

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

Taxes due on other matters.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

The section says that, “the following provisions shall apply in any case where a person is entitled to compensation in respect of any property vested in or requisitioned for the corporation.” The sub-title, the legend, here is “Deduction from compensation”. It is not “other taxes”.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

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

Taxes that have not been paid must be deducted.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

That goes without saying. You do not need a provision under this Act for that purpose. That follows from the normal Inland Revenue Act. Under this Act they speak of any property vested in or requisitioned for the corporation. They do not speak of any other Act. So any compensation paid must be subject to the tax, and the Commissioner of Inland Revenue must inform in advance where any sum had been certified under the hand of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the corporation as being due from such person as tax on income or profits—[Interruption]. Why should you have it here? I must say that that is an interpretation that nobody will be prepared to accept.

ස්ටැන්ලි තිලෙකරත්න මයා.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்தன)
(Mr. Stanley Tillekeratne)

That is a convenient interpretation to pay more.

ලංකා ඛනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පාම්)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is the only interpretation.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Oh, no! Why should this section refer to "property vested in"? Surely, if it is a question of taxes, apart from the question of property vested in, due to the Inland Revenue Department by the company concerned, if the existing Inland Revenue Act is insufficient for the purpose special provision can be made under the Inland Revenue Act. You do not need to provide it under this Act for the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. And I will come to the kind of taxes that you should have declared.

This is consistent with the principle taken up by the oil companies because they said they wanted compensation as a matter of principle. If the existing law provided for tax deductions from compensation then they are not obviously claiming it because that is not one of their principal claims. Their principal claim is that reasonable compensation should be paid. If under the law prevailing in the land those taxes have to be paid on your compensation then obviously they cannot cavil at it or object to it because that is the law of the land, and they are prepared to accept the law of the land. They are only asking for compensation. So far as the rest of the world is concerned they have got reasonable compensation. What amount of money they were able to take back is a different matter, but they have got reasonable compensation on a fair valuation. That is the principle on which the oil companies argued their case. If that was so I do not see how, consistent with their principle, they could have asked for an exemption from tax and been granted the exemption of tax by the Hon. Minister as he has done.

To sum up, therefore, the present position is this. I had purely informal talks with Mr. Byrnell with no party

committed to any of the things stated by either party. The maximum offer on behalf of the Government was Rs. 45 million but with a possible increase of Rs. 1 or 2 million subject to their coming down and accepting the position in a way that is acceptable to all of us. There was no question of being free from taxation. Bunkering taxation was to go on.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

It was said that you agreed to Rs. 47 million.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

By whom?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

It was said so. If you deny that, it is all right.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There are only two parties to this discussion. The only conclusion I can come to is that they listen to Mr. Byrnell to the exclusion of myself. What we intended was to pay the compensation over a period of ten years. What has this Government done?

කේනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Sold the country.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Now, before I come to that, I am going to read from HANSARD of 2nd April, 1963, Volume 51, column 119:

"... I would like to know why, if the rumour is correct, the Government was willing to pay a sum higher than the amount that the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation thought was adequate, whether there is any truth in the rumour

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි)
පහින් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

that this Government, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government, was ready to offer as a sop an amount of Rs. 18 million as compensation for the properties taken over."

Who says this? The present Minister of Industries and Fisheries Mr. Philip Gunawardena. In other words, he was objecting at that stage to paying anything more than the valuation placed on the properties by the Corporation. Now, he agrees to what? To the payment of Rs. 55 million, without taxes. I will in a moment say how much it would come to.

කෙනමත් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Rs. 58 million with interest.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is why he talks about other people's lunches.

Then there is the other gentleman, the then Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) —

ස්ටැන්ලි තිලකරත්න මයා.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Stanley Tillekeratne)

He is now working for "Lake House"—the "Jana Hitha".

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

To quote :

"ඒ ගණන වැරදිය කියා ඇමතිවරයා කියවියයි මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. එක්කෝටි විසි ලක්ෂයකට වඩා දෙන්න එපාය කියා ආණ්ඩුවේ තක්සේරු කරුවා ආණ්ඩුවට දැනුම් දුන්නාට පසු රුපියල් තුන් කෝටියකට යන තුරු වන්දි මුදල් ගෙවීමට වැඩ කටයුතු කිරීමට ආණ්ඩුව තීරණය ගත්තේ මොකද කියා මම ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා." [නිල වාර්තාව, 1963 අප්‍රේල් 26 ; 51 වන කාණ්ඩය, තී. 409.]

He says, that is the maximum, that should be paid. The then Member for Welimada said that the maximum

that should be paid is Rs. 12 million. I think even the present Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs (Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya), the hon. Member for Homagama, said something. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power (Mr. C. P. J. Seneviratne) also had to say something in opposition to the payment of compensation. To quote :

"අප කැටත් මතක තිබෙන දෙයක් නම්, 1956 දී මහජන එක්සත් පෙරමුණු රජය මහජනයා ඉදිරියට ගිය අවස්ථාවේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය මේ රට ඇමරිකාවට විකුණා තිබෙනවාය කියන කතාව ඉදිරිපත් කළ බව. ඒ අනුව දැන් ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ ගැරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් ප්‍රකාශ කළා, අපි මේ රට ඇමරිකාවටත් බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයටත් විකුණා තිබෙනවාය කියා. ඔය කතා වේදිකාවල ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න නම් හොඳයි. ලංකාවට වුවමනා විදියට කටයුතු කර ගත හැකි ආකාරයට තමයි, නීති රීති සකස් කර තිබුණේ." [නිල වාර්තාව, 1963 අප්‍රේල් 26 ; 51 වන කාණ්ඩය, තී. 447.]

Then the hon. Member for Galle (Dr. W. Dahanayake) had something nice to say.

"I am sorry that the Government has decided to pay a lump sum as compensation to the oil companies. It is my contention that the payment of a lump sum as compensation is illegal. The Cabinet has no right, under any circumstances whatsoever to pay a lump sum as compensation to the oil companies. Section 47 of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act, No. 28 of 1961, lays down the method to be adopted in the calculation of compensation"—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 5th April 1963 ; Vol. 51. cs. 554-555.]

And who said this? The present Minister of Home Affairs.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

He is quite right.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He is quite right, but how does he justify what has happened now?

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

That is why we are bringing this Bill.

ලංකා බැංකු තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පෑම්)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

After paying compensation. That is a different issue. What I have just quoted was said by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs while negotiations were supposed to be going on and while he was in the Opposition. However, what has the Government done? There is now no question of negotiations. The Government has paid compensation.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You have filed a case.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Of course. You leave the court to go into the matter in its own way and allow judgment to be delivered, without interfering. These are the people who are talking about interfering with the administration of justice.

Now the Government has placed this Agreement before us; three Agreements separately. What do they say in the Compensation Agreement? I refer to clause 1 (B) (i):

"The Government will pay or will cause the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation to pay to the Shell Company on the date of the signature of this Agreement the sum of Rupees Six million eight hundred thousand (Rs. 6,800,000) to cover the local rupee obligations of the Shell Company".

I refer now to clause 1 (B) (ii):

"In respect of the liability to release foreign exchange, which shall not arise until one year after the date of signature of this Agreement, it is agreed that the balance of the total principal payment in excess of the amount required to be paid under (i) above, namely Rupees Twenty six million two hundred thousand (Rs. 26,200,000), is hereby expressed as an obligation in sterling of Pounds One million nine hundred and sixty-five thousand (£1,965,000) and the Government will pay or cause the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation to pay to the Shell Company in Ceylon in five annual

instalments such amount of rupees as set out in Column I below as shall enable the Shell Company to remit to the Shell Company in London the sterling amounts set out in Column II below by the respective due dates."

So, every year beginning from 1st July, 1965, we shall be paying to the Shell Company in rupees for the first year, and from 1st July, 1966, we shall be paying £ 393,000 sterling until 1st July, 1970, for five years.

What is more—

"In the event that the rupee/sterling exchange rate is such, on the date any instalment is to be remitted, that the amount of rupees set out in Column I above exceeds or falls short of the amount required to enable the Shell Company to remit to the Shell Company in London the respective amounts of sterling set out in Column II above, the Government will adjust the rupee amount of the instalment to be paid to the Shell Company in such manner that the amount of foreign exchange remittable by the Shell Company will be as set out in Column II above."

So, they have the advantage of any adverse foreign exchange also.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Naturally they insist on that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Of course they will insist on a lot more things if you are prepared to grant them. There is no limit to the things they will want if you are prepared to grant them. Why should they not insist on a lot more things? They insisted on Rs. 100 million. You are prepared to grant that also, I notice, since they insisted.

Reading further:

"The Government agrees to release foreign exchange to enable the Shell Company to remit to the Shell Company in London each instalment payment, together with the interest payable thereon as provided for in Clause (v) hereof . . ."

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම්

Then sub-clause (iv):

"The Shell Company hereby waives its right to interest on the said total principal payment from the date of the vesting of its properties and other assets until the date of the signature of this Agreement.

(v): As from the date of the signature of this Agreement simple interest on the unpaid balance of the instalments shall accrue at the rate of three per centum (39.) per annum and shall become due and payable on the dates the instalment payments are due."

This is the most vicious:—

"The Government agrees that the total principal payment and the interest payable thereon shall be net payments which shall suffer no diminution by way of Ceylon taxes, levies, or impositions of any kind, whether on the total principal payable or on the interest or on their receipt or on their holding or on any remittance thereof abroad."

If, as the Hon. Minister of State argued, Section 52 does not cover the compensation to be paid and it covers only the taxes due to be paid by the companies outside this compensation, why was this included in the Agreement? Why did he not categorically state that compensation will be free from all taxes? Could he please answer that question?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ග්‍රේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Otherwise, they will have to pay.—[Interruption.] I will reply.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister is in a difficult position. The Hon. Minister says that Section 52 of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act, No. 28 of 1961, does not lay the obligation on the companies or make it obligatory to charge them taxes for the compensation paid on the vested property. If that were so, then this Agreement provides for the compensation to be paid on the vested or requisitioned property. Therefore, it would be un-

necessary to include this more specifically and say that compensation will be free from taxes. I do not understand this logic.

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිරු. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

This is a payment outside the tribunal award. Therefore, there must be a covering clause here. That is simple.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The question of a tribunal award has nothing to do with Section 52, if you will please read it. Section 52 does not refer to any tribunal award. It says that, if compensation is paid for any property vested in the Corporation, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue has a right to make a prior claim and get the deduction made from the compensation. That is what Section 52 says. It does not talk about a compensation tribunal or anything like that. If your compensation agreement is not covered by Section 52 in the sense that compensation paid for vested property may not include any taxes, then I do not see why there should be a special provision here to say that the "Government agrees that the principal payment and the interest payable thereon shall be net payments which shall suffer no diminution by way of Ceylon taxes, levies or impositions of any kind". They cannot have it both ways, Mr. Minister of State.

Now, that is what your Agreement provides. What are the taxes the companies are due to pay? I am not taking into account all the taxes; only some.

There is the capital gains tax. When the Agreement was signed the capital gains tax was 40 per cent. The exchange tax was there when the Agreement was signed. There was also the Wealth Tax. If all those taxes are taken into account, the Rs. 55 million is worth nearly Rs. 80

ලංකා බන්ජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පෑම්)
පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

million. The oil companies asked for Rs. 100 million in our private talks, and they were prepared to come down to Rs. 60 million. But the Government will, in effect, be paying Rs. 80 million—Rs. 20 million more than they have asked for. How are you going to justify this to the people of this country? How can you say that this is fair? What is the reason for this? The Hon. Minister gets up and says that this is something that all of us can agree to without much controversy. How can you possibly justify paying these companies in this way?

