



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාතාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව [නි. 844] :

ස්ත්‍රී යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය [හය වන දිනය]

විවාදය අවසන් කරන ලදී

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

மகாதேசாதிபதியினது பேச்சு : [ப. 844]

உரை மீதான விவாதம் [-ஆறாம் நாள்]

விவாதம் முடிவுற்றது

Volume 72
No. 6

Wednesday
19th July 1967

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH : [col. 844]

Debate on the Address [Sixth Day]

Debate concluded

නිවේදනය

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1967 ජූලි 19 වන බදාදා

புதன்கிழமை, 19 ஜூலை 1967

Wednesday, 19th July 1967

ප්‍ර. හ. 10 ට මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස්විය.

சபை, மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது.

The House met at 10 A.M.

ලේකම්

(செயல்திகாரி)

(The Clerk)

I have to inform this honourable House that Mr. Deputy Speaker is unavoidably delayed. I call upon the Deputy Chairman of Committees to take the Chair.

අනතුරුව කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා [ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් පරීඩ්, ඩී.බී.ඊ.] මූලාසනයට විය.

அதன்படி, குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் [சேர் ரசிக் பரீத், டி.பி.ஏ.] தலைமைதாங்கினார்.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES [SIR RAZIK FAREED, O.B.E.], took the Chair.

නිවේදනය

அறிவிப்பு

ANNOUNCEMENT

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

The Clerk has received a letter from the Hon. the Speaker, which I desire to read to the House :

“Office of the Speaker,
House of Representatives,
Colombo 1,

19th July, 1967.

The Clerk to the House of
Representatives,
Colombo.

DEAR SIR,

Owing to ill-health I have been medically advised to go abroad for examination and treatment. I shall, therefore, be leaving the Island shortly and the Deputy Speaker will act for me until my return to the Island.

Yours Sincerely,
ALBERT F. PERIES,
Speaker.”

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම්

பேரே மன்றத்தின் சிபிஸ்தி

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

(255 වැනි අධිකාරය වන) නගර සභා ආඥා පනතේ 153 හා 157 යන වගන්ති යටතේ සම්පාදනය කරනු ලැබූ අතුරු ව්‍යවස්ථාවක්— [ප්‍රෝද්‍රෝශ් මයා.]

සභාවේසය මත නිශ්චය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்க கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම්

சபை அமர்வு

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අමාත්‍යාණ්ඩුමාලයේ ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේන් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

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

I move,

“That this House at its rising this day do adjourn until 2 P.M. on Sunday, 23rd July 1967.

ප්‍රශ්නය සභාහිමිබ කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

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

(திரு. எம். பி. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—மினுவாங்கோட)

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

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to suggest that we utilize the two hours normally set apart for the lunch interval also for the Debate, if the Government is agreeable.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව

గర్ల జే. భార. పయలర్ది

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes, Sir. But what about you?

කාරකසහ නියෝජ්‍ය සහාපතිතුමා

(சுழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

I am glad that you are thinking of the Chair also. I presided over the **Sittings** of the House the day before yesterday for five hours and yesterday for five and a half hours.

తర్క తేజ. ఘోర. వయలర్దెన

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Something must be done about that. Cannot somebody else—

කාරකසහ නියෝජ්‍ය සහාපතිතුමා

(சுழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Thank you. I shall carry on.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :
ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය
[ගයවන දිනය]

மகாதேசாதிபதியினது பேச்சு :

உரை மீதான விவாதம்

[ஆளும் நாள்]

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH :

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

[SIXTH DAY]

සංඝස්ථාන [ප්‍රි 15] පිළිබඳ කල් තබන ලද
 විවාදය තවදුරටත් පවත්වනු පිණිස නිශේශය
 කියවන ලදී. ඊට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්නය— [ප්‍රි 8]

කියවන ලදී. ඊට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්නය— [පුළි 8]

ஜூலை 15 ஆம் தேதி கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட திருத்தப் பிரேரணைகளின் மீதான ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்ட விவாதத்தை மீண்டும் ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.—[8, ஜூலை]

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendments [15th July] to Question—[8th July].

Debate on Amendments [15th July] to
Question—[8th July].

There will be no break.

අමුණකාරකුමාගේ කථාව :

නව ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට පියවර කිසිත් යෝජනා කිරීමට අපොහොසත් වන හෙයින් ද ;

(ii) දින දහයක් හැර ගතවූ සැසි වාරය පුරා පැවති පක්ෂග්‍රාහී දේශපාලන පරමාර්ථයන් සඳහා යොදවනු ලබන මුළුමණින් අසාධාරණ හදිසි තත්ත්වය අස්කර ගැනීමට රජය අදහස් කරන බවක් පෙන්නුම් නොකරන හෙයින් ද ;

(iii) රැකී රක්ෂා විරහිත භාවය සහ දිනපතා ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනෙන අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍යයන්ගේ අධික මිල ගණන් සහ ඒවා හිඟවීම පිළිබඳ දරුණු ප්‍රශ්න විසඳීම පිණිස යෝජනා කිසිත් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු නොලැබ, මෙම ප්‍රශ්න ගැන සඳහනකුදු නොකරන හෙයින් ද ?

(iv) කලින් පැවති සහල් සලාකය නැවත ඇති කරලීමට හෝ මහ කන්නයේ අස්වැන්න අතින් වාර්තාවක් පිහිටුවීම පිළිබඳ උදම් අතහැර ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවල රෝගීන්ටවත් ප්‍රමාණවත් බත් ආහාර සැපයීමට හෝ රජය අදහස් කරන බවක් හෙළි නොකරන හෙයින් ද ;

(v) වාපිමාළු බද්ද අහෝසි කිරීම, ගොවි ජනපද වල කට්ටිකරුවන්ගෙන් අය කෙරෙන අධික අක්කර බද්ද අඩු කිරීම, පොද්ගලික වූ ක්වර් හිමියන් දැනට කරන, ගැමියන් සුරාකෑම නතර කිරීම, බැංකු හා වෙනත් ණය දෙන ආයතනවලින් ගන්නා ණය මුදල් සඳහා ගෙවිය යුතු පොලිය අඩු කර ලීම හා වෙනත් යම් යම් පියවර ගැනීම යන ක්‍රම යොදා, ඒ මගින් ගැමි ජනතාවට අද උසුලන්නට සිදු වී ඇති බර සැහැල්ලු කරන අදහසක් රජය කෙරෙහි ඇති බවක් සඳහන් නොවන හෙයින් ද ;

(vi) ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ යෑම හේතුකොටගෙන රාජ්‍ය හා පොද්ගලික අංශවල නියුක්ත සේවකයින්ගේ නියම වෙනත හා වැටුප් පිරිහීම නිසා ඒ අයට සිදුවී ඇති පාඩුව මකාලීම සහතික කරනු සඳහා යෝජනා ඇතුළත් නොවන හෙයින් ද ;

(vii) මාළු පිටරට යැවීම ගැන කියමින් පුරසාරම් දොඩන නමුත්, ලංකාවේ පාරිභෝගික යන්ට ප්‍රමාණවත් තරම් මාළු සාධාරණ මිලට සපයා දීමටවත්, මාළු ඇල්ලීමේ යෙදී සිටින ජනතාවට විඳින්නට සිදු වී ඇති තොයෙකුත් දුෂ්කරතාවන් අඩුකරලීමට වත් අදහස් කරන බවක් සඳහන් නොවන හෙයින් ද ;

(viii) අන් යන්ත්‍රවලින් රෙදි විවීමේ හා හස්ත කර්මාන්තවල යෙදී සිටින විශාල ජනකායක ගේ අභාග්‍යයටත්, විනාශයටත් හේතු වූ රජයේ වර්තමාන ප්‍රතිපත්ති අත්හරින්නට රජය අදහස් කරන බවක් නොපෙන්වන හෙයින් ද ;

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

(ix) රජයේ කාර්මික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වනුයේ දැනට පවත්නා කාර්මික ව්‍යාපාරවලින් බොහොමයකයේ ප්‍රගතියට හානි කරමින් ඒවායේ කාර්යක්ෂම ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වයටද බාධා කරන අතර, කලින් පැවති රජය තිබුණු කාලයේ ආරම්භ කරන ලද ව්‍යාපාර එසේම කර ගෙන යෑම හා ඒවා පුළුල් කිරීම විනා ඊට වැඩි යමක් නොකිරීම බව හඟවන හෙයින් ද ;