According to your own Corporation, the original investments come to Rs. 63 million. That is the valuation placed by the Corporation itself. The total original valuation was Rs. 63 million, not taking into consideration bunkering and aviation which are not covered by your Corporation's activities. No question of compensation or depreciation arises there. You are now giving Rs. 80 million by way of compensation. How can you possibly justify this?

I do not know why the hon. Member for Mannar (Mr. Alegacone) is shaking his head.

ලෙස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ලෙස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

He would like to pay a little more!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I dare say there are some people who would like to pay Rs. 100 million straightway. I have not the slightest doubt about it. But how can you possibly justify your paying more than what they have asked for?

In point of fact, even in London, the principals went up to only Rs. 70 million, and you are now paying something even more than that.

You are adopting an entirely new principle in paying this compensation free of tax. Did you pay the bus *mudalalis* compensation free of tax? Did the Port (Cargo) Corporation pay compensation free of tax? The hon. Member for Katana (Mr. Wijayapala Mendis) who is in your ranks was a bus *mudalali*. Ask him: Did not the bus *mudalalis* have to pay tax on the compensation they got?

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You have not paid them compensation.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Anyway, they will have to pay. There are some who got paid.

What is the principle behind this? For the first time a Government is showing preference to the foreigner. They are giving the foreigner a concession which they are not prepared to give to the local man. What is the principle on which you are acting? How can you possibly justify this type of action—one type of treatment to the foreigner and another type of treatment to the local man?

I can understand your saying that you will charge more tax from the foreign companies; that is justifiable. I can understand your saying in the case of local men, "By virtue of the fact that you are local men, your compensation is free of tax," because they will get caught in other ways. But here for the first time you are discriminating against the local man in favour of the foreigner. You are discriminating against your own nationals in favour of imperialist companies. That is what the Government is doing. Why? In order to please its American friends. My good Friend, the Minister of State, is a lifelong friend of the Americans and he does not dare to contemplate displeasing them; otherwise, I cannot possibly understand how you can

ஒரு வகை வேல் வந்தே (விசேஷிக கிணிகி பூமி)
பணம் கெட்டுப்பா

—தேவநவர கியபி

even contemplate a thing like this. The treatment meted out to foreigners is better than the treatment meted out to nationals.

The Government have introduced a Bill to legalize the illegal acts that they have committed. This Bill is to have retrospective effect and is to regularize the illegal acts committed by the Government without going before the tribunal. In point of fact, the Government has already paid the money. Could the Government please tell us what was the hurry for paying the cheque immediately on that day?

தேவநவர கியபி.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

To get the aid.

அவர்கள் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Have you got the aid? I am doubtful. We will wait and see the aid that you are going to get. But at the moment you have not got the aid. We can wait and see. All that I am saying is this. How can you justify.—[*Interruption*]. That blockade!

அவர்கள் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The ginger group!

அவர்கள் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can you justify paying this sum of money with this suddenness, this urgency? Would it have mattered very much if the Government went before the tribunal?

தேவநவர கியபி.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Of course.

அவர்கள் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What difference would it have made? In point of fact, now the position is that the tribunal will not dare consider this, because you have already committed an illegal act by paying. The tribunal dare not consider this matter at all; the tribunal would then be conniving at an illegal act, because the payment was made contrary to the Act. The Act specifically states that compensation can be paid if it is an award by a tribunal. When the Minister pays the cheque and the cheque is cashed in the bank, it is a terrible act on your part.

அவர்கள் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is the subject of the case.

அவர்கள் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But you are not allowing us to fight the case. You are laughing at it.

அவர்கள் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He cannot discuss the case.

அவர்கள் உன். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not discussing the case. But I am discussing what you have done—by refusing to allow the freedom that appertains to any individual in this country, of filing an action against an illegal act of the Government.—[*Interruption*.] Why is it another matter? It is a very important matter. The United National Party when it was in the Opposition was always talking about freedom,

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම්

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]
talking about retrospective legislation. How many hours of talking have you indulged in against retrospective legislation, condemning retrospective legislation? What are you doing in this Bill? Mind you, that retrospective legislation was brought in a case where the whole security of the State was involved, where a section of the police and the military rose up in arms against the established government. But what justification is there for retrospective legislation in a case where it is purely a question of compensation to a foreign company?

I do not see how you can possibly justify this act. And, what is worse, this is *ad hoc* legislation for a specific purpose. We know how much you thundered against *ad hoc* legislation for a specific purpose. This is not a general law. You have committed an illegal act and you are trying to cover it by this *ad hoc* legislation. This *ad hoc* legislation is the worst kind of *ad hoc* legislation that you can contemplate. There are lawyers here who practise in the courts and talk about the liberty of the subject and so on!

I think it will be admitted by all that there is absolutely no justification for the conduct of the Government in this matter. There was not that urgency. The Government could, if they want to go outside the Act, come before this House and present the necessary legislation. They could say, "We don't want to accept the position of the tribunal; we want to settle it outside the tribunal." They could very well have come before the House and explained the position. They could have told us, "We are likely to come to a reasonable settlement with the oil companies; we are therefore going to act outside the law. This is what we want to do." Then we could have discussed the matter.

But what have you done? You have acted in defiance of the existing law and paid out money. That is

what I cannot understand. That is a thing that cannot be condoned under any circumstances—paying money on the dot when the legislation was absolutely clear on the point.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The matter is *sub judice*.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What is *sub judice*?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The case.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not talking about the case. I am talking about your paying the money. The officials concerned objected to it.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Can we discuss this case, Sir?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This is not the case. Paying money is not the case. Where is the case? They have——

ලේස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන මයා.

(කිරි. ලෙස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

In that case this piece of legislation too is *sub judice*!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

If the Hon. Minister says that we cannot discuss this matter because it is *sub judice* his whole Bill is *sub judice*.

கேள்வி எண் 105 (வினா எண் 105)
பதில் கையாள்வர்

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

I do not think we can discuss the case.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is this Bill not *sub judice* then?

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No point was taken about that.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

We can discuss the conduct of the Government.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Take the point that it is *sub judice*.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

My argument is that no Government is entitled to defy the law. The Government must—if they contemplate going outside the law—come before this House and say, "This is the position. We disagree with the previous law. We want to amend the law."

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We have done it.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We have come before the House at the first opportunity.

—தேவநாதர் கிண்பி

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This is not the first opportunity. You had six months.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We have filed the agreement.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is not law. The agreement only makes your crime more heinous. This is open defiance of the law.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

And a contempt of the House.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This is something we never bargained for from this Government. No Government is entitled to do what this Government has done. We would strongly resist the position taken up by the Government. I would appeal to all hon. Members of this House who value any kind of liberty, who have any respect for this House, who want to maintain the dignity of this House, to vote against the present Bill. They cannot in all conscience vote for this Bill.

அ. ஐ. 5.47

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(சுற்றுலா துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Firstly, I would refer to the speech of the hon. Member who has just preceded me. In his speech he took three particular premises as the basis of his argument. He started off by quoting Section 47 of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act.

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[පෙල්වන් ජයසිංහ මහ.]

In the second half of his speech—what he stated after the tea interval—his premise was that all he had said before tea was now null and void. Before the tea interval he told us that we cannot act outside the scope of the Act. He said, “You are guided and bound by the scope of the Act; for anything that comes before the tribunal there are the provisions and clauses; this must be strictly adhered to”. He charged the Government by saying, “You have not done so”.

After a cup of tea, he says, “Well, I had to have discussions. After all, I made friends here. I knew these people for years as a labour leader. You cannot expect me to be churlish. When I go to London, I must do as the Londoners do. When I am in Ceylon, at Hyde Park, I must do as the Hyde Parkers do. When I am in London, I must do as the Londoners do”. I do not blame him.—[*Interruption*]. At a beauty contest I would do what people at beauty contests do. I hope you would not do what I did.—[*Interruption*].

The third portion of his speech one should remember very carefully, because I believe that is a vindication of the stand taken by the Government, is the hostility of the world, the hostility of the World Bank and the hostility of every country we could have possibly gone to for loans due to the non-settlement of the oil companies issue. Briefly, those were the major points in his argument. He traversed a lot of ground, and I would like to go through them myself point by point.

The Corporation was formed by an Act of 29th May 1961—The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act. From 29th May 1961, one of the major tasks of the Corporation was to arrive at the amount of compensation. Please refer to their Annual Report for 1962. What do they say? They ask for

time. I am reading from the Annual Report for 1962. I will read just one paragraph:

“A great deal of preliminary work in the plans and inventories had to be concluded before a notice calling for claims under Section 44 of the Act could be published. On 11th December, 1962, the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Regulations No. 4 were made. A notice calling for claims under Section 44 of the Act was published on the 14th and 15th December, 1962, and in terms of this notice all persons who were interested in the properties acquired for the Corporation were required to prefer their claims on prescribed forms on or before 31st January, 1963.”

From May 1961 up to January 1963, the Corporation was not in a position to assess the value of the compensation that would be involved.

What is the position in 1963?—[*Interruption*]. I refer to the Annual Report for 1963. The tribunal composed of ten members was appointed, and they were proceeding with the work. Claims were to be forwarded before 31st January 1963. This is what the Report says:

“On the 14th and 15th December, 1962, a notice was published in terms of Section 44 of the Act, requiring all persons who were interested in the properties acquired for the Corporation to prefer their claims on prescribed forms on or before 31st January, 1963. The claim forms were drawn up in consultation with the Chief Valuer with a view to eliciting all information considered by him as essential for the purpose of making an assessment of the compensation payable under the Act.”

What is the position? Even in January 1963 the forms that were called for were not forms on which you were going to pay compensation but forms on which the valuer was going to make his assessment. This will be very relevant particularly when I come to the last point made by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. So even in January 1963 we were nowhere near the total value of compensation. As a matter of fact, the figure arrived at in January 1963 was only Rs. 17 million. But what was the position of the then Government? The Government thought that a

ලංකා බැංකු තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි)
පහින් කෙටුම්පත

reasonable figure could be Rs. 30 million. The oil companies, of course, hung on to their Rs. 100 million. The Government Valuer said, "This is an almost impossible task. If you want a correct valuation, it will probably take so long that by the time—"

කෙනමත් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You read the Government Valuer's report.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You read the Administration Report for 1963. The Government arrived at a projected figure of Rs. 30 million. The Government accepted the position that even that was not the correct figure of compensation due. The then Prime Minister, the Minister of Commerce and Trade, Mr. Ilangaratne, and the Coalition Finance Minister, Dr. N. M. Perera, all agreed that Rs. 30 million was not the correct amount due.

කෙනමත් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Too high.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I will come to that. This is progressive arithmetic, everyone of them jumping. I will show you. There is no question of the amount being too high. They all agreed this was not the correct compensation due. What did Mr. Ilangaratne do? In the discussion they had with him, Mr. Ilangaratne said, "All right, I will agree to a further Rs. 5 million." And he made it Rs. 35 million. In the discussions the oil magnates had with the hon. fair Leader of the Opposition, she increased the amount by a further Rs. 5 million making it Rs. 40 million.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(අත්තනගල්ල)

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ ஆர். டி. பண்டார நாயக்க—அத்தனகல்ல)

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

How do you know ?

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The figure was quoted by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. You did not listen to him ?