(x) රජයේ ඉඩම් අක්කර දහස් ගණන් අතිරේක ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය වගාකිරීම සඳහා දේශීය හා විදේශීය ධනෝස්වර ව්‍යාපාරවලට පවරා දීමටත්, කුඹුරුවල වල් නෙලීම පිණිස දහස් ගණන් ශිෂ්‍ය ශිෂ්‍යාවන් බලහත්කාරයෙන් යෙදවීමත්, දේශපාලන පරමාර්ථ අරමුණු කොටගත් “ගොවි හමුදාවක්” ඇති කිරීමත් වැඩි වැඩියෙන් ආහාර වශා කරන්නා සි අසන්නන්ට ඇවි පිළි කරන හරයක් නැති හි අසන්නන්ට තිත්ත වන තෙක් තොර තෝන් වියක් නැතිව ලංකා ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථාව ලවා නැවත නැවත ප්‍රචාරය කරවීමත්, ආහාර අතින් ස්වයංපෝෂිතභාවය ලභාකර ගැනීම සඳහා දරණ “මහා ප්‍රයත්නයක්” හැටියට පෙන්වීමේ මූලාශ්‍ර තවදුරටත් කරගෙන යෑමට රජය අදහස් කරන බව පෙනී යන හෙයින් ද ;

(xi) උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය දැනටමත් සීමාකර තිබෙනවා මදිවාට නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමයට හානි කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියද වෙනස් කර නැති බව හැඟෙන හෙයින් ද ;

(xii) බලංගොඩ අතුරු මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී රජය පුන පුනා කථා කළ නින්දගම් පනත කෙරෙහි දැන් සැලකිල්ලක් නොමැති බව හෙළි කරන හෙයින් ද ;

(xiii) රජයේ සේවකයින්ට දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් දීම පිළිබඳව කිසිම අදහසක් හෙළි දරවී නොකරන හෙයින් ද ;

(xiv) දැනට තදින් පැතිර තිබෙන, විශේෂයෙන් උසස් තැන්වල පවතින දූෂණ නැවැත්වීම ගැන රජය තුළ කිසිම අදහසක් ඇති බව හෙළිදරව් නොකරන හෙයින් ද ;

උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩුව කෙරෙහි මෙම සභාවේ විශ්වාසයක් නොමැති බව ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටීම. —[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

“எனினும், மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது அரசாங்கம் அதன் புதுவித தவணையின் பாதிக்காலமாகிய இரண்டு கூட்டத் தொடர்களிலும் கைக்கொண்ட கொள்கைகள்—

(அ) இலங்கையின் சுதந்திரத்தையும் பிரிக்க முடியாத தன்மையையும் ஆபத்துக்குள்ளாக்கியும் ;

(ஆ) மக்களின் சனநாயக உரிமைகளையும் சுதந்திரத்தையும் அவமதித்தும் ;

அனுஷ்டிதமானால் கைல :

- (இ) பொருளாதாரத்தில் பாரதூரமான பெரும் விழுக்காட்டை உண்டுபண்ணி மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தைப் பெருமளவில் குறைத்தும் ;
- (ஈ) தேசிய நலன்களையும், மக்களின் அவசிய தேவைகளையும் பணயம் வைத்து, பிற நாட்டிலும் உள் நாட்டிலுமுள்ள தன்னலவாதி கட்டுப் பெரும் சலுகைகளைக் கொடுத்தும் ;
- (உ) நிருவாக அதிகாரத்தைத் துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்து, அரசியல் எதிரிகட்கெதிராக வஞ்சம் சாதிக்கவும், அரசாங்க ஊழியரைப் பழிவாங்கவும் பயன்படுத்தியும் ;
- (ஊ) 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டுப் பொதுத் தேர்தலிலும் பின்னர் நடந்த பாராளுமன்ற உப தேர்தல்களிலும், பாராளுமன்றத்தின் முதலாம் இரண்டாம் கூட்டத்தொடர்களில் மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களது பிரசங்கங்களிலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்குறுதிகள் பலவற்றை நிறைவேற்றாமலும், அதில் பலவற்றுக்கு முரணாக நடந்தும் இருப்பதாலும் ;

மேலும், இப்பிரசங்கம்—

- (1) அரசியல், பொருளாதார, நீதி நெறித் துறைகளில் அரசாங்கத்தின் வெறுமையையும் இலங்கையையும் அதன் மக்களையும் தற்போதுள்ள அரசியல் மாறாட்டம், நிர்வாகச் செயலின்மை, பொருளாதார விழுக்காடு ஆகியன கொண்ட படுகுழியிலிருந்து மீட்பதற்கு ஒரு விரிவான அல்லது ஓரளவேனும் இணங்கக் கூடியதான கொள்கையினை வகுக்க முடியாத தன்மையையும் வெளிக்காட்டுவதாலும் ;
- (2) விவசாயிகளும், இதர பிரிவினரும் ஆகிய இந்நாட்டு மக்களின், முக்கியமாகக் கண்டிப்பகுதியினரின் முறைமையான நலன்களுக்கு என்னதான் நேர்ந்தாலும், பெரும் சந்தேகங்கட்கும், எதிர்ப்புக்கு முள்ளான இந்திய-இலங்கை உடன்படிக்கை (செயற்படுத்தல்) சட்டத்தை அனுஷ்டிப்பதென்று அரசாங்கம் திடங்கொண்டிருப்பதனைக் காட்டுவதாலும் ;
- (3) அரசாங்கத்திலுள்ள அரசியற் கட்சிகளின் கட்டுப்பாட்டில் உள்ளவை உட்பட்ட, உள்ளூராட்சிச் சபைகளினதும், அகில இலங்கைத் தமிழ்க் காங்கிரஸ் போன்ற சிறுபான்மையினரின் நலன் கருதும் அரசியற் கட்சிகளினதும் பரந்த எதிர்ப்பையும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் தற்சமயம் மாவட்ட சபைகள் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கோரும் ஒரேயொரு அரசியற் கட்சியாகிய இலங்கைத் தமிழரசுக் கட்சியின் பிடிவாதமான கோரிக்கையை நிறைவேற்ற அரசாங்கம் மாவட்ட சபைகளை அமைக்கத் திடம் கொண்டிருப்பதை காட்டுவதாலும் ;

அத்துடன் முக்கியமாக, இப்பிரசங்கம்—

- (i) மக்களிடமிருந்தே சகல அதிகாரத்தையும் பெறக்கூடிய உண்மையான சுதந்திர, ஆதிபத்திய, ஜனநாயகக் குடியரசை அமைப்ப

சீதுனி ஷேச்சவை பிடிவெட விவாடல்

தற்கு வகை செய்யும் புதிய அரசியற் திட்டமொன்றை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளைக் குறிப்பிடத் தவறியதாலும் ;

- (ii) கடந்த கூட்டத் தொடரில் பத்து நாட்களுக்கு மட்டுமில்லாதிருந்த முற்றிலும் அநீதியான பாரபட்சமான அரசியற் தேவைகட்குப் பயன்படும் அவசர கால நிலையை நீக்குவதற்கான யோசனை எதையும் அரசாங்கம் கூறத் தவறியதாலும் ;
- (iii) வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம், நாளாந்தத் தேவைக்கான அத்தியாவசியப் பொருட்களுக்குத் தட்டுப்பாடு, அவற்றின் உயர்விலைகள், முதலிய பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்குரிய ஆலோசனைகளைத் தராத பட்சத்தில் இப்பிரச்சினையையாவது குறிப்பிடத்தவறியதாலும் ;
- (iv) கட்டுப்பாட்டின் கீழ் முன்னர் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அளவு அரிசியை மீண்டும் கொடுப்பதற்கு அல்லது காலபோகத்தில் முன்னொருபோதும் இல்லாத அளவு நெற்சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டதென்று பெருமையுடன் கூறிக்கொண்ட போதிலும் வைத்தியசாலைகளிலுள்ள நோயாளிகளுக்காவது உரிய சோற்றுத் தீனைக் கொடுப்பதற்கான ஆலோசனைகளைக் குறிப்பிடத் தவறியுள்ளதாலும் ;
- (v) நீர்ப்பாசன வரிகளை இரத்துச் செய்வதன் மூலமாகவும், குடியேற்றப் பகுதிகளில் குடியேற்றவாசிகள் மீது விதிக்கப்படும் நில வரியை இரத்துச் செய்வதன் மூலமாகவும் தனிப்பட்ட டிராக்டர் சொந்தக்காரர் தற்போது விவசாயிகளைச் சுரண்டும் முறையைத் தடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதாலும் வங்கிகள் மற்றும் கடன் கொடுக்கும் தாபனங்கள் அளிக்கும் கடன்களுக்குரிய வட்டி விகிதத்தைக் குறைப்பதாலும், ஏனைய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பது மூலமாக விவசாயிகள் மீதுள்ள பளுவைக் குறைக்கும் நோக்கங்களைக் கொண்டிருப்பதாக எடுத்துக் காட்டாததாலும் ;
- (vi) வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு ஏறிக்கொண்டு வருவதால் அரசாங்க, தனித்துறையில் உள்ள சேவையாளர்களின் ஊதியத்தின் மதிப்புக்குறைவை ஈடுசெய்வதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கொண்டிராததாலும் ;
- (vii) மின் வகைகளை வெளிநாட்டுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதாகப் பெருமையுடன் கூறிக்கொண்ட போதிலும் மின்வரின் கஷ்டங்களைக் குறைக்கவோ அல்லது இலங்கையிலுள்ள பாவனையாளர்களுக்கு நியாயமான விலையில் போதிய அளவு மின் விற்கும் நோக்கம் கொண்டிருப்பதாக எடுத்துக் காட்டாததாலும் ;

- (viii) பெருந்தொகையான குடிசைக் கைத் தொழிற் பொருட்கள், கைத்தறித் துணிகள் உற்பத்தியில் ஈட்டிருக்கும் பெருந்

அஞ்சுகூர்வூனே கலாவ :

சீவூதி யேச்சவை பிடுபெ லிவடெ

தொகையான மக்கட்கு நடத்தையும் அழிவையுங் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள தற்போதைய கொள்கைகளைக் கைவிடும் நோக்கம் கொண்டிருப்பதாகக் கட்டாததாலும் ;

(ix) அரசாங்கத்தின் கைத்தொழிற் கொள்கையானது திறம்படக் கூறின் முந்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் காலத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட திட்டங்களைப் பெருப்பிப்பதே அல்லது தொடர்ந்து நடத்துவதே எனக்காட்டும் அதே வேளையில் நடைமுறையில் தற்போதுள்ள பல திட்டங்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தைத் தடுக்கும், திறம்படச் செயலாற்றுவதைப் பாதிக்கும் முறையிலுள்ளதெனக் காட்டுவதாலும் ;

(x) முடிக்குரிய ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் காணி நிலத்தை பிறநாட்டு உள்நாட்டு முதலாளித்துவ நலன்கட்குத் தானியச் செய்கைக்கென அளித்தும் நெற்காணிகளில் களை பிடுங்குவதற்கென ஆயிரக் கணக்கான பாடசாலை மாணவர்களை நிர்ப்பந்தித்து வேலை வாங்கியும், காணிப்பட்டாளத்தை அரசியல் நோக்குடன் உருவாக்கியும் இலங்கை ஒலி பரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தால் இரசிகர்களை உணவு உற்பத்தியைக் கூட்டும்படி கருத்தற்ற பல்லவியை மீண்டும் மீண்டும் கூறுவதாலும், இவையெல்லாம் உணவு சுயதேவை பூர்த்தியைப் பெற நடாத்தப்படும் பகிரதப் பிரயத்தனமெனக் காட்டி மக்களைத் தொடர்ந்து எமாற்றும் நோக்கத்தைக் காட்டுவதாலும் ;

(xi) மேற்படிப்பிற்கென அளிக்கப்படும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களை ஏற்கெனவே தடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கைக்கொண்டதுமல்லாமல் இலவசக்கல்வித் திட்டத்தைப் பாதிக்கும் முறையை மாற்றவில்லையெனக் காட்டியுள்ளதாலும் ;

(xii) பலாங்கொடை உபதேர்தலின்போது பெருமளவில் பிரசாரஞ் செய்யப்பட்ட பரவணி நிலவுரிமைச் சட்டத்தில் அக்கறையிழந்துவிட்டதைக் காட்டுவதாலும் ;

(xiii) அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கும் அரசியல் உரிமைகள் அளிக்கும் நோக்கத்தை எடுத்துரைக்காததாலும் ;

(xiv) விசேடமாக, உயரிடங்களிலும், பொதுவாக எங்கும் பரந்திருக்கும் ஊழல்களைக் களைந்தெடுக்கும் நோக்கத்தை எடுத்துரைக்காததாலும்

மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை.”—[கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா].

“but inasmuch as Your Excellency's Government has, in the past two Sessions which cover half its permissible term of office, pursued policies that have—

(a) endangered the independence and indivisibility of Ceylon ;

(b) undermined the democratic rights and liberties of the people ;

(c) brought about a serious and deep-going deterioration in the economy and a sharp decline in the standard of living of the people ;

(d) made extensive concessions to foreign and local vested interests at the expense of national interests and the vital needs of the people ;

(e) been characterized by the abuse of administrative power in order to pursue vendettas against political opponents and to inflict vengeance upon public employees ; and

(f) failed to give effect and acted contrary to many of the promises made during the General Election of 1965, the subsequent Parliamentary by-elections, and in Your Excellency's Address to the first and second Sessions of Parliament ;

and further, as the Address :

(1) reveals the political, economic and moral bankruptcy of the Government and its complete inability to formulate a comprehensive or even coherent policy that can take Ceylon and its people out of the present morass of political reaction, administrative paralysis and economic decline ;

(2) shows that the Government, whatever may be the cost to the legitimate interests of the peasantry and other sections of the indigenous population, especially of the Kandyan areas, is determined to enforce the provisions of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement (Implementation) Act that has aroused such misgiving and opposition ; and

(3) indicates that the Government, despite the widespread opposition expressed by local authorities, including those controlled by constituent political parties of the Government, and by other political parties representing minority interests such as the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, is determined to establish District Councils in response to the insistent demand of the Illankai Tamil Arasu Kachcheri, which is the only political party that insists on the establishment of such councils at the present time ;

අනුකූලமாகම කலාව :

and, in particular, as the Address :

- (i) fails to propose any steps to bring into effect a new Constitution that will establish a truly independent, sovereign and democratic Republic in which all power will be derived from the people ;
- (ii) does not disclose any intention by the Government to withdraw the totally unjust State of Emergency that existed for all but ten days of the past Session and which is being used for partisan political purposes ;
- (iii) does not even mention the acute problems of unemployment and the high prices and scarcities of essential articles in everyday use, let alone advance any proposals to solve these problems ;
- (iv) does not disclose any intention by the Government to restore the former rice ration or, despite the boast of a record *Maha* harvest, even to provide patients in hospitals with adequate rice meals ;
- (v) makes no reference to any intention by the Government to ease the burdens on the peasantry, through the abolition of irrigation rates, the reduction of the high acreage taxes levied from allottees in peasant colonies, the stopping of the present exploitation of the peasants by the private tractor owners, the reduction of the rates of interest on loans from banks and other leading institutions, and by other measures ;
- (vi) contains no proposals to ensure that employees in the public and private sectors are compensated for the decline in their real wages and salaries as a result of the increased cost of living ;
- (vii) while boasting of exporting fish abroad, makes no reference to any intention to see that consumers in Ceylon are supplied with an adequate quantity of fish at reasonable prices or that the many hardships of the fishermen are ameliorated ;
- (viii) shows no intention by the Government to discontinue its present policies which have brought misfortune and ruin to large numbers of persons engaged in the production of handloom textiles and handicrafts ;
- (ix) indicates that the industrial policy of the Government is, at best, no more than to continue or expand projects that originated at the

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time of the previous Government while in practice impeding the progress and impairing the efficient working of many existing industrial ventures ;

- (x) shows that the Government intends to continue the hoax that the alienation of thousands of acres of State land to private foreign and local capitalist interests to grow subsidiary food-stuffs, the compulsory dragooning of thousands of school-children to weed paddy lands, the creation of a politically-motivated 'Land Army', and the boring reiteration over the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation of senseless jingles urging listeners to grow more food, represents an 'all-out effort' to achieve self-sufficiency in food ;
- (xi) indicates that the Government in addition to the restrictions it has already imposed on opportunities for higher education, has not changed its policy of making in-roads into the scheme of Free Education ;
- (xii) reveals that the Government has lost interest in the Nindagama Lands Bill, about which it spoke so eloquently at the time of the Balangoda by-election ;
- (xiii) does not disclose any intention to grant political rights to public employees ; and
- (xiv) does not reveal any intention by the Government to end the widespread corruption that prevails, particularly in high places ;

this House has no confidence in Your Excellency's Government."—[Dr. N. M. Perera].