කෙනමත් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Government did not increase it.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

She was the Cabinet, she was the Government, and she was everything.

Let us not get behind this point. From Rs. 30 million which the Cabinet, the Government and the Prime Minister of the day, thought was inadequate, it was increased to Rs. 40 million. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota, I believe, made a fair speech. He tried to vindicate his position and explain all the circumstances. He said there was hard bargaining. As a matter of fact, the figure Rs. 55 million, to which we have agreed, may probably not be a correct valuation—it may be too little, you never know. But there was hard bargaining. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota used those words. He said that in London he had this hard bargaining and that he was aware of the financial difficulties of the country. After all, his trip to London was not years away from the day the hon. fair Leader of the Opposition agreed to increase the figure by a further Rs. 5 million—it was only a matter of one year. The position was bad even then. So, she

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පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම්

[මේල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මහ.]

was forced to raise the figure by a further Rs. 5 million and make it Rs. 40 million.

Now, what did the hon. Member for Yatiyantota agree to do? From Rs. 35 million that we were at, he agreed to increase it. He added together the figure brought by the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne) and the present hon. Leader of the Opposition and said, "No, I will increase it by Rs. 10 million". Now, he tried to make out that this was a free discussion where neither the Government of Ceylon nor the representatives of the oil companies was tied down to any regulation or stipulation. But he made a confession here. He said that before he went to London he was commissioned by the then Hon. Prime Minister to negotiate with the representatives of the oil companies in London. He was given a definite commission. He was the representative of the Prime Minister and the Government of the day. When he went to London he was not going as the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, but as the Minister of Finance of the Government of Ceylon with special powers given by the Leader of the Government to negotiate and arrive at a settlement. Any settlement he made would have been a settlement between the oil company representatives and the Government of Ceylon. When he therefore agreed to an increase of Rs. 10 million he did so as the representative of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister of the then Government of Ceylon.

What is the position now? We have now arrived at Rs. 45 million. There was, as you know, hard bargaining. The oil companies were still holding out. They were asking for a number of concessions. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota says they did not ask for tax concessions. He concedes that there were concessions to be made. But then, regarding interest and repatriation of funds three years time was allowed and

that was to be in Ceylon currency. The balance was to be drawn out over a period of ten years. When we came along and if we varied these concessions or the demand was varied—of course you never expected such a situation to occur—then surely the oil companies had the privilege of turning round to the Government and saying, "Well, we are amenable to a settlement. We will accept your offer of Rs. 55 million provided you grant us tax concessions, otherwise, we stand by our demand of Rs. 60 or 65 million." There was no alternative? The Hon. Minister of Finance of the time should concede that there was a difference between the payment in foreign currency and payment in local currency. If we made a concession to them and said, "Well, we will pay you Rs. 60 million plus interest to be remitted in foreign currency" and if we gave them a tax concession in Ceylon rupee that would have been advantageous to this country. Those were the most advantageous terms that the Government could have secured at that time, the advantage of securing a minimum payment in Ceylon rupees is surely more beneficial to this country than saying, "You can allow a similar payment to go out in foreign currency?"

So, that was one line of argument. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota proceeding further said we have violated Sections 47 and 52 of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act. Yes, of course. We found that for the settlement of the compensation the Act was not workable. You amended this Act earlier. This Act is not perfect; that is why you had an amendment to it in 1963.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The amendment was to carry it further.

ஒரு வகை 'லெட்' வந்தே (விசேஷிக கிண்கி ஆதி)
பின்னர் கெட்டுப்போ

செல்வன் சீயசிங்க மயா.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

But all the points that you argued when you moved the amendment in 1963 had been argued when the original Bill was presented in 1961. So, this was not an Act which embraced every aspect of the situation. There were inherent flaws in this Act. One was the flaw in regard to the validity of the tribunal, as to whether the tribunal can act in a judicial capacity. As this matter is before the courts I will not proceed to discuss it, but I want to mention that this was the reason why we had to treat this Act as almost null and void when we went to this negotiation. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota surely knew, when he raised the question about the clause which gives relief from tax payments in the compensation agreement, what that clause was meant for. This clause was meant to replace Section 52 of the original Act. Without this clause, they would have been subject to the provisions of Section 52. And who would have acted? Do you think for a moment that they would have accepted compensation when you came out with your capital gains tax? The hon. Member for Yatiyantota has been Minister of Finance and he knows the position in regard to the capital gains tax. He knows that from the inception of the capital gains tax we have not been able to levy it because there are inherent flaws in the law. This tax is not workable. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota has been Minister of Finance and he knows it.

ஹவாஹ் உன். உம். பேரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Haw ! Haw !

செல்வன் சீயசிங்க மயா.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Haw-hawing will not do. These are the facts.

கெனமன் மயா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Are you saying that nobody has paid capital gains tax ?

செல்வன் சீயசிங்க மயா.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

They have, but it is almost unworkable. No person who is going to accept compensation and who wants the matter of compensation settled, will ever agree to encumbering features in the settlement. It is not practical. I ask the hon. Member for Yatiyantota to agree to reason. You cannot put encumbrances in a settlement and hope for a solution.

He himself says that the position was fraught with danger so far as the finances of the country were concerned, and he had to seek a settlement. According to his school of thought, he would have wished very much that no compensation need be paid. But, in the circumstances in which he was placed, he would have agreed to anything. He would have bartered away half of Ceylon if he could have got aid the following morning. That was his position. Let us not run away from that fact.

I have been speaking on Section 47 of the Act. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota says, "Why did you not bring a Bill here? We would have approved it. Why did you not tell us your difficulties? We would have helped you out." Whom are you singing this soft song to? Do you expect us to believe all this? What did you do?

Both the hon. Member for Yatiyantota and the hon. Leader of the Opposition knew that they could not work out the compensation within the framework of this Act. It was impossible to do so. That is why they started negotiations and discussions outside this Act. Why did you start discussions under Section 47 as Finance Minister if it did not

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පණන් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[හෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.]

empower you to have any discussions with the oil delegates outside the scope of laying the case before the tribunal? You had no authority to do so. When the then Prime Minister told you to seek a solution, you acted because you knew that you could not have a solution within the framework of this Act. It was an impossibility; it was not workable. But you charge us now. You say, "Why did you have discussions?" You come and tell the Hon. Minister of State, "You are a friend of the Americans. That is why you are having discussions." You are charging us. It is good for you but bad for us! It was all right for you, because you had lunch in London in the way Londoners have lunch; because we did it in the Ceylonese way, you say that we are wrong. Is that the grouse? You did it in the London way and you are all right; we did it in the Ceylon way and we are wrong! I think we prefer to do it in the Ceylon way. The situation is intolerable if people can get up and argue in this fashion.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Tell us how you did it.

හෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Then he brings the argument to the verge of degradation. I want to bring a certain matter to the notice of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. He has taken upon himself the key role in defence of the hon. fair Leader of the Opposition. He is the banner-bearer of the beaten forces, safeguarding them—a Horatius.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි භූ. භූ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Jumping from one metaphor to another. Banner-bearer, Horatius!

හෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

What more can I call you? I will not call you a double doctor now because your doctoring days are over. But you come here and tell the Government which has the confidence of the country, a National Government which has almost doubled its majority, "You cannot frame laws in this country, you cannot bring legislation for this country. Are you trying to stultify this House?" You ask hon. Members, "Is there any reason to bring a Bill before this House?" If an explanation is required, let it be an explanation. But it is for the Prime Minister to say, "This is my policy, and to implement that policy I am tabling this Bill in this House."

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි භූ. භූ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Are you having a dictatorship?

හෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You cannot come here and try to tell us that we cannot bring a Bill in this House.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Prime Minister can do it provided he gets the permission of the Minister of State.

හෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

He says, "This House is stultified; this House is impotent. He cannot bring legislation of his own." I suppose it must be covered by the permission of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. Surely, the hon. Member should know that that day is done. Let there be no mistake about it.

கேள்விகள் (வினாக்கள்) (பதில்கள்)
பதில்கள்

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

What day is done?

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I want to state this. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota in attacking this Bill said, "Look here, you have sold the rights of the people. You have brought in retrospective legislation. You have undermined democracy. You are acting in a high-handed manner." I want to ask the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, what were the circumstances under which we acted?

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

Tell us.

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I ask the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, is it not correct that if he happened to be the Minister of Finance in office now he would have acted and done just the same thing? There was no getting away from it.

அவரின் பதில். பதில். பேரேரா

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

You are talking nonsense.

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

Tell us the circumstances in which you acted. You are asking him without telling us the circumstances in which you acted.

அவர் பதிலை

(கௌரவ சுகததாசா)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

In the same way.

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota said that he told the oil company delegates, "Why are you pressing a country like Ceylon? Cannot you see the difficult position we are in? Why do you want this pound of flesh?" He went on bended knees to the oil companies and said, "Why do you not bear with us with patience? Give us a chance. Give us a helping hand." Here is the red-hot leader of the Marxists falling on bended knees before the imperial Americans. Well, Sir, that is what he said. We are taking his word for it.

Sir, what he said was correct. Ceylon was in grave financial difficulties, and he described the position much more adequately. No words of mine can so adequately describe the position as described by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. What happened was that, due to the non-settlement of compensation, a world of hostility was built around Ceylon. Ceylon could not get a dime as foreign aid. That was the position, and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota knows it. When he went to Tokyo for the Finance Ministers' Conference, there was an under-current of hostility—everybody was against us. The President of the World Bank issued a statement. It was a damaging statement. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota said, "I could not get anywhere. I could not help the country."

It was under these circumstances he had to seek a settlement. I sympathise with him. It was not something of his own seeking. He was unfortunately placed in that position as the person responsible for the finances of this country. Even if he had to sell himself—if he was an honest national—he would have tried to do the best for the country.

I ask the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, was our situation any better? I ask my hon. Friend to get

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් වන් දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පාමි)
පණන් කෙටුම්පත

[මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.]

up on his feet and say whether our situation was any better. Our position was infinitely worse. We were in a worse situation; there was propaganda against us. Not only did it reflect on the financial capacity of this country but it also reflected on the political capacity of the party in office. They said the Government would fall in a few days, in a few weeks, in three months, in four months and so on. Such was the propaganda against us. Not only was there hostility against us but people treated Ceylon with doubt. They thought that the Ceylon Government was unstable financially and unstable politically—that was the position that they created for us.

Under such circumstances, what else can you expect from the Minister of State and the Prime Minister of the country when negotiating on the matter of compensation? That was the only alternative available, I tell you. Under these circumstances, we had to come to some settlement. It may be a difference of Rs. 5 million. But what else could we have done? The hon. Member for Yatiyantota could not have done better. We tried our very best, and that was the maximum we could have got—[Interruption.]

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You gave.

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

They were the maximum terms we could have got. The difference is Rs. 5 million. Rs. 5 million is only a drop in the ocean compared with the aid already received and the aid that is to come in the future.—[Interruption.] If you like to know, we have already received 50 million dollars in imports—[Interruption.]

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You received?

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Yes. Up to the end of 1965 we have received aid for imports to the tune of 50 million dollars.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You are promised aid or you have received aid?

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We have already placed orders; we are negotiating aid for 50 million dollars worth of imports up to the end of 1965.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You had negotiated; that is all.

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You put that in your pipe and smoke it.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You say you have not received, but you are negotiating.

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central was quoted by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. I do not want to leave this matter unchallenged, so I would like to

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே (விசேஷிக கிதிகதி பூமி)
பனன் கெடுதிலை

meet it. You would remember the popular cry that was raised at the time the Hickenlooper Amendment was introduced. They said: அப்பா வந்திப் பிசா. அப்பா கிதி பிசா. பிலிப்ஸன் வந்திப் அப்பா பிசா. I still remember what they said. Poor Miss Willis's banis! She has no banis now I suppose. Anyway, I want to refer to this because the hon. Member for Yatiyantota made a calculated point of it. Speakers throughout the country, even in our electorates along the sea coast, said: பிலிப்ஸன் வந்திப் அப்பா பிசா. What did the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central say in his speech? He stated that we should not take aid with strings, and if it was aid with strings they would do away with the aid and the strings—both.

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

I agree with that, but I did not say so.

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I will tell the hon. Member what he said.

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

I said, "Do not go outside the law. Uphold the law."

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You said that we should not have aid with strings. I too agree.

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

I asked you not to go against the law, but to uphold it.

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central gave us a first-class definition of aid. This was something that startled me that day when I was seated here listening to his speech in the Committee stage of the Budget. This was not long ago; it was on the 8th September 1965. Speaking on industries and the line of credit, the hon. Member referred to the aid from the German Democratic Republic and stated, "You will have this aid. But you will have this aid only for the public sector and not for the private sector." And he talks of aid without strings. Here is a donor country giving to the donee aid and making the stipulation that the donee should use the aid only in the way they are told.

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

It is a Government to Government agreement to be signed by the Government. Is the Government going to give governmental funds to private firms? Is that your policy? When it is a Government to Government agreement it means the public sector.

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You do not know the scope of that agreement. If there is a line of credit like the present G.D.R. line of credit, and if say the private sector requires to be supplied synthetic fibres through it, are they not going to be so supplied?

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

That is trade.

கே. வி. ச. 'தெலு' வந்தே.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

What do you say to that?

ලංකා බැංකු තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පාම්)

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

පණන් කෙටුම්පත

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

That is what it is. Trade is both for the public and private sectors.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I want to quote the hon. Member on that point. Hon. Members of the Opposition must not be allowed to get away after saying all these things, ruining the reputation of persons and of Governments of other countries. Anyway, I am unable to trace it at the moment. I think it was at the Committee stage Debate that he said it. You will accept that he said it.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

He has dropped it now.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It is there ; I do not want to waste the time of the House in trying to trace it. Before I conclude I want to make one final point. I should like to point out to the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) that we were only trying to finalize the question of the payment of compensation to the oil companies, and that we successfully did. In our negotiations we have not deviated one iota from the *modus operandi* the hon. Member for Yatiyantota adopted; we have not deviated from the method and approach he adopted. He went for direct negotiations outside Section 47 of the Act: he arrived at a compensatory value outside the tribunal; he gave concessions and accepted concessions. While he gave concessions in that way—

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

He did not give any.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I mean the right to remit money within a certain period—three years in Ceylon currency, and the balance in ten years in foreign currency.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I did not make any concessions ; use your words properly.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

That is exactly what I want to emphasize. There is no question of negotiations by a private party. Who are you to negotiate with the oil companies? You think this Government or the country will tolerate the hon. Member for Yatiyantota negotiating with the oil companies. Who are you? We will only tolerate you as long as you represent the Government of Ceylon; and if you make any statement on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, you do so as Minister of Finance and representing the then Prime Minister. Do not try to get away by twisting words.

There is one other point that I wish to place before this House apart from the financial difficulties that this country was faced with. Because this question of compensation to the oil companies was not settled—it was overdue almost for four years—aid to this country was stopped. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota knows that it is vital for our industrial development programme. I wish to tell the House that because no aid was forthcoming there were a large number of schemes that had to be put by ; because we could not finalize the compensation issue, aid was denied to us. An atmosphere of hostility was created against this country ; we were considered undependable people ; the donor

ලංකා බැங்க් තෙල් වත් දී (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණ)
පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—தேவன வர கியபீத

countries thought we would not repay the loans and interest. That is the picture that was created of Ceylon by the then Government. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota was well aware of that situation. This has done immense harm to the industrial programme of Ceylon.

I will give one or two instances where the industrial development of the country had to be put by because we did not get aid. The whole question of the development of the Veyangoda Spinning Mill which is close to the constituency of the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike) had to be laid by. In fact, we are two years behind in this matter because we did not get aid. Then what about the cement factory? I am asking the hon. Member for Yatiyantota whether we have not been prevented from coming closer to self-sufficiency because we could not negotiate for aid?

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

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

What about the Puttalam project? Then what is the position of the extension programmes to the Kanke-santurai Cement Factory and the Veyangoda Spinning Mill?

කෙනමන් මයා.
(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

West German Aid ?

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Whether it is West Germany or East Germany, they are linked together in the consortium of countries.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

What are you talking about?

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

She is not in the consortium.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)
She is coming in.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

Do not try to bluff your way out.

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

And do not talk nonsense.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We have still got to repair the damage done. Certain countries are still out; countries that originally promised us aid. Such a country is West Germany. She is only coming in now. You can see the position yourselves. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota admitted it.

I do not propose to take much more time, Sir, but I do want to say that in the circumstances that faced the Government, there was nothing or little else that the Government could have done.

In regard to the big talk about bringing a Bill with retrospective effect, may I ask: what is the Bill that will take effect retrospectively? If it is a Bill that will mete out punishment on a person for an act committed prior to the Bill becoming law, then we will be against it. We opposed such a Bill then and we will do so today. This House has experienced retrospective legislation

ලංකා බනිස් 'හෙල්' වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[හෙල් වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.]

year in and year out. Every Finance Bill is retrospective legislation. It is as simple as that.

They refer to this Bill as retrospective legislation as if we are going to bring in legislation which is going to hang somebody. Will this Bill interfere with those fundamental rights? Have we sent any man to jail? Have we denied anybody his right to live? Have we denied anybody his fundamental rights? What is this great harm we have done? We are only seeking to legalize a position in order to overcome certain difficult circumstances which this country was faced with due to the misdeeds of the previous Government. We would not have been in this position if the previous Government had acted wisely.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You mean, if they had not nationalized the oil companies?

හෙල් වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Yes, if they had not nationalized the oil companies in this fashion.

If they went about it in the proper way, we would not have been in this plight.—[Interruption.] They can talk about profits. How can one talk about profits when our exchequer is empty; when the Treasury is bone-dry? He is talking about profits!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි භණ්ඩාරාචාර්ය. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

If you did not have the money, how did you pay this compensation to the Americans?—[Interruption.]

හෙල් වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

"Clean suit, empty pocket".

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

තමයි තමුසෙල. අනේ අපේ හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පල්වෙන්නෙ නැතුව තිකම් ඉන්න.

You see, Sir, what the position is.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Why did you instruct the Attorney-General to suppress the case?

හෙල් වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The Bill that we have brought before this House is not the awful, frightful thing that it is being made out to be. It is a Bill that has been brought up because of necessity. Recently we had the Muslim Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, the Kathi Courts Bill—a Bill which went back 25 or 30 years or more—which provided for the legalization of Muslim marriages and the decisions of kathi courts.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි භණ්ඩාරාචාර්ය. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No.

හෙල් වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

No? What do you mean by "no"?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි භණ්ඩාරාචාර්ය. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That Bill has not yet been passed.

හෙල් වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We brought the Bill and passed it, but it has not yet been made an Act.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි භණ්ඩාරාචාර්ය. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No fear; it has not been presented yet. He is talking nonsense.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. ஜெ. ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The hon. Member is unaware.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are talking through your hat, if you ever wear a hat.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. ஜெ. ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

No, I do not wear a hat.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There are two bills. The Bill which is to take effect retrospectively has not yet been presented. The Bill that was presented is only to appoint kathi courts.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. ஜெ. ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I am sorry, I accept it.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Of course, you will accept it.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. ஜெ. ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

There were two Bills brought, one to legalize the present position and the future position; the other was a Bill which was to take effect retrospectively. The latter Bill was not passed. I accept that. Fair enough!

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All the things you have said are on the same lines.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. ஜெ. ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota finds he is now in a bit of a fix because we have met most of the charges he made.

I want only to explain this, because I do not want the House to have a wrong impression regarding this Bill. The circumstances under which this Bill was presented were such that it was unavoidable. There was, as I said earlier, little or nothing that we could have done. In so far as the Bill itself is concerned, it does not work any harm to a single national in this country.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Oh yes, it does.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. ஜெ. ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It does not.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

What about the financial implications?

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி எண்.

(திரு. ஜெ. ஜயசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

The hon. Member talks about financial implications. When we are left with a bone-dry Treasury, he is talking about multiplied profits that he sees in the heavens. We do not believe in those theories. We are not prepared for them.

Anyway, I do hope that the House will give its acceptance to this Bill, not only for the sake of the legislature, not only for the sake of bringing finality to something that has been long outstanding, namely, the

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

principle of compensation which the Leader of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party himself supported, but also as a gesture of friendship and goodwill to a country and a people who have come to our aid in our time of need.

டீபீஸ்டீ பீபீரீ, டீ. (வீனீபீபீ)
 (டீ. பீபீபீ பீபீ—வீனீபீ)
 (Mr. Festus Perera—Wennappuwa)
 பீ. பீ.

පී. බී. එම්. හෝරන් මයා. (වලපනේ)

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வளப்பனை)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, කර්මාන්ත උප ඇමතිතුමා ඇමෙරිකාව වෙනුවෙන් දීර්ඝ ලෙස කථා කළාට පස්සෙ මගේ රට වෙනුවෙන් කථා කරන්න මට අවස්ථාව ලැබීම ගැන සතුටු වෙනවා. අපේ රටේ කියාගන්න පුළුවන් සමහර දෙනෙකු මේ ගරු සභාවේ තැනි නිසා මා ගැන පමණක් මම සඳහන් කළා. කෙසේ වුණත් නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙම විවාදය අවසන් වන කොට අපේ රටේ කියාගන්නා ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් සියලු දෙනාම වන්දි ගෙවීමට විරුද්ධව ඡන්දය දෙනවා ඇතැයි කියායි මගේ විශ්වාසය. [බාධා කිරීමක්] පකිස්ථානයට නොවෙයි ඇමෙරිකාවට යන්න සිද්ධ වෙයි, සමහර විට. ඒක මේ රටේ මහජනතාව විසින් කරාවි, වැඩි කල් යන්ට පෙර. කර්මාන්ත උප ඇමතිවරයා වාගේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට තමි කීප පළ කටම යන්නට වන බව පෙනී යනවා. යටි යන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) වැදගත් කථාවක් මේ ගරු සභාවේදී කළා. එතුමා ලංකා ඛනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාව පිහිටවූ දවසේ සිට වන්දි ගෙවීමේ ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳව මෙම ගරු සභාවේ කරන ලද සකව්ණා විස්තර වශයෙන් සඳහන් කළා. එම සාකච්ඡාවලින් ඇති වුණු තත්ත්වය ගැනත්, ඒ තත්ත්වය උඩ වන්දි ගෙවීම ප්‍රමාද වීම පිළිබඳවත්, වන්දි ගෙවීම ප්‍රමාද වීම නිසා ලෝකයේ අධිරාජ්‍යවාදීන්ගේ නායකයාට සිටින ඇමෙරිකාව අපේ රටට තර්ජනය කළ අන්දම ගැනත්, එම තර්ජනාංගුලියට විරුද්ධව රටේ අගමැතිණිය ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ජාතියෙන් ගෞරවය ආරක්ෂා කරමින් ආත්ම ශක්තිය ඇතුළු කෙළින්ම ඉදි

ਰਿ. ਸ਼. ਚੰਮੀ. ਭਾਗਰਾਜ ਮਿਸ਼ਰ.