II

“ එතෙකුළුවත්,

1967 ජූනි මස 4 වැනි දිනට පසුව, ඊශායෙල් රජය බලයෙන් අල්ලාගත්, එක්සත් අරාබි ජනරජයට, සිරියාවට හා ජෝර්දානයට අයත් ප්‍රදේශයන්ගෙන් ඊශායෙල් සන්නාහ සන්නද්ධ හමුදා ඉවත් කර ගන්නා තෙක්, ලංකාව හා ඊශායෙලය අතර පවත්නා තානාපති හා අනෙකුත් සබඳතාවන් අත්හිටුවන මෙන් රජයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිමු.”—[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

“ எனினும், 1967 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதம் 4 ஆம் தேதிக்குப் பின்னர் இஸ்ரவேல் ஆயுதப் படைகளினால் பலவந்தமாகக் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட ஐக்கிய அரபுக் குடியரசு சிரியா, ஜோர்டான் ஆகிய நாடுகள் ஆள்புலங்களிலிருந்து அப்படைகளை இஸ்ரவேல் அரசாங்கம் வாபஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும்வரை இலங்கைக்கும் இஸ்ரவேல் நாட்டுக்குமிடையிலுள்ள ராஜரீகத் தொடர்புகளையும்

அனுஷ்டிதாரதுவான கலாவ :

உலகென சிவனென நோவ லுனெனநனே மன
உலகென மனா ஸாஸுவென பவந்லா நென யன
வெவந் ;

அபநிந் பிவிடுவன ரகனே நிநிநன சண்டுவன
னே அநநந்நர பாலன கடுவது பவ ருந் ஸாஸ
வென நோதரலா வவ பவந்நேனே ரகனே ரு
அமநிவருந் ஸ்லகிய மனா ஸாஸவ லேவ வலகந
ஓங்கியென்தெ ஈடு கெரென வெவந் ;

மே ரவே ருந் பவனனே ஈர்விக, ஈஸ்விக
ன அமநந்நிக நிநிநனே பவநவ வலகென வலகிய
யது ஈநிக அநிநனனே ஸ ஸ்லகியந்நவனே ஸ்லகி
ஈடு ஈஸ்விக வலகென வலகிய யது, அபனே ஈஸ்விக
யது வலகியவ அப பிவிடு, அப வலகி, வலகி
கிடுகி நிநிநன, கடு ஈடு ஈடு ரு வலகி கிய ஈடு
ஈடு ஈடு பிவிடு ரகியநவ வலகி வலகி நகநிநனே
கெநிந் அப கிய மன பாலந் ஈஸ்விக ஈஸ்விக
யது ஈடு ஈடு கடு வலகிந் அநநிந் மெநிநிந்
கெநிந் கடு வலகி பவ பவ பவ பவ பவ பவ பவ
பிவிடு ஈடு வலகி வலகி ;

வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி
ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு
பாலந் கிய பிவிடு ஈடு வலகி, வலகி பாலந், ஈடு
பாலந் பாலந், அநிந் ஈடு மெநிந், அநிந்
நிந், அநிந் வலகி வலகி ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு ஈடு
அநிந் வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி
வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி
வலகி வலகி ;

வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி
அநிந், வலகி, ஈடு, ஈடு, வலகி வலகி அநிந்
வலகி ஈடு ஈடு வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி வலகி
[ஈடு, ஈடு, ஈடு, ஈடு]

“ எனினும் மகா தேசாதிபதியவர்களே,

நிறைவேற்றப்படாத, தொகையான பழைய
வாக்குறுதிகளை மீண்டும் குறிப்பிட்டு மூன்றாம் முறை
யும் தங்களைக் கொண்டு வாசிப்பிக்கப்பட்ட உரையானது
திரும்பக்கூறும் குற்றமுடைமையாலும் ;

நாட்டின் மோசமான சீர்குலைவுக்கும், வர்க்கபேதத்
துக்கும், தேசிய ஒற்றுமையின்மைக்கும் அடிப்படைக்
காரணமாக ஆங்கில மொழி ஆதிக்கத்திலிருந்து,
நாட்டை விடுவிக்க இந்த அரசாங்கம் விரும்பவில்லை
யென்பது தற்பொழுது தெளிவாகி யிருக்கின்றமையா
லும் ;

அரசகருமமொழிப் பிரச்சினையைப் பற்றி ஒரு
வார்த்தைதானும் குறிப்பிடாமல், அவ்விதப் பிரச்
சினையில்லை, அது வெற்றிகரமாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட்டு அமுல்
நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறதென நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு உணர்த்து
விப்பதற்காக, தீவிரவை முறையைக் கையாண்டு
தங்களின் இன்றைய அரசாங்கம் சிங்கள அரசகரும
மொழிச்சட்டத்தைக் குப்பைத் தொட்டியில் வீசிவிட்டு,
நிர்வாக வேலைகளை ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடத்துகின்றமையா
லும் ;

ஈதுநி ஈஸ்விக பிவிடு வலகி

கடந்த அரசாங்கம் நிர்வாக வேலைகளை படிப்படியாக
சிங்கள மொழிக்கு மாற்றுவதற்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்ட
நடவடிக்கையைக் கைவிட்டு, அரசாங்க அலுவல்களை
மீண்டும் ஆங்கிலத்துக்கடிமைப்படுத்த நடவடிக்கை
யெடுக்கின்றமையாலும் ;

தேசியக் கல்வியைத் தாய்மொழி மூலம் பெற்றுத்
தருவதாகக் கூறிக்கொண்டு, உயர்கல்வியைத் தாய்
மொழியில் போதிப்பதற்காக எவ்வித நடவடிக்கையும்
எடுக்காது, பல்கலைக்கழக, வைத்திய, சட்ட, பொறி
யியல், மற்றும் தொழில் நுட்பக்கல்வியை ஆங்கில
மொழி மூலமாக கிராமத்திலும், நகரிலுமுள்ள
ஏழைக் குழந்தைகளிடையேயும் தொடர்ந்துபோதிக்க
முயலுகின்றமையாலும் ;

நீதிமன்ற மொழிச்சட்டமென, 1961 ஆம் ஆண்டு
3 ஆம் இலக்கச் சட்டமிருந்தபோதிலும், இலங்கை
யிலுள்ள ஒரு மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு நீதிமன்றமாவது,
ஒரு கேள்வி நீதிமன்றமாவது, ஒரு மாவட்ட நீதிமன்
றமாவது, ஒரு குற்ற நீதிமன்றமாவது, ஒரு உயர்
நீதிமன்றமாவது ஒரு நாளாவது எந்த ஒரு விசார
ணையைத்தானும் அரசமொழியில் நடத்தாமல், ஒரு
வழக்குத் தீர்ப்பையாவது அரசமொழியில் எழுதாமல்,
பொது மக்கள் விளங்கமுடியாத அந்நிய மொழியில்
சகல நீதிமன்ற அலுவல்களையும் நடத்திவருகின்ற
மையாலும் ;

இன்றைய நீதிமன்றங்களின் அமைப்பும், நிர்வாக
முறையும், சட்டத் தொழிலும், அவை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட
சம்பிரதாயங்களும், இந்நாட்டின் வரலாற்றுக்கும்
பண்பாட்டுக்கும் எவ்விதத்திலும் ஒத்தவையாகாத
போதிலும், இங்கிலாந்தின் ஆங்கிலேய வாழ்க்கைமீது
தங்களின் இன்றைய அரசாங்கம் காட்டுகின்ற மோகத்
தின் காரணமாக, அதனை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்கு விரும்
பவில்லாமல், இலங்கை யன்னையை ஆங்கிலேய சட்டம்
பிரதாயமென்னும் பன்றிவாலுடன் கூடிய உரோமத்
தொப்பியினால் மூடி வைக்க முயலுகின்றமையாலும் ;

தொழிலாளர் பிணக்குச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சாதாரண
தொழிலாளர்களின் நன்மைக்காக நிறுவப்பட்ட
தொழிலாளர் நீதிமன்றங்களிந்தானும் அலுவல்கள்,
வழக்கு விசாரணைகளைப் பதிதல், தீர்ப்புகளை எழுதுதல்
என்பனவற்றை இந்நாட்டின் தொழிலாளர்கள் விளங்
கிய சிங்களத்திலில்லாமல், இங்கிலாந்து மகாராணியின்
தாய் மொழியில் நடத்துகின்றமையாலும் ;

புதிதாக நிறுவப்போகும் அரசாங்க கூட்டுத்தாபனத்
திலும் கூட, உள் விவகார அலுவல்களைத்தானும்
அரசமொழியில் ஆரம்பிக்காமல் தங்களின் அரசாங்க
கௌரவ அமைச்சர்கள் தங்களின் தாய்மொழியாகக்
கருதுகின்ற ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே நடத்துகின்றமையாலும் ;

இந்நாட்டிற் பிறந்த மக்களின் பொருளாதார,
கலாசார, ஆதர்ப்பு சுதந்திரத்தின் அடித்தளமாகக்
கருதப்படுகின்ற தேசியப்பற்றின் புனிதமான இலச்
சினையாகக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதக்க, எமது அரசியலமைப்
புச் சட்டத்தை நாமே, நமது மொழியால் வகுக்க
வேண்டியிருக்க கறுப்புத்துரைகளுக்கு நாட்டைக்
கையளித்துச் சென்ற வெள்ளைத்துரைமார்களால்,
இரகசியமாகச் சிக்கல்களுடன் வகுத்து அவசர
அவசரமாகக் கொண்டு வந்து எமது தலையிற்
சுமத்தப்பட்ட சோல்பரி அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டமான

அனுபவங்கூர்வமனே கலாவ :

சீவநி யோகிதவி பிழிவடி விவடி

பிரித்தானிய முட்கிரீடத்தை அங்குமிங்கும் ஒடித்து மூலகளை வெட்டி ஒதுக்கி, ஒட்டுப்போட ஆயத்தப் படுகின்றமையாலும் ;

தங்களை தற்போதைய அரசாங்கம் ஆட்சிக்கு வந்த நாளமுதல், நாட்டினதும், சமுதாயத்தினதும் சகல அம்சங்களிலும் பரவியுள்ள பலவிதமான ஊழல்கள், ஒழுக்கச் சீர்கேடுகள், அரசியல் பழிவாங்கல், முறையற்ற சுற்றந்தழுவல், நியாயமின்மை என்பனவற்றின் காரணமாக எமது எதிர்கால இளம் பரம்பரையினரின் ஒழுக்கவளர்ச்சி, இரசிகத்தன்மை, வாழ்க்கையின் குறிக்கோள் ஆதியனவை சம்பந்தமான உணர்வுகள் தானும் அழிந்துபோகும் நிலையிருக்கின்றமையாலும் ;

தங்களின் இன்றைய அரசாங்கத்தின் பயந்தாங்கொள்ளி, அழிவுகாண் உருவத்தைக்குறித்து எமது அதிருப்தியையும், துக்கத்தையும் இவ்விதமாக எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறோம்” —(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா).

“but inasmuch as,

this Speech, which refers again to numerous unfulfilled old pledges and which Your Excellency was required to read for the third time as well, is full of repetitions ;

it is now abundantly clear that this Government is unwilling to liberate the country from the stranglehold of the English language which has been the primary cause of the greatest national decline, class distinction and national discord ;

Your Excellency's present Government, without mentioning even a word about the official language question but purporting ostrich-like, perhaps to indicate to the people that there is no such problem and that it has been solved successfully and that the Act is being implemented, is doing administrative work in the English language, having thrown the Official Language Act into the waste paper basket ;

the gradual change-over to Sinhala in administrative work, brought about by the previous Government, has been abandoned and action is taken to re-introduce English into Government affairs ;

Your Excellency's Government while claiming that national education is being imparted in the mother-tongue, is not taking any steps to employ the mother-tongue in the sphere of higher education but is forsaking rural children and poor, helpless urban children by continuing the English medium in medical, law, engineering and other professional studies in the universities ;

in spite of there being an Act called the Language of the Courts Act, No. 3 of 1961, never was a single case heard or a single judgment written in the official language in any Magistrate's Court, in any Court of Requests, in any District Court, in any Assize Court, in any Supreme Court, in any Court of Criminal Appeal, in Ceylon, but instead all judicial work is conducted in an alien language, not understood by the masses ;

while the existing system of justice, the legal profession and many of its related convention are totally alien to the historical and cultural environment of this country, Your Excellency's present Government, because of its attachment and abject servility to the English mode of life, as prevailing in England, is attempting to shroud Mother Lanka with the pig-tailed wig and other English legal conventions, in its reluctance to effect any change in this state of affairs ;

even in the Labour Tribunals set up, under the Industrial Disputes Act, for the convenience of ordinary employees, the proceedings, maintenance of records and writing judgments are done not in the Sinhala language, understood by the workers of this country, but in the mother-tongue of Her Majesty the Queen of England ;

in the newly established corporations too, even internal administration is not conducted in the official language, but in English, which is regarded by the Honourable Ministers of Your Excellency's Government as their mother-tongue ;

instead of framing ourselves in our own language our own Constitution which should be the foundation of the economic, cultural, and spiritual freedoms of the people born in this country, and which should be the purest symbol of national pride and sovereignty, preparations are being made to cut the corners, snip the edges, piece together and thereby patch up the Soulbury Constitution which is an English crown of thorns hastily and secretly put together and placed on our heads by the white sahibs who handed over this country to the black sahibs ;

the various forms of corruption, moral degeneration, political vindictiveness, nepotism, injustice, inequity and irrationality which have spread throughout the length and breadth of the land and in every nook and corner of society since Your Excellency's Government came into power have paved the way for the perversion and distortion of moral precepts and practices, the philosophy of life, the aesthetic sensibility, and the moral virtues of our future generations ;

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

we express our displeasure and deep regret in regard to the alarming, arrogant and destructive aspect of Your Excellency's Government."—[Dr. N. M. Perera].

“ එම වචන එතැනට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය”, යන ප්‍රශ්නය යළිත් සහතික කිරීම ලදී.

“ අප්පොර්තස් අහිංසා ජයාප්තියට මාර්ගය ” ආදියට මිනිසුන්ගේ අනුමතය ලැබීමට හේතු විය.

Question again proposed, “That those words be there added.”

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ශ්‍රී ඩී. ඩී. බන්දා (කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමති)

(කොළඹ 10.6.67. පරාක්‍රම—බණ්ඩාර, උණුවා, අමරසේන)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda—Minister of Agriculture and Food)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, yesterday I listened to the contribution made to this Debate on the Throne Speech by the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike). In his speech he covered certain aspects of the Throne Speech in relation to the activities of the Government particularly in regard to production. The policy that this Government is following with regard to the development of the economy of the country has been made very clear. At the same time its policies in the cultural, social and educational fields have also been enunciated.

The main concern of this Government or of any other Government in this country is to get the pace of the economy moving. We have to achieve a certain rate of growth in the economy so as to outstrip the increase in population and also provide channels of employment for those who come into the work-force. Broadly speaking, that would be the attitude of the Government.

When we look at the state of the economy we see that for a number of years it had come to a position of stagnation; but when we compare it with the increase in population, we find not only that it is not moving at all, but that it is declining.

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I remember, when the Hon. Minister of Finance made his Budget Speech last year he placed certain well-defined propositions before the House. He gave the objectives of the Government with regard to its plans for developing the economy of the country. It was placed before the House in the form of a booklet entitled “The Development Programme 1966-67.” At page 6 it says :

“.....The attainment of an adequate growth rate must, therefore, be the primary objective of economic policy in the present context.

The rate of growth which Ceylon should strive to attain in the future needs to be determined realistically.”—

So, it has to be realistically considered. The background from which it would spring and various other factors have to be considered with a view to making it move forward—

“The United Nations has adopted the goal of a 5 per cent growth rate as the minimum which each developing country should attain by 1970.”

Ceylon's rate of growth is one of the lowest among the developing countries. Even the problems of these developing countries are immense. The United Nations, after considering all the factors, have thought that developing countries should attain a growth rate of 5 per cent.

So far as Ceylon is concerned the realization of a growth rate of 5 per cent is insufficient; even that will be very difficult to achieve. There are many factors that we have to contend with. The terms of trade is certainly one of the biggest factors. Then comes the question of trained personnel available for the execution of policies. By ‘terms of trade’ I mean our capacity to earn foreign exchange. Then we have to consider the resources that are within the means of the country. They are machinery, vehicles, equipment and so on. On an assessment it was found that without sufficient assistance from abroad, whatever form such assistance may take, it is difficult to get

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[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

the economy moving, and the first phase of the activity of the Government was to see that sufficient resources were being built up to keep the economy moving within its capacity. If the Government was to achieve that in the first phase of the operation it had at the same time to formulate projects and policies to take the country another step forward. I think we have managed, not quite satisfactorily but at least to some extent, to get the economy moving. Certain schemes and projects have been worked out in the agricultural, industrial and other spheres which would take us on to the second phase and in our attempt to achieve what would be a satisfactory and at the same time a realistic rate of growth in the economy. According to the Development Programme 1966-67, "an average annual rate of overall growth of 5.2 per cent. has been postulated which would accelerate to 5.7 per cent. at the beginning of the next planning period."

So, over these five years the attempt of this Government would be to keep the economy moving at such a pace as to achieve a 5.2 per cent. growth and to push it along if possible to reach a 5.7 per cent. growth, and the economy at that point should be in a position to move forward faster. In that context various sectors are allocated various functions and development plans.

In the case of agriculture a rate of growth of about 6 per cent. appears feasible. This is how it is stated in the Development Programme. ".... a rate of growth in the domestic agricultural sector of about 6 per cent. annually appears feasible. This would be, perhaps, the key element of relevance to the objective of attaining an adequate rate of overall growth in the economy over the five-year period." That is the objective of the plans.

I would also like to read this from the Development Programme as background information for hon. Members.

"The overall rate of economic growth that results from these sectoral projections is an annual average compound rate of 5.2 per cent. It has to be borne in mind that fluctuations about this trend of output can occur from year to year, depending on external factors such as the vagaries of the weather etc. This average requires a gradual acceleration of the annual growth rate during the plan period so that at the end of the terminal year the economy can be expected to be growing at 5.7 per cent; and with population growing at 2.4 per cent income per head rises by 2.8 per cent annually."