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

පයා ගැහැව්ව කියල කෙළින්ම කියන්න,
මම වානි වෙන්නම්. කියන දෙයක් තැන
ටලා කියන්න. ඔව්, මම එහෙම කියන
ලෙස අභියෝග කරනව. තිකම් මිනිසුන්ට
හැංගිල ගල් ගහන්න එපා, විදුරු ගෙවල්
වල ඉඳගෙන.

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତିପଦ ଦିନ.

(திரு. பெஸ்ற்றஸ் பெரேரா)

(Mr. Festus Perera)

නමුත් කිසිවක්.

பி. செ. சிவ. அக்ரஸ் மியா.

(திரு. சி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ඔය පැත්තේ ඉන්න එක්කෙනෙකු ගෙන් නම තියෙනව; කාරියප්පර් මන්ත්‍රිතුමාගෙ. ජාතික ආණ්ඩුව ඔව් අමතක කරන්න එපා. දැන් නම් ඔය උදවිය ඔක්කොම ඉන්නේ ඔය පැත්තේ. පහා කරයන් වේදිකාවලට නැගී කථා කළේ කාටද කියලා ඔප්පු කරන්න ඕනෑ වෙලා තිබෙනව. කාට පක්ෂවද කථා කළේ කියා ඔප්පු කරන්න සිද්ධ වෙලා. ඔව් ගැන වැඩිය කෑ ගහන්න වුවමනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඩේරේන්නේ වුවමනා වෙලා ආවාම හාර ගත්තේ මොකටද?

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විවර්ධයක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

අපි භාර ගත්තේ නැහැ.

ੴ. ਨਿ. ਚਿੰਮੀ. ਅਖਰਾਨ ਮਥਾ.

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

හාර ගත්තේ නැහැ? [බාධා කිරීම්] ගරු
නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්
මින් කළා කරන්න අවස්ථාවක් තිබෙනව.

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පනත් කෙටුම්පත

නමුත් මගේ කථාවට බාධා කරනවා නම්
ඒවට උත්තර දෙන්න ඕනෑ. මගේ කථා
වට බාධා වුණත් මම ඒවාට උත්තර
දෙනව.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(කෙළරාව අභිමතවත් ඉරුවර)

(An hon. Member)

බොරු කියන්න එපා.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(කිරු. බී. ඩී. ඒම්. හේරත්)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

මම බොරු කිව්වෙන් නැහැ, කියන්නෙත්
නැහැ. මම ඔබතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව
බොරු කියන වචනය අස් කර ගන්න අණ
කරන්න කියලා.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(ප්‍රධානස්ථානීය උප අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Who made that allegation?

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(කිරු. බී. ඩී. ඒම්. හේරත්)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

කොළොන්නේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමයි (සී. එන්.
මැතිව් මයා.) එහෙම ප්‍රකාශ කළේ.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාත්‍මක ආචාර්ය. ඒම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

On a point of Order, an hon.
Member cannot use the word "lie"
against another hon. Member.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(ප්‍රධානස්ථානීය උප අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Will the hon. Member for
Kolonna (Mr. C. N. Mathew) please
withdraw that?

මැතිව් මයා.

(කිරු. මැතිව්)

(Mr. Mathew)

I never used that word.

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාත්‍මක ආචාර්ය. ඒම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He has not the courage to admit
what he said.

ද. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(කිරු. ඩී. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

The Member for Kolonna is out of
Order. He is not in his seat.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(කිරු. බී. ඩී. ඒම්. හේරත්)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා, කොළොන්නේ
මන්ත්‍රීවරයා, තමන්ගේ ආසනයේ නො
වෙයි ඉන්නෙත්. තමන්ගේ ආසනයේ
ඉන්නේ නැතුවයි මගේ කථාවට බාධා
කරන්නේ. ඔබතුමාට අණ කරන්න පුළු
වත් බාධා කරන්නට පෙර තමන්ගේ
ආසනයට යන ලෙස. නාවලපිටියේ ගරු
මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සී. කරුණාරත්න මයා.)
බාධා කරන්නෙත් වෙනත් අසුනක සිටයි.
අපට ඊති ගරුක වන්නට කියන නියෝජ්‍ය
සභාපතිතුමා ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී
වරුන්ටත් ඊති ගරුක වන්නට නොකි
යන්නේ ඇයි? එක පැත්තකට පමණක්
ඊති ගරුක වන්නැයි කීම වැරදියි.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ ඉදිරි
පත් කර තිබෙන පනත හදිසියේ සම්මත
කර ගන්නට වුවමනා කරන්නේ අපට
නොවෙයි. එහෙම නම් ආණ්ඩු පැත්තේ
ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් බාධා කිරීම් ආදියෙන්
කාලය නාස්ති කරන්නේ නැතිව අපට
කථා කරගෙන යන්න ඉඩ දෙන්න. නමුත්
බාධා කළ තරමට අපට කථා කරන්න පුළු
වනි. දවස් පහක් හයක් වුණත් කථා
කරන්න පුළුවනි. ඇමෙරිකාවට සල්ලි
යැවීම ප්‍රමාද කරන්නට හැකි නම් වැඩිපුර
වේලාවක් කථා කරන්නට මා එකඟ වෙ
නවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, වත්තල
ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශ කීපයකටම
විවිධ උදාහරණ දෙන්නට මට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පාමි)
පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.]

යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ශාස්ත්‍රීය අන්දමට මේ පනත ගැන කථා කළාට පසු ඊට පිළිතුරු දුන් වත්තල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ගේ කථාව දෙස බැලුවාම මේ ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ආණ්ඩුවේ හිස් බවක් අපට පෙනී යනවා. රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති තුමාගේ කථාවට යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ඉතාමත් දක්ෂ අන්දමට පිළිතුරු දුන්නා. ඒ අනුව මේ විවාදය හොඳ තත්ත්වයකින් කෙරේවි යයි අප හිතුවා. නමුත් යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට පසුව කථා කළ වත්තල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කිසිම පදනමක් තැනිව හිස් කථාවක් කළා. ඇත්තෙන්ම එතුමා කථා කෙළේ මොන පදනමක් උඩද? වන්දි මුදල් ගෙවීම සාධාරණ යයි එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ලංකාවට දැනටමත් පවුම් 50 ලක්ෂයක ආධාරයක් ලැබෙන නිසා මේ වන්දිය ගෙවීම සාධාරණ බවයි, එතුමා කීවේ. පවුම් 50 ලක්ෂය යයි කියන්නේ ලංකාවේ මුදලින් රුපියල් කෝටි හය හමාරක් මුදලක්. රුපියල් කෝටි හය හමාරක් ණයක් වශයෙන් පොලියට ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා රුපියල් කෝටි පහමාරක් වන්දියක් ගෙවිය යුතුයි. බදු අයකිරීම්වලින් තොරව ඒ මුදල ගෙන යන්න ඉඩ දිය යුතුයි. මේක යස තර්කයක්. කෝටි 6½ ක ණයක් ලැබෙන නිසා අප ලග දැනට තිබෙන මුදල් රුපියල් කෝටි 5½ ක් බදු අයකිරීම්වලින් තොරව ගෙන යන්නට ඉඩ දිය යුතුයි. නමුත් මේ තර්කය පිළිගන්නට මේ රටේ මහජනයා සූදානම් වෙයි මා නම් හිතන්නේ නැහැ.

මේ රටේ මුදල් නැති බව පසුගිය මැතිවරණ කාලයේදීත් ඉන් පසුවත් මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ වගකිවයුතු ඇමතිවරුන් ප්‍රකාශ කළා. සතියකට සැහෙන හාල් ගන්න තරම්වත් මුදලක් නැතැයි එක ඇමතිවරයකු ප්‍රකාශ කළා. සතියකට සැහෙන හාල් ගන්න වත් විදේශ විනිමය නැති බව ඒ කාලයේ ප්‍රකාශ කෙළේ නැද්ද? මේ වගේ ප්‍රකාශ කරන ආණ්ඩුවක් හිටි ගමන් රුපියල් කෝටි 5½ ක් ඇමෙරිකාවේ තමන්ගේ හිත මිතුරන්ට පරිත්‍යාග කරන්නට ඉදිරිපත් වී සිටිනවා.

ජෝස්ටස් පෙරේරා මයා.
(කිරු. පෙරේරා පෙරේරා)
(Mr. Festus Perera)
දක්ෂකම.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.
(කිරු. ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ඩී. හේරත්)
(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)
දක්ෂකමද, අදක්ෂකමද, වින්තමුකමද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(කෙළරාව අභිසේකර ඉරාච්චි)
(An hon. Member)
ඒ අන්තිමට කියපු එක විතරයි, දන්නෙ.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.
(කිරු. ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ඩී. හේරත්)
(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)
මේක මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී කළ වින්තමුකම සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමට ගත් පියවරක් වන්න බිනැ. වතකාවතුව ඒ වින්තමුකම හොඳට කරනවා. මා හිතනවා වෙන් තප්පුවත් ඒකට සම්බන්ධ ඇති.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(කෙළරාව අභිසේකර ඉරාච්චි)
(An hon. Member)
නුවරඑළියේදී ඒ වින්තමුකම කළා.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.
(කිරු. ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ඩී. හේරත්)
(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)
මාවනගම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා වින්තමුකමට දක්ෂ බව මා දන්නවා.

ශ්‍රාවස්තියේ පදිංචි වී සිටින මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් හැරියට මා දැනටමත් දන්නවා.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(කෙළරාව අභිසේකර ඉරාච්චි)
(An hon. Member)
වලපනෙන් සම්බන්ධයි.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.
(කිරු. ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ඩී. හේරත්)
(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)
වලපනේට යන්නේ අන්තිම ගමන. වලපනේට කියන්නේ වල-පල්ලට කියන එකයි. නමුත් නාන්සේලා කවුරුත් එහි

ලංකා බනිජ් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

යනව. ඒ අයත් සමග හොඳින් සිටියෙන් වලපල්ලට ගියාට පසුව ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වෙනව.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

එය මුණෙන්ම පෙනෙනව.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙය සාමාන්‍ය දෙයක් නොවෙයි. අන්තර් පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්මේලනයකට පසුගිය කාලයේ බෙල්ජියමේ බ්‍රසල්ස් නගරයට අපි ගියා. එහෙත් මේ ඇමෙරිකන් හඬ නිබුණා. මෙහේට වඩා වැඩි වෙනසක් නැහැ. ලංකාව පුරාත් මේ ඇමෙරිකන් හඬ පතුරුවා තිබෙනව. ඇමෙරිකන්වරුන්ගේ නියෝජිතයින් එය පුදුම අත්දැමට කර ගෙන යනව. යුක්තිය මොකක් වුණත්, විවාදය මොකක් වුණත්, විවාදයට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න බැරි නම් නිකම් කෑ ගහලා එය නතර කරන්න හදනව. එහෙම බැරි නම් ගහනවා; එහෙමත් බැරි නම් වෙඩි තබනව.