That is the general background.

It cannot be said that these activities are haphazard, without any relevance to objectives, and the direction and the pace at which we should move.

In this context, as has been stated, agriculture plays an important part. The concept of the agricultural plan or approach is as far as possible to maximize our foreign exchange earnings on our traditional crops. Here, although efforts have been made to assist in the maximization of the volume of production, I must say that due to the prices of our commodities dropping in the world market we have not got foreign exchange earnings commensurate with our efforts and the volume of production.

I think I will be correct in saying that from 1965 there has been a tremendous drop in the foreign exchange earned particularly on tea, amounting to some Rs. 130 to Rs. 140 million. Although the Government has taken all sorts of action to arrest this drop we have still not been successful. It is a question involving all tea-consuming world markets. I mention this as a factor that impedes the rapid growth of the economy, however much we may plan. Nevertheless, we are trying to open up other lines whereby we will be able to earn some more foreign exchange.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also begun a drive to grow in this country substitutes for those items of food which we normally import. On the import of certain varieties of food we have been expending

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nearly Rs. 800 million in foreign exchange annually. Out of this amount about Rs. 500 to Rs. 550 million is expended on items which could be produced in Ceylon. That is the task to which this Government has addressed itself resolutely and in that process we have been able to make some impression on the peasantry and various other sectors that have entered this tremendous drive which the Government has undertaken, on the need to produce these foodstuffs locally. When I say food, it includes subsidiary foodstuffs, milk, eggs, vegetables and so on. The food drive is chiefly aimed at growing locally those foodstuffs which we import, and we place particular emphasis on rice. We place a similar emphasis on chillies, onions and milk because those items are being imported.

Why do we place such importance on rice? Because that is our basic and staple food, and for years and years, maybe a hundred years, we have been importing rice from foreign countries. Our production of rice has been very little, indeed; over the past 10 to 12 years, however, we have picked up a little. I agree with the hon. Member for Dompe that our rice production has gone up from about 37 million bushels to about 50 million bushels in the last 7 to 8 years. But that possibly satisfies half our needs, and while we have still to keep on importing we must accelerate as fast as we can the production of rice.

I wish to clear this point before I proceed any further on the question of rice. The Government was compelled to halve the ration at the end of last year. A debate took place after that, and it has been discussed both inside and outside this House. The hon. Member for Dompe made the point that rice is available but that you will have to pay £5 or £6 more for a ton. I think this same point was made both at the time of the debate that took place when the rice ration was halved and also in the course of

this Debate. I find that the same point of view is being stressed now and then at public meetings which take place outside. So I thought that I should first of all disabuse the minds of the hon. Members if they have any such illusions as to the availability of rice, whatever the price that you have to pay for it. That is simply not so.

During the course of the Debate last year I was able to quote statistics from various sources, particularly from the F.A.O. Report of the Study Group on Rice. I thought that the matter was conclusive. What is the latest position? I shall state the latest position. The F.A.O. Study Group on Rice frequently meets and all the producing countries foregather and examine the overall production position in the producer countries. One of our officers also participated in one of these group meetings when it was held in Rome. I shall now quote from the Report of the F.A.O. Study Group on Rice dated 30th May 1967. At page 1 it says :

“(a) Summary

1. The rice situation in 1967 remains critical, and has probably worsened for the long/medium varieties grown in Southeast Asia.”

These are the varieties that we consume. Then it goes on to say :

“Production in 1966-67 is only marginally higher than the low level of the previous year. It has failed to keep pace with the rise in population, so that the world *per caput* availability of rice has declined further and is the lowest recorded in the last twelve years. The decline is most marked in developing countries, where the gap between supply and demand has widened considerably. Rice carryover stocks have also reached extremely low levels, which has added to the instability in the international market.”

It goes on like that. I do not want to quote the whole thing. Then at page 2, paragraph 3 of the same report, it says :

“Import demand for rice in 1967 remains very strong. The requirements of Viet-Nam—an important exporter till 1964—continue to increase. Moreover, import needs of traditional importers (except Japan) are as large as or even

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[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

larger than in 1966. In relation to this situation, export availability from current production and carryover stocks though perhaps slightly greater than in 1966, is far from adequate. Against the significant increases in supplies from Thailand, United States, Madagascar and Guyana has to be considered the impact of a considerable decline in production in Burma, as well as lower crops in Cambodia, U. A. R. and Brazil."

Then at page 3, paragraph 3 says :

"The world rice shortage has raised not only international market prices but also consumer prices in several countries. Rising consumer prices were evident in several importing countries even in 1965, but this trend has since then been accentuated and also transmitted to several exporting countries such as Burma, Republic of Korea, Thailand and United Arab Republic."

Countries that are producing rice and were and are in a position to export are themselves feeling the rise in consumer prices.

Then paragraph 7 states on "Outlook" :

"The immediate outlook is for prices to rule high and even rise further especially for certain South-east Asian varieties which are under relatively greater pressure."

That is the type of rice we import. I am not going to read any further. This report is available here. That is the outlook for rice.

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(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

What is that report ?

ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

FAO Study Group publication. The hon. Member is entitled to have it.

That is the outlook for rice. I think it will be wrong on the part of hon. Members of this House or anybody to minimize this position because in the attempt to minimize the position for whatever the reasons and to build

up a picture showing that there are enough rice stocks only if you have the exchange and the money and if you are prepared to pay high prices, we will simply be weakening the will to produce in this country. Quite apart from other factors that impede a smooth flow of transport, like the war that took place in the Suez region, anything can happen anywhere and we, this country, that depends a great deal on food imports as well as on exports for our sustenance will feel the blow more than anybody else, and that pretty quickly. So that is the international outlook for rice. Therefore it behoves us to produce, at the fastest rate possible, the paddy that we need in this country. That is why the Government has embarked on this production drive in respect of paddy and other foodstuffs. The Government lays emphasis on this as a matter of policy, as a matter of principal concern, to which its resources are devoted, and we have mentioned this fact in the Throne Speech.

We have not attempted to minimize the gravity of the situation. We want the country to understand it. We want hon. Members of this House, if they have any illusions as to the possibility of having a rice surplus for purchasing at whatever the price, to remove such illusions and co-operate in this national effort which is absolutely necessary not only to build up the economy of this country but also to see that a minimum standard of life and food is maintained in this country. The resources are such that with the farmers' enthusiasm we have evoked we mean to keep it as high as possible. I mean to increase the pace and, if it is not possible to arrive at self-sufficiency, at least reach near self-sufficiency within the next two or three years.

The agricultural development proposals by 1970-71 hope to raise rice production from the point to which it has risen—the highest point, 50.3 million bushels a year—to 70 million bushels a year. It is a tremendous task. It is not simple and it means an additional 20 million bushels of

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paddy within the period 1966-71—an increase of 40 per cent. over the present production. I found that also in a comparative study of a FAO document dated 20th January 1967—“Means of Expanding Trade in Rice” and so on. There is a table which gives a comparative study of the plans of various countries with regard to rice production over a planned period. It is at page 10. Hon. Members can look at it if they wish. Figures have been worked out according to the plans of various countries, and the average annual rate of increase is shown in respect of the following countries: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Iran, India, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Vietnam and Japan. These are the countries which are mentioned in the booklet. We hope to achieve these targets towards which we are striving. The average annual rate of increase is about 8 per cent. according to our formulation for Ceylon, and that is about the highest in respect of all these countries which I just mentioned. It does not mean that our production will be more or has been more than that of Japan or Taiwan, or any other place where the growth rate is high; it simply means that pushing up the growth rate beyond what they have reached is more difficult for them than for us. The average increase of 8 per cent. for Ceylon is about the highest that is given in this table. I hope we can reach this target. That is our target, and that is our aim.

I would like to mention another fact in support of my argument, and that is not in respect of the growth rate but in respect of this illusion which the Opposition is trying to create, namely, that there is so much rice available in the various rice producing countries such as Burma and Thailand from which we import our requirements of rice that there is no truth in what we say about the shortage of rice.

I have stated our case from this document and I have presented the House with figures. This matter has

been argued earlier too. Before I dispose of this question I wish to refer to the statement made by the hon. Member for Divulapitiya. What did he say in his speech? Of course, the hon. Member said all sorts of things and he tried to base his arguments on various facts. He tried to make out that the World Bank or some similar organization is involved in the production plans of certain countries, or that the United States of America is behind it, or something like that, and that it has brought down the production of rice in those countries. I am not accepting it. I am not arguing about that at all. He says this at column 139 of HANSARD of the 15th July :

“.....තායිලන්තය හාල් පිටරට පටවන බව තමුත්තාන්සේලා අහල තියෙනව. තායිලන්තය තමයි, සැහෙන විධියට හාල් පිටරට පැටව්වෙ. මේ රට ඇමෙරිකානු බලපෑම්වලට තදින්ම යටත්ව තිබු රටක්. ඇමෙරිකාව මොකද කෙළේ? ඇමෙරිකාව මැදහත් වෙලා අවුරුදු දෙකකට සැහෙන හාල් එක අවුරුද්දකින් නිපදවා ගන්න උදව් කලා. ඒ අවුරුද්ද ගියාට පස්සෙ ඊළඟ අවුරුද්දේ පිටරට පටවන්න හාල් නැතිව ගියා. ඇමෙරිකාවේ බලපෑම නිසයි, ඒක වුණේ.”