ගරු සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

එහේ එවැනි දේවල් සිදු වුණේ නැහැ.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

තමුත්තාත්සේලා සල්ලි නැත කියා මේ ගරු සභාවේ ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ගරු ජන සතු සේවා ඇමතිතුමාත් ප්‍රකාශ කළා, සල්ලි නැහැ කියලා. එවැනි ප්‍රකාශ කර හිටි ගමන් රුපියල් 5,50,00,000 ක් ඇමෙරිකා වට තැත්නම් තෙල් සමාගම්වලට දෙන්න තමුත්තාත්සේලා තීරණය කර ඉවරයි. අපේ ප්‍රධාන විරුද්ධත්වය ඒකටයි. තමුත්

තාත්සේලා මේ රටේ යම් තීරණයක් ගත් නවා නම්, එය මේ ගරු සභාවෙන් සම්මත කළ නීතිවලට එකඟව ගත යුතුයි. මේ ගරු සභාව සම්මත කළ යම් නීතියකට විරුද්ධව කටයුතු කරන්න ඕනෑ නම්, ප්‍රථමයෙන්ම තමුත්තාත්සේලා ඒ නීතිය සංශෝධනය කළ යුතුයි. ආණ්ඩුවට විරුද්ධව මා කරන ලොකුම චෝදනාව එයයි. වන්දි මණ්ඩලයක් පත් කර ඒ වන්දි මණ්ඩලයේ තක්සේරුව උඩ මේ වන්දි මුදල් ගෙවන්නාය කියා ලංකා බනිජ් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථා පනතෙහි පැහැදිලිව සඳහන් කර තිබෙනව.

මේ ගැන තෙල් සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය කියන්නේ මොකක්ද කියා බලන්න. වත්තල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා 1963 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව කියව්ව. 1964 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව මම කියවන්නම්. වන්දි ගෙවීම පිළිබඳව එහි මෙන්ම මේ අත්දැමට පැහැදිලිව සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා.

“තෙල් සමාගම්වලට වන්දි ගෙවීම

ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩර් පෙදෙසේ සේවාසථානය පවරා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගෙවිය යුතු වන වන්දි ප්‍රමාණය තීරණය කරලීම සඳහා, 1964 අප්‍රේල් මස 2 වෙනි දින වන්දි විනිශ්චය සභාව පළමු වරට රැස්වූවාය. මෙය තෙල් සමාගම්වල ඉල්ලීම පරිදි ගන්නා ලද පරීක්ෂණ විමසීමක් විය. විනිශ්චය සභාවේ කටයුතු ආරම්භයේදීම රජයේ ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරුගේ නියෝජිත තැන තක්සේරුව පදනම් කර ඇති අත්දැම විස්තර කළේය.

කෙසේ හෝ වේවා, සමාගම් කුමන හෝ අවස්ථාවක ඔවුන්ගේ තක්සේරු පදනම් කර ඇති ආකාරය එළිදරව් නොකරනු ලැබූ නමුත්, විනිශ්චය සභාවේ කටයුතු කර ගෙන යන අතර, ඔවුන් මෙම කරුණ ඇසීමට සහ තීරණය කරලීමට විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලයට ඇති බලතල ගැන ප්‍රශ්න කරන ලදී.”

විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලය රැස් වුණේ තෙල් සමාගම්වල ඉල්ලීමටයි. තෙල් වන්දි විනිශ්චය කරන්නේ මොන පදනමක් උඩද කියන ප්‍රශ්නයක් එතෙක් ඇති වුණේ නැහැ. විනිශ්චය සභාව රැස් වුණාට පසුව එතනදී අහනව, මොන පදනමක් උඩද මේවා විභාග කරන්නේ, කියා.

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[පී. ඩී. එම්. සේරත් මයා.]

එහි තවදුරටත් මෙහෙම කියනව :

“විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලය වැරදි අත්දමට සෑදී ඇති බව ඔවුන්ගේ තර්කය විය.”

තෙල් සමාගම් ඒ තර්කය පිළිගෙන තිබුණා නම්, විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලය රැස් වෙන්නය කියා ඔවුන්ම ඉල්ලුවේ ඇයි? මේ මණ්ඩලය වැරදියි කියා කෙලින්ම කිව යුතුව තිබුණා. මේ මණ්ඩලය හරිද වැරදිද කියා තීරණය කරන්න තිබුණේ එතැනට යන්න කලිනුයි. මණ්ඩලය රැස් වන්නය කියා තෙල් සමාගම් කළ ඉල්ලීම අනුව මණ්ඩලය රැස්වුවාට පසු, ‘ඒ’ මණ්ඩලය වැරදියි, පිළිගන්න බැහැ” කියන තර්කය ඔවුන්ම එතනදී ඉදිරිපත් කළා. මේ සමාගම් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වංක භාවයකින් යුක්තව ක්‍රියා කළ බව එයින් අපට පෙනෙනවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, මේ වාර්තාවේ මේ විධියටත් නියෙනව :

“විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලය වැරදි අත්දමට සෑදී ඇති බව ඔවුන්ගේ තර්කය විය. විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලයට තැනැයි කියා සිටි බලතල ගැන තැකීමක් නොකොට එම මණ්ඩලය මගින් කරනු ලබන කුමන සෝදිසිකමක් පිළිගැනීමට රජය එකඟ වුවාය. එහෙත් සමාගම් ඔවුන්ගේ විරුද්ධත්වයත් මතම තරයේ එල්ල සිටි නමුත් විනිශ්චය සභාව එම විරුද්ධත්වය නිෂ්ප්‍රභා කරන ලදී. මෙම විරුද්ධත්වය දෙවන වන්දි විනිශ්චය සභාවක් ඉදිරියේ විභාගයට ගන්නා ලද නමුත් ප්‍රතිඵලය එයම විය. සමාගම් ඉනික්බිතිව කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කොට, විනිශ්චය සභාවට කුවෝ වරන්ටෝ සහ සර්ටියෙරාරි ආඥා නිකුත් කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටියේය. පූර්ණ අධිකරණයක් මගින් මේ කරුණ ගැන තීරණයක් කළ යුතුව ඇති අතර, ඒ පිළිබඳ දැන ගනු ලබන තෙක් විනිශ්චය සභාවේ රැස්වීම තාවකාලිකව අත්හිටවා ඇත.”

සිදු වුණු දේ, තෙල් සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය පැහැදිලිව කියා තිබෙනවා. තෙල් සමාගම් මේ විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලයට තමන්ගේම ඕනෑකමින් ගිය බව හොඳට පැහැදිලියි. එසේ නම් දැන් මේ කරුණු විභාග කිරීමේ කාර්යය තිබෙන්නේ විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලය තුළයි. විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලය සුදුසුද නැද්ද යන්න තීරණය කිරීම අධිකරණයට භාර දී තිබෙන අවස්ථාවක—විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලයේ

සුදුසු නුසුදුසුකම අධිකරණයේ විභාග වෙමින් තිබියදී—රජය මේ කාරණයට අතගසා අධිකරණයට අයිතිව තිබෙන වැඩක් තමන් විසින් කර තිබෙනවාය කියන වෝද නාව මම මේ ගරු සභාවේදී ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා. අධිකරණය තීරණයක් ගන්නට පෙර මේ කාරණයට අතගැසීමට ආණ්ඩුවට තියෙන හදිසිය මොකක්ද? පනතේ හැටියට පත් කරන ලද වන්දි විනිශ්චය සභාව මේ කාරණය ඉෂ්ට කරන තෙක් ආණ්ඩුවට ඉන්නට බැරි මොකද? [බාධා කිරීමක්] තමුත්තාන්සේලා ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කරල ඉවරයි. ඒ ගිවිසුම මේ සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරල තියෙනවා. පනත අනුව වන්දි විනිශ්චය සභාව විසිනුයි, තක්සේරුව කළ යුත්තේ. ඒ වන්දි විනිශ්චය සභාවේ නීත්‍යානුකූල භාවය ගැන ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයට ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන පැමිණිල්ල විභාග වෙමින් පවතිද්දී, ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයට ඒ වන්දි විනිශ්චය සභාවේ නීත්‍යානුකූල තත්ත්වය තීරණය කරන්නට ඉඩ දෙන්නෙත් නැතිව, මේ ගරු සභාවෙන් සම්මත වූ ආඥා පනතක් මේ ගරු සභාවට නැවත ඉදිරිපත් කර සංශෝධනය කරන්නෙත් නැතිව, පිටුපස දොරෙන් ඇමෙරිකාවට වන්දි ගෙවීමට තමුත්තාන්සේලාට තිබෙන අයිතිය මොකක්ද කියායි, මේ රටේ මිනිසකු හැටියට මම ප්‍රශ්න කරන්නෙ. [බාධා කිරීමක්] පිටුපස දොරෙන් ගිහිත්තමයි, තමුත්තාන්සේලා ඒ ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කරල තියෙන්නෙ. මම වාසි වුනාට පස්සෙ උත්තර දෙන්න. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, අප මේ කරුණු කියන විට සමහර උදවියගෙ ඇස් උඩට යනවා. රෙදි අඳින මිනිසුන් තර්ක කළාම සමහර උදවියට ඒ තර්ක පිළිගන්න බැරිකමක් තියෙනවා. අඳින ඇඳුම කොයි එක වුනත් අප ඉදිරිපත් කරන ප්‍රශ්නයට අපට පිළිතුරක් ඕනෑ. මේ අය සිතට විරුඬවයි, වන්දි ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කළේ. එක්කෝ ආඥාපනත සංශෝධනය කරන්නට ඕනෑ. එසේ නැත්නම් ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය එන තෙක් ඉන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ දෙකම කරන්නෙ

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි)
පනත් කෙටුම්පත

තැනිව තමුත්තාන්සේලා ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කරල වන්දි මුදලින් කොටසකුත් ගෙවල මේ ගරු සභාවට ඇවිත් මේක සම්මත කරන්නය කියා අපට කියනවා. මේ රටේ නීත්‍යානුකූල තත්ත්වය මේකද කියා මම ප්‍රශ්න කරන්න සතුටුයි. මේ රටේ යුක්තිය, සාධාරණත්වය මේකද කියා මම අහනවා. තමන් පන්දම් අල්ලන, තමන් දේවත්වයෙන් සලකන රටක් මැතිවරණයේදී තමන්ට යම් යම් ආධාර දුන් පලියට, මේ ගරු සභාවේ සම්මත වූ නීතියක් පැත්තකට දමා යුක්තියත් සාධාරණත්වයත් පැත්තකට දමා පිටිපස්සෙන් වන්දි ගිවිසුමක් ලියාගෙන මේ ගරු සභාවට ඇවිත් කියනවා, අන උස්සා ඡන්දය දී මේක සම්මත කරන්නය කියා. පිළිතුරු දෙන්න බැරි වන විට එහෙත් මෙහෙත් ගල් ගහනවා. ඇයි තමුත්තාන්සේලාට මේවාට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න බැරි? මේවාට තමුත්තාන්සේලා හරියාකාර පිළිතුරක් දෙනවා නම් ඇත්ත වශයෙන් අපත් මේ පනතට පක්ෂව ඡන්දය දෙනවා. තමුත් ඇයි තමුත්තාන්සේලා පිළිතුරු දෙන්නෙ නැත්තේ?