That is not quite correct with regard to Thailand. Thailand still has a surplus and is one of the countries which is picking up on production. It is true that Thailand is also experiencing difficulties in regard to consumer price and so on, and she does not have that surplus which she should have if she is to export to other countries, particularly because of her heavy exports of rice to Vietnam and certain other countries.

“..... අද බුරුමයේ මොකද වෙලා තියෙන්නෙ? අද බුරුමය ඇතුළෙ විදේශීය බලපෑම් කොයි තරම් තියෙනවද කිව්වොත්, සී.අයි.ඒ. කියන සංවිධානය ඒ රටේ සමහර ගොවීන් සමඟ එකතු වෙලා තේවින්තුමාට විරුද්ධව සංවිධාන ගණනාවක්ම ඇති කර නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු කිරීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ගෙන ගොස් තිබෙනව. ලෝකයේ වැඩිම හාල් ප්‍රමාණයක් නිෂ්පාදනය කෙළේ වියට්නාමයෙ මිනිසුන් මිසියාවතේ බව තමුත්තාන්සේලා දන්නව. වියට්නාමයටත් ඔය කරදරේ ඇති වුණා.”

I do not know how he got that information. Then he goes on to Indonesia and says the same thing.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විචාදය

[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

“..... නමුත් ඉන්දුනීසියාවේ දේශපාලන තත්ත්වය කෙරෙහි ඇමෙරිකාව කළ යම් යම් බලපෑම් නිසා ඒ රටේ දේශපාලන තත්ත්වය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වෙනස් අතකට හැරුණු අතර, අද ඒ රටත් හාල් පෝලිමේ ඉන්නව. මෙය අප විසින් කල්පනාවට ගත යුතු දෙයක්.”

The hon. Member has mentioned here Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and so on—countries which were surplus countries. Whatever the arguments that he adduced as to the reasons for the shortfall in production in those countries the fact remains that production has fallen short of what it was. Excepting Thailand—that is my information from these figures—all the other countries have come down in production. So there is no excess rice in the world market. And I say this: it is not that these Members do not know what has happened. That is the charge I make—if I may make a charge at all. The hon. Members are well informed and that is evident from their speeches. I do not wish to deal with that argument any further, but the present position in regard to production of rice in surplus countries makes it important for the Government to stress on the production of rice in this country.

Various statements were made by certain hon. Members who quoted various statistics. It should not take very long to dispose of that, but I would like the House to be apprised of the actual position. I said that the last Maha yield was the highest recorded for a Maha season. I have got the statistics with me and any Member is welcome to have a look at them. In 1960-61 the total production was 43.2 million bushels while the yield was 36.5 bushels per acre. In 1961-62 the total production, both in Yala and Maha, was 48.1 million bushels while the yield went up to 38.2 bushels per acre in Maha and 37.6 bushels per acre in Yala. In 1962-63 the production increased to 49.2 million bushels, with a yield of 51.8 bushels per acre which is a fairly high yield. In 1963-64 production reached the figure of 50.5 million

bushels—the highest we have reached for any year. The production in Maha was 32.1 million bushels with a yield per acre of 38.6 bushels, and the production in Yala was 18.4 million bushels, making a total of 50.5 million bushels for the whole year.

The point the hon. Member for Dompe made yesterday was that with all the efforts of this Government over the last two years production has not reached that level, that is, 50.5 million bushels. That is true and I admit that.—[Interruption]. But the very next year, 1964-65—that was their year—production came down to 36.2 million bushels. That was the year when there was a drought all over the country. I remember this because towards the end of 1965 when cultivation was taking place for the 1965-66 Maha, many co-operative societies asked for credit, and also asked for further time to pay the loans they had taken. Then in 1965-66 there has been a pick up. The production in Maha was 30.7 million bushels. The highest recorded was in 1963-64 when production in Maha was 32.1 million bushels. Now, there is a pick up of 30.7 million bushels in 1965-66 and a Yala production of 15 million bushels giving a total of 45.7 million bushels. But it is still below the figure of 50 million.

Then, Sir, we come to the current year, the Maha production of 1966-67, which we are just now gathering and is still coming in. These are the figures given to us by the Statistics Department. These figures as they are presented to us are called provisional figures. They revise these figures twice and every time they do that further statistics are brought up. So, according to the figures available today to us the Maha production has been 34.4 million bushels and we have reached according to these figures for the first time a national average of 40.34 million bushels. The highest national average reached so far yield-wise was 38.6 in 1963-64. Here we have reached a total Maha production of 32.1 million bushels,

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ස්තූති ශෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශ

which was about the highest up to that time. In the last Maha, we have come up to 34.4 million bushels and a total yield of 40.34 which is the national average.

Our programme is to go up to 53 million bushels. This year from 50.5 we have estimated to go up to 53 million bushels. It would mean that we would have to catch up—this is only the Maha season—with the Yala season and if it is a successful season and if all the efforts we have taken are productive, then we should be able to reach that figure. You will observe that the rainfall has been good in certain areas—certainly in what you call the wet zone areas—good for cultivation purposes although here and there there had been floods. When you get to the dry zone areas the rainfall has not been so good; in certain areas it is not good at all.

Our surplus areas are generally the dry zone areas. Even in the dry zone areas, although production may not come up to our fullest expectations we may be able to reap a harvest which may not be as high as was expected, but certainly not depressing either. We have a fairly good chance of achieving the target of 53 million bushels. I am not making any assertions but we are making every effort to reach that target.

For 1968-69 the planning has taken place and in that process we have made the fullest use of the cultivation committees and the co-operative societies at the village level. These plans are consolidated and brought to the district level. Our Ministry officials and the departmental unit are now in discussion with the various districts—there are 22 districts—and although by the 10th of August discussions would be over, we are trying to match the local plans with the indicative plan that we have given from an overall production point of view. There our target is 57 million normally, or roughly between 57 and 58 million bushels.

For the year 1967-68 there is a plan and work is being done towards achieving our objective. We have found that there are more and more farmers both as a result of the price factor of paddy—the paddy price has gone up and it is also a very attractive factor—and of the efforts that the Government is making through various institutions and organizations at the district level, divisional level and village level, particularly through the co-operatives and the cultivation committees. The response is good. Farmers are taking a lively interest. However, I do not mean to say that there are no weaknesses in this scheme.

This is the first time that any attempt has been made to allow the farmer to participate in any sort of planning. This has resulted in his taking an interest. I think his interest will grow, and we shall remedy the defects eventually. Many defects that are not evident now will come to light and we shall take all steps necessary to remove such defects. The farmers will be assisted and allowed to play their part in production as well as in the formulation of their own plans.

This is a difficult and involved matter. Some cultivation committees are alert and active while others are not. Efforts are being made by the Government Agents to get the cultivation committees to take an active part in these programmes. Anyhow, right round the country interest has grown. I am satisfied that positive and definite steps have been taken to interest the farmers and cultivators in the scheme of production. Of course, there will be weaknesses here and there.

We are also taking action to see that farmers are given fertilizer in time. We have taken steps to increase fertilizer storage capacity at district level. We have found that one of the defects has been the reluctance of some of the cultivators and farmers to apply fertilizer. We have

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ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

to make a break-through in the application of fertilizer, which is the solution to higher production.

The non-availability of fertilizer in time was another defect. So, we have moved fertilizer stocks to the districts. The Fertilizer Corporation, a Government concern, has been set up, and this corporation is now the importer of all fertilizer for the subsidized section in respect of coconut and paddy. The corporation has been entrusted with the task of maintaining stores at district level. These stores will have a capacity of 45,000 to 50,000 tons. We have now stores of 16,000 to 20,000 tons capacity. In the next year and a half we shall construct stores of 45,000 tons capacity at district level.

At the same time, we have started a scheme to assist village co-operative societies and cultivation committees to build their own stores. The district stores will have a capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 tons, while the small societies at village level will have stores of 50 tons capacity. A large number of stores have been opened. I find that about 150 such stores were constructed last year.

Wherever co-operative societies found it not possible to establish their own fertilizer stores, the Government has given a long-term loan of Rs. 5,600 to each society to put up stores. In the same way that we have authorized distributors of rice—that is, the system of private sector participation which has been in existence for a long time—we have asked the Government Agents to select reliable distributors in their areas through whom fertilizer can be made available to the villager, but no co-operative society or cultivation committee is capable of undertaking that job.