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, එපමණක් නොවෙයි, බනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ 1964 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ තවත් වැදගත් කාරණයක් සම්බන්ධව සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා :

“වන්දි විනිශ්චය සභාවේ රැස්වීම තතර වූවාට පසු, වන්දි වශයෙන් ලොකු මුදලක් එකවර ගෙවීම පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡා නැවතත් ආරම්භ විය. මෙම සාකච්ඡා රජය සහ තෙල් සමාගම් තුන අතර පමණක් පැවති අතර සංස්ථාව ඊට සහභාගි නොවීය. 1964 වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විට වන්දි ගෙවීම පිළිබඳ කිසිම එකඟත්වයකට එළඹිය නොහැකි විය.....”

වත්තල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට (ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.) පිළිතුරක් වශයෙන් මා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට සතුටුයි, 1964 දෙසැම්බර් වන තුරුම සභාව වන්දි ගෙවීම පිළිබඳව කිසිම එකඟත්වයකට පැමිණ නැති බව. එය පැහැදිලිවම සංස්ථාවේ වාර්තාවේ මේ කොටසේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. එසේ නම්, හිටපු ගරු මුදල්

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ඇමතිතුමා හෝ තිබුණු රජය හෝ තෙල් සමාගම්වලට ගණනක් වන්දි වශයෙන් ගෙවන්නට පොරොන්දු වී සිටියාය කියන්නට තමුත්තාන්සේලාට ප්‍රච්චන්කමක් නැහැ. මේ වාර්තාවේ එය පැහැදිලි වශයෙන්ම සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. 1964 වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විට වන්දි ගෙවීම පිළිබඳව කිසිම එකඟත්වයකට එළඹිය නොහැකි වූවාය කියා මා කියවූ කොටසේ සඳහන් වෙනවා. සාකච්ඡා නම් ඕනෑ තරම් පවත්වන්න පුළුවනි. තමුත් තීරණයකට, නැත්නම් නිගමනයකට පැමිණියාද කියන එකයි ප්‍රශ්නය. ඒ නිසා අපේ රජය වන්දි ගෙවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තෙල් සමාගම් සමග කිසිම තීරණයකට හෝ නිගමනයකට එළඹුණේ නැති බව මා පැහැදිලි වශයෙන් මේ ගරු සභාවේ ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. යම් යම් සාකච්ඡා නම් පවත්වා තිබෙනවා. විරුද්ධ අය සමගත් පක්ෂ සමගත් නොයෙක් විධියේ සාකච්ඡා පවත්වන්නට ඇති. තමුත් මේ වාර්තාවේ පැහැදිලි වශයෙන් පෙන්වා දී තිබෙන විධියට, 1964 දෙසැම්බර් අවසානය වන තුරුම—දෙසැම්බර් 3 වැනිදායි අපේ රජය පරාජය වූයේ—කිසිම තීරණයකට හෝ නිගමනයකට එළඹ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා තිබුණු ආණ්ඩුව වන්දි වශයෙන් මේ තරම් මුදලක් ගෙවන්න තීරණය කළාය කියා තමුත්තාන්සේලාට කියන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. එසේ කියනවා නම් ඒක සම්පූර්ණ අසත්‍යයක් බව මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ප්‍රකාශ ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට සතුටුයි.

“.....කුමන හෝ විනිශ්චය සභාවක් ඉදිරිපිට නැඹිමට ඔවුන් අදහස් කරන අයිතිවාසිකම්වලට අගතියක් නොමැති වන පරිදි වන්දි පිළිබඳව අත්තිකාරම් මුදලක් ගෙවීමට රජය කරන ලද යෝජනාව සමාගම් මගින් ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන ලදී.”

බනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙන්නේ එහෙමයි. ඒ කාරණය දුන් තමුත්තාන්සේලාට හොඳට පැහැදිලි වෙයි. යම් මුදලක් ගෙවීමට යෝජනා කළ අවස්ථාවේදී ඒ මුදල ලබාගැනීම තෙල් සමාගම් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කර තිබෙනවා. ඒක හොඳට පැහැදිලියි. ඒ නිසා වන්දි පිළිබඳව

கல் நூலி

கல் நூலி

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

செய்துவ ஒத்திவைப்புக் கர்ன லேன் பூத்யை கலாண்
கூடு கர்ன லே.

“கன்ட்ரீ கன்ட்ரீ லே டீன் கல் நூலி க்ருக்யை.”—
[கல் லே. டீ. கல் லே. கல் லே.]

பிரேஸிண்ட் பிரேஸிண்ட், வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்
பெற்றது.

“சபை இப்பொழுது ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெறுமா?”—
[கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன].

Motion made, and Question proposed,
“That the House do now adjourn”.—
[Hon. J. R. Jayewardene].

காலாண்ட் லீன். லீ. லே. லே.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have sent information earlier to the Prime Minister that I am raising this matter in the House today. I am sorry he is not here but I understand from the Minister of State that he is prepared to reply.

On 27th July I raised in this House the question of Dr. Said Ramadan. On that occasion I made the statement that the Minister of Labour was a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and that he was the person who is in charge of the Islamic Centre here. The Minister admitted that he is the Director-General. This is what the Minister of Labour said on that occasion. It appears at column 3054 of the HANSARD of 27th July 1965.

“The Hon. M. H. Mohamed : I am the director-general. There is a committee consisting of responsible Muslim members. It is an entirely religious organization, established a long time ago.

“The Hon. Dudley Senanayake : I have been furnished with certain documents about Dr. Ramadan. He is the Permanent Representative of Jordan in the United Nations’ European office. Here is the document to testify to that. It is his own passport. Then I have his diplomatic passport : ‘Dr. Said Ramadan, Permanent Representative to the U. N., Geneva.’ The passport has been issued from Jordan. Then there is the passport issued

கல் நூலி

by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia : ‘Dr. Said Ramadan, ambassador at large for the World Muslim League.’.... He was staying for a number of days at ‘Temple Trees.’ He is not staying there now. That is why I said, ‘He was a State guest.’ He is still in Ceylon, but he was a State guest. I do not think there is anything alarming about that matter. It may be that he was suspected, but these are the actual facts.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 27th July, 1965 ; Vol. 60 ; c. 3054-5.]

I am now in a position to place more facts.

This is from the “Egyptian Gazette” of 7th September 1965.

“In his Moscow speech on Sunday 29th August 1965, President Nasser had said : ‘Conspiracies may be hatched, such as that recently by the Moslem Brothers and revealed this month. We lifted the emergency laws more than a year ago in March 1964. We liquidated detention camps. We issued a law in order to enable the Moslem Brothers to return to their previous jobs. They were all released and returned to their jobs and received their salaries.

This month we uncovered a plot engineered by the Moslem Brothers. We discovered a clandestine organization organised by them. They had received explosives. They received funds from Said Ramadan from abroad.”

கல் பூத்யை

(கெளரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

This is what Nasser says.

காலாண்ட் லீன். லீ. லே. லே.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Of course, this is what Nasser says. A person who was an honoured guest of this country was a person who provided money for such a plot.

Then there is the article published in the “Egyptian Gazette” of 8th September 1965.

“Smuggled Funds

Required funds, according to the plans of the heads of the conspiracy were to come from three sources: 1. Funds coming from outside the U.A.R. through Said Ramadan, who sought the help of

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

certain foreign and imperialist bodies for this purpose. These funds were to come into the country either through the means of certain foreigners of certain air-line staff who were recruited by the secret organisation for this purpose..”

I am not reading the whole document but only that which is relevant.

This organization had various camps all directed at the overthrow of the regime in Cairo.

There is another document—an article published in the Egyptian Gazette dated September 10th. It refers to the work done by Said Ramadan :

“One example is the case of Khattab el Sayed Khattab, chief of the Ikhwan”—

That is another word for Moslem Brotherhood.—

“....Ikhwan’s assassination squad in Alexandria, who was assigned to blow up President’s train last July. While Khattab received his orders from his direct boss, Sayed Kotb, in Cairo, he also received direct orders from Said Ramadan who lives abroad.

Investigators found a letter from Ramadan to Khattab asking :

‘What has been done about the farm ?

What types of agricultural machinery do you have, and how much ?

What kinds of agricultural machinery do you need, and how much ?

How many workers are engaged on the farm ?

Is it possible to increase the number of workers ?

Is it possible to have another farm in another place ?’

The letter was signed ‘Abdul Hamid’, but Khattab confessed that was Ramadan’s code name.

The investigators found a rough copy of Khattab’s reply to Ramadan’s questions. They ran as follows :

‘The farm is in progress of establishment, but progress requires some facilities.

The agricultural machinery is limited. Much more is required.

Four workers are needed for the required production.

It is possible to add some new workers, but their training would need time and effort.

We will try to open a branch at Tripoli (Libya).

All this requires more help from our brother Abdul Wares ?

Khattab told the investigators that the ‘farm’ meant the projected operation of blowing up the President’s train. ‘Agricultural machinery’ meant weapons. ‘Workers’ meant those who would aid him in blowing up the train and our brother Abdul Wares’ meant, money.”

ලේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(කෙළරව අභ්‍යන්තරවරයෙක්)

(An hon. Member)

From where did you get them ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආණ්ඩු. ආණ්ඩු. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am quoting these documents which are published in the Egyptian Gazette. They are authentic ; I am taking full responsibility. These are official papers of the Cairo Government. Are you contesting them ?

ලේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(කෙළරව අභ්‍යන්තරවරයෙක්)

(An hon. Member)

How did they come in to your hands ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආණ්ඩු. ආණ්ඩු. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why cannot I get them into my hands ? These are official documents. Hon. Members ought to know that these are all papers of Egypt, U. A. R. I am placing them before the Prime Minister and asking him to check up on them and take necessary action. That is what I am doing. You think I am just reading them for fun ?

What is more, this article published in the “Egyptian Mail” on Saturday, 11th September, 1965, refers also to the question asked in this House :

“Authorities recalled the furore brought about by a recent visit of Said Ramadan to Ceylon where he was hosted by the Minister of Housing.

The subject of this visit was raised by Opposition Parliament Members, including the former Ceylon Finance

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கல் வுலி

Minister, who said in the Ceylon Parliament: 'Information confirms that Said Ramadan is an American spy and that the Geneva Islamic Centre which Said Ramadan heads, depends financially on a number of sources, including American financiers who pay money to the Centre on the pretext that it is fighting communism.'

The Ceylonese Premier's reply, according to the official minutes of the Parliament session, was to the effect that Ceylonese authorities permitted Said Ramadan to enter Ceylon because he had a diplomatic passport from an Arab State."

Now, Sir, I have placed before the House the facts that I have got, and I would like the Hon. Prime Minister to take necessary action. He could verify from his Ambassador in Cairo whether they are authentic or not and if they are found to be correct, the least he can do is to see that the Islamic Centre here is closed down.

சுரு மன்திரிவரணன்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Why?

சுரு மன்திரிவரணன்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

For obvious reasons. It is partly a Muslim brotherhood of which Said Ramadan is the head.—[*Interruption.*] I am giving you the information I have got, and I would like the Hon. Prime Minister to make investigations. If he is satisfied that what I have placed before the House is correct, then I say that we are in duty bound to close down this branch organization of which Said Ramadan is head. Obviously, if this is correct, that Said Ramadan has been guilty of hatching plots against the President of the United Arab Republic, a friendly country, then we cannot permit organizations here to be headed by people who are against a friendly country. I am not saying the Prime Minister has got to take immediate action. The facts must be checked. Whatever we discuss here goes out to the rest of the world, and the rest of the world comes to know what is happening here.

சுரு சூதாசா

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர்)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

A branch organization may be supporting Said Ramadan?

சுரு டீ. என். பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

If the supports of an organization have him as the head, and he has something to do with hatching of plots elsewhere, that organization must be closely watched. In point of fact, I have not been able to get the information with regard to the local activities of the organization. Therefore, all that I am saying is that on the basis of documents available in Cairo and other official papers, and in the face of President Nasser's declaration in Moscow that Said Ramadan was one of the conspirators who tried to assassinate him, this is a serious matter for us. Here, we are having a branch organization of which the head is Said Ramadan. Obviously, a foreign country like the U.A.R. will take a serious view. We must consider it a serious matter. So I would like the Hon. Prime Minister to look into that question, and if he is satisfied that these are authentic, to take appropriate action. Otherwise, we are jeopardizing our good relations with the U.A.R.

டி. என். 7.15

சுரு. அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்

(சுரு. அங்கத்தவர்)

(ஜனாப் எம். அப்துல் பாகீர் மாக்கார்—
வேருவலை)

(Mr. M. Abdul Bakeer Markar—
Beruwala)

Arising from that, I desire to make certain observations before the Hon. Minister of State replies.

There may be squabbles in other countries. We know what actually is the position in some of the Middle-East countries, the Arab countries. They have got their differences. One section may be fighting the other. But here is a matter where, in

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Ceylon, Dr. Ramadan was entertained as a religious leader. No politics were involved. So, whatever action the Government proposes to take must be after assuring the Muslim organizations of this country that their religious activities can go on.

You may be aware, Sir, that we have got in this country associations which bear different names. They may be called the Muslim Brotherhood, or they may be called the Islamic Brotherhood, or this Muslim association or that Muslim league, but that does not mean that they, in any way, have anything to do with organizations having similar names in other countries.

According to the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, all Islamic associations or brotherhoods must be banned. Of course, in his own statement he mentions the fact that there is the Islamic Brotherhood and the Muslim Brotherhood, and so on and so forth, and he does not definitely say what the actual name is. Whatever organizations there are in this country, they are local associations without any strings or attachment politically to foreign associations. We know we entertained Dr. Ramadan when he visited this country. We entertained him not as an anti-Nasser leader, not, as one who had anything to do with any political moves in foreign countries. If at all, we entertained him, we did so as he was a religious dignitary, as one who had taken interest in religious matters throughout the world, and as one who has been recognized internationally as a religious leader. If Dr. Ramadan and Nasser have got their differences they should not be brought up at an international level and our country committed to take either Nasser's side or Dr. Ramadan's side. We should be neutral.

We know that these matters mentioned here have been passed on to the U.A.R. and information is hawked about in this country by a set of interested people. We do not know what their motives are. We do not know why the U.A.R. is

briefing certain sections of the people of this country who have got our own views. I caution the Hon. Minister of State and the Government to see that whatever steps are taken they are taken with a view to safeguarding the good name of our country and maintaining our neutrality.

Dr. Ramadan is an outsider. We are not committed to either side and I hope that whatever is done is done with a view to maintaining our neutrality and with a view to allowing our religious associations to carry on.

අ. හා. 7.19

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(කෙළරව எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

This matter about Dr. Said Ramadan has been raised once again by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. People today are saying a lot of things. I do not know who is correct and who is not. Some say Nasser is plotting to overthrow the legally constituted Governments in other countries—countries like Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. These are allegations made by some people. I do not myself make them. They make allegations against a worthy leader of a great country who is said to be in control of the entire Middle-East. A section of the Arab world say that Nasser is plotting to overthrow the legally constituted Governments of Iraq, Syria, Libya, Saudi Arabia and so many other Arab countries.

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(කෙළරவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Hon. Members)

Shame! Shame!

ශ්‍රී එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්

(කෙළරவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Nasser, on the other hand, is accusing Dr. Said Ramadan of trying to overthrow him. I do not know whether Nasser is correct or Said Ramadan is correct.

கல் நூலி

கல் நூலி

சுரு சூனையடி

(கௌரவ சுதந்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Refer to the "Aththa" paper!

சுரு சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I know this. There used to be a very powerful Islamic Brotherhood movement in Egypt during the reign of the famous King Farouk. This brotherhood movement was responsible for ousting Farouk and establishing a dictatorship in the U.A.R. with Naguib at the head. These are matters that I have heard of. I may be wrong. I am not talking as a Minister.

சுலாபீஸ் சன். சி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You cannot isolate yourself like that.

சுரு சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I am telling you what I have heard. I am only conveying to you things I have heard. Nasser tried to use the brotherhood movement to oust Naguib and come into power. The brotherhood movement started to oppose Naguib in this treacherous purpose. Then Nasser was able to arrest some of the members of the brotherhood movement, overthrow Naguib and come into power. This is the movement of brotherhood so far as Egypt is concerned, but I can assure you that it matters little whether Naguib or Nasser is President of the U. A. R. so far as I am concerned. I have plotted only to overthrow one legally constituted Government and that was the Government of the last Prime Minister, the fair Leader of the Opposition.

சிரிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Illegally.

சுரு சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

There is an allegation—I do not say it is a fact—that a certain embassy—I say this because I made a trip to Israel as Mayor of Colombo—used to finance my opponent of the L. S. S. P.

சுலாபீஸ் சன். சி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It is a lie.

சுரு சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Can you say it is not true? Can you say it is a lie?

சுலாபீஸ் சன். சி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Of course, it is a lie.

சுரு சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

You come to the House and make all kinds of false statements—
[Interruption].

சுலாபீஸ் சன். சி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can you make allegations like that?—[Interruption].

It is a very serious matter. The Hon. Minister of State is waiting there. What he says is that an ambassador has financed a Member of the Opposition. Are you endorsing his statement—I would like to know for the benefit of hon. Members of this House—that they have interfered with the elections of this country?

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)
(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

It is true. They say the American Government is financing certain parties. I say all your organizations are financed by foreign countries.—[Interruption].

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

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

That is not correct.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)
(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

What about your printing presses? "Jana Dina"—From where did you get this money?—[Interruption]. All your trips abroad are financed by foreign Governments.—[Interruption].

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

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

It is a typical lie.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)
(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I am not saying it is right or wrong.

காங்கிரஸ் நியோகித சபாபதி

(சுருக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Order, please! There are too many interruptions here.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)
(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Let us come back to the two sections—Nasser and Dr. Ramadan.

With regard to the famous Dr. Said Ramadan, on the question of the Pakistan-India war, I heard from a High Commissioner that Dr. Said Ramadan had issued a statement supporting Pakistan and that was

published in all the Pakistan newspapers—in Urdu and English—because he is a prominent and respected man. The entire statement was published on the first page of all Pakistan papers. That shows that he is a responsible man who is recognized by the Pakistan Government as a world leader. There is no other reason why such a statement should be published in all Pakistan papers.

You may condemn him because he is against the Marxists. He is anti-Marxist.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

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

Is Nasser also a Marxist?

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)
(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Well, there is a big difference in the type of Marxism that he preaches. He is trying to mix Islamic socialism with the type of Marxism he preaches.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

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

What type of Marxism did you start with when you were a Communist?

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)
(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I am happy this question was raised.—[Interruption]. If the hon. Member can prove that I had been a member of any political party other than the U. N. P. at any time, I am prepared to resign my portfolio.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமே

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

Much worse.

கல் நூலி

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமேட்

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I have never been a member of any other political party. The first time I became a member of a party was when I joined the U. N. P.

I do not think it is necessary for me to explain any further. Earlier I have explained the whole position. I think my hon. Friend, the Minister of State, will explain it.

டி. லா. 7.25

சுரு. சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Mr. Chairman—

ஃபர். சி. சி. மொகமேட்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is it necessary for you to reply? He has replied for the Minister of State.

சுரு. சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not intend to enter into the intricacies of Middle-East politics, but the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) had given notice to the Hon. Prime Minister earlier of the question he asked. This document which he handed to us contains a long statement of the activities of an organization called the Moslem Brotherhood, and one Mr. Ramadan—

சுரு. மைத்ரீவர்தன

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

There is no such movement.

சுரு. சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

—I understand there is no such organization in Ceylon, but I would inquire from the authorities if there

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is such an organization and request the Hon. Prime Minister to look into its activities.

With regard to the gentleman, Mr. Ramadan, when he came here we were not aware of the facts that the hon. Member has now placed before the House. Anyway, he has come and gone.

ஃபர். சி. சி. மொகமேட்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I hope he will not come back again!

சுரு. சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

But there is a very important political principle attached to a country giving refuge to those who indulge in politics which are hostile to the politics of foreign Governments.

கௌரவ மைத்ரீவர்தன.

(திரு. கௌரவ மைத்ரீவர்தன)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Asylum!

சுரு. சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

If not for the hospitality accorded by England to Karl Marx who was exiled from Germany—

ஃபர். சி. சி. மொகமேட்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No.

சுரு. சே. ஃபர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

—if not for the hospitality accorded to Lenin—

கல் துவித

அலாபீய உன். உமீ. ப்ரேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He was not a State guest.

உரு உ. அ. ப்ரே. ப்ரேவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

—in Switzerland and England when he himself was exiled from his country or sought by other Governments for seeking to conspire and overthrow those Governments by revolution, political philosophies would have found it very difficult to flourish. Ceylon is a free country. I do not know whether it is possible for me to lay down a principle that we will not give the right to stay in this country or visit this country to those who conspire against foreign Governments.

அலாபீய உன். உமீ. ப்ரேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

A State guest is different.

உரு உ. அ. ப்ரே. ப்ரேவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is a principle which I do not think this Government is prepared to accept—that merely because the

கல் துவித

Head of a foreign Government says a particular person is a conspirator to overthrow his Government, therefore, Ceylon must shut its doors to him, I do not think that principle has yet been accepted by a free country. But, certainly, if representations are made that a particular person is an enemy of the country, I am sure the Hon. Prime Minister and the Government will consider, before permitting him to come here, the question of his coming here and his being a State guest. As mentioned by the Hon. Prime Minister, we were unaware of the activities of this gentleman which you now say he has indulged in, but even if we were aware of them, I am not prepared to say that we would shut him out.

புனிய விவகார டீன், ஸ்கா ஸ்கோ வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put and agreed to.

மனத் தி லெவெல ரீடு அனுதுலி
அ. ஸ. 7.29 உ அடி தின ஸ்கா ஸ்கோவி
அனுது, 1965 ஸ்கா ஸ்கோவி 22 உன ஸ்கா
அ. ஸ. 2 உனதென் கல் ஸ்கோவி.

அதன்படி சபை, பி.ப. 7.29 க்கு,
அதனது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்துக்கிணங்க
1965, செப்ரெம்பர் 22, புதன்சிறுமை பி.ப.
2 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at
7.29 P.M., until 2 P.M. on
Wednesday, 22nd September
1965, pursuant to the Resolu-
tion of the House this Day.

டயக இடல் : இடல் லெவக டீனென் பஹி ஈர்லெக கீயலே டிப லீல 12ன் லடக
 ரு. 32.00டி. ஈலேடீக பிபலன் லடக நலி ரு. 35.00டி. லீல 6 லப லீல லுலென் ஈலகி.
 பிபலன் ஈக 30டி. நலுலேன் ஈக 45டி. இடல், லுலகல லுபு பிபலேர், லீலலே லு
 லுலேலே ரீலே ப்ரகலக லுலீலுலே ஈலீலுலே லெக லுலீன் லீல லுலு.

சந்தா : பணம் லுலுத்த தேதிலை யலுதுலுலும் லாதம் லுலுக்கம் 12 லாததுலு
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