So, in those areas we have created further distribution points at various levels. Attempts have been made to see that the farmers get their fertilizer through these authorized distributors.

We have liberalized credit to a certain extent and made it available more readily to the farmer. A scheme is to be operated from September this year, for the Maha season to begin with, when the People's Bank and the Bank of Ceylon will handle the grant of agricultural credit through their own branch organizations. I felt that that would reduce the delay in cultivators getting loans.

Earlier, as was mentioned by the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) there was the agricultural credit scheme operated by the Commissioner of Agrarian Services. During his time the concept of agricultural credit was enlarged. Credit was made available for various cultivation purposes. Credit was allowed at the rate of Rs. 220 per acre up to a maximum of six acres. They had to pay this sum back in instalments. A very nominal instalment was fixed. Experience showed that their mode of repayment was not good, but it was not bad either.

There was also a big credit expansion because a large sum of money was made available and cultivators made use of the credit scheme. However, we found that the rate of repayment was not satisfactory and the desire on the part of the cultivators for repayment was lacking, so that over the years there was about 21 or 22 per cent. overdue. We found that owing to non-payment of loans the number that was entitled to get loans was also dwindling. If they do not pay the loan back, then naturally the numbers entitled to get loans becomes smaller and smaller. Out of a total number of 250,000 cultivators who were making use of this credit scheme, unfortunately, the number has dwindled to 70,000 to 80,000.

Even in regard to recoveries I was very strict. As a result, in the two years that have just elapsed we have made good recoveries. It is not that some of the farmers are unable to pay, but just that we did not tighten

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up the method of recovery. If this concept is carried through, then we will be able to make credit available for more cultivators instead of losing a large number of cultivators who are unable to pay back the loans they have taken for some reason or other. If they do not pay back, then credit cannot be made available. It is all the more necessary to have a set of credit-worthy farmers because of the emphasis we have given to the production of rice.

A committee was appointed last year; it went into the question and made certain recommendations. The Government has accepted those recommendations. According to the recommendations, a scheme which will be mooted from September will be handled by the People's Bank, that is really the Co-operative Bank, and the Bank of Ceylon which has also expressed a desire to come in by virtue of being a Government institution.

As I said, one object would be to cut short the delays. How do we achieve it? Earlier, the credit scheme was handled by the Commissioner of Agrarian Services. All applications from cultivators went to the Department of Agrarian Services. Processing of these applications took a long time. Questions had to be asked, wrong entries rectified, and as such there was a certain measure of delay. Therefore some societies got their loans in time while others did not.

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

I am sorry to interrupt the Hon. Minister but his time is running out. He will have to finish by 11 o'clock.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)
(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I was told that I would be given 1½ hours.

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කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
There are other speakers.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)
(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Let us stick to the agreement.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)
(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I have to speak on many matters.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)
(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

You can refer to those things during the Budget Debate.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)
(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I will take at least another 15 to 20 minutes.

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

It is very interesting no doubt to listen to the Hon. Minister but I hope he will finish soon and help us.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)
(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

In the Budget Debate I shall have to deal with matters raised by hon. Members in that Debate.

All production targets have not been reached but we have done well in respect of many matters. I do not want to take up time by reading the figures. We have done quite well in chillies. We have done quite well in potatoes and onions. In milk and milk products the Milk Board's achievements are good. Milk availability has increased from 40,000 pints to 60,000. Some of the condenser plants will go into production at the end of the year. In

අනුමතකරනුමගේ කථාව :

[ශ්‍රී ඵම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

January or February next year we hope to go into commercial production. We have done fairly well on those lines.

We have fallen short of certain targets but I have no time to go into that question since the time available is short.

I wish to mention three or four basic matters before I conclude.

I have with me some statistics to reply to the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) who in the course of his speech read from the customs returns in support of his statement that money had been spent on the importation of various types of goods including eggs and vegetables. It is nothing of the kind. The general title, the legend, is there in the customs returns, but no eggs have been imported and no vegetables have been imported. The word "vegetables" there is misleading. For example, dhal comes into the category of vegetables. I have got the details with me. This can be clarified in the course of the Budget Debate.

Before I conclude I wish to comment on some of the amendments.

Amendment No. I (iii) states,

"does not even mention the acute problems of unemployment and the high prices and scarcities of essential articles in everyday use, let alone advance any proposals to solve these problems."

Amendment No. I (iv) states :

"does not disclose any intention by the Government to restore the former rice ration or, despite the boast of a record *Maha* harvest, even to provide patients in hospitals with adequate rice meals."

The fact that production is high is shown by the fact that off-ration the price is being maintained at 95 cents, Re. 1, Rs. 1.05 and in that neighbourhood. As we go on to the next season and those following we will find the price stabilizing at a certain point. The consumer price of rice in many other countries is much higher.

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They say again :

"....makes no reference to any intention by the Government to ease the burdens on the peasantry, through the abolition of irrigation rates, the reduction of the high acreage taxes levied from allottees in peasant colonies, the stopping of the present exploitation of the peasants by the private tractor owners, the reduction of the rates of interest on loans from banks and other lending institutions, and by other measures ;"

In connection with that I would like to refer hon. Members to the Short-Term Implementation Programme of the S.L.F.P. Government. I do not know whether the other Coalition parties would subscribe to it. I would like to read from it for it is Government policy for them. I will not try to build up an argument on it ; I will rush through it.

At page 132 it states :

"INCREASING THE FINANCIAL RETURN TO GOVERNMENT FROM IRRIGATION SCHEMES

It has not been the practice in the past to recover from the beneficiaries any part of the capital cost of an irrigation scheme. In principle, the intention was only to recover the cost of maintenance by charging a maintenance rate. Due to the increasing cost of irrigation, however, it is now found that the irrigation rate of Rs. 5 charged under new major irrigation schemes represents less than one-third the actual cost of maintenance of these schemes. In many cases, even these meagre rates have not been recovered. It may be mentioned in this connection, that in India, where the average cost of construction of major irrigation works is found to be very much lower than Ceylon, irrigation rates charged for paddy cultivation are, on an average, two or three times higher than in Ceylon, although the amount of water consumed per acre is much less. It is also relevant to mention that in regard to other more remunerative crops, an irrigation rate of ten to twenty times that charged in Ceylon is levied in certain states of India, the minimum rate representing a 2 to 4 per cent return on capital, in addition to maintenance and administration costs. With a view to obtaining some financial return, and with a view to inducing economy in the use of water by cultivators, Government has decided to charge an economic irrigation rate under all irrigation schemes."

What is the meaning of this ? Is it not utter hypocrisy on the part of the Opposition in this House to move an amendment saying that we must abolish the irrigation rates ? I have not heard of a thing like this !

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Can a country, whether socialist or communist, run on this type of concept? This is what they themselves said:

"Government has decided to charge an economic irrigation rate under all irrigation schemes."

And now they are charging our Government with not indicating in the Throne Speech the abolition of the irrigation rates. Is this the way the Opposition wants to win the confidence of the people and to run the country?

Mrs. Bandaranaike herself has signed the Foreword, I say, quite correctly. I agree with some of the things said there. She says:

"But we shall have to traverse a hard terrain first. We must be prepared to place ourselves, if need be, on a war footing and accept resolutely the austerities and hard work which that effort demands."

Any Government will have to say that. That is the correct approach. Who were the people in that Planning Committee? The Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, the Hon. C. P. de Silva, Hon. Maithripala Senanayake, Hon. P. B. G. Kalugalla, Hon. M. P. de Z. Siriwardena. They probably did not know what they were signing or what their policy was.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(කලාநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

The Hon. C. P. de Silva has signed it.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Yes. He is also one of them. What I am saying is, here is a policy enunciated in 1962. I do not know what your policy is. I thought you are with the S. L. F. P. now. But here you are bringing an amendment asking for the abolition of irrigation rates.—[Interruption]. Now I am talking about those people who have

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subscribed to this, and I say that this was the intention of the Government of the day.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I love to see you quivering with indignation.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

What I am saying is that this is utter hypocrisy. They have accepted the Land Commission Report. I am telling you what is there. The present Minister may accept it—I do not know. Now at page 137 of the Short-term Implementation Programme, 1962, this is what is stated:

".....Government has accepted this recommendation in principle, and will consider shortly the percentage of the cost to be recovered and the other essential conditions to be attached to the grant of outright ownership."

This the last Government accepted. Then it says at page 138:

"At present, these colonization allotments represent a growing financial burden on government which it can ill-afford at this stage of our economic development."

That is the concept you all are having, and to some extent that is correct. And you want what you paid also to be waived; irrigation rates to be abolished; annual payments to be abolished. What is the meaning of this? Can you do this? This is very interesting. This is what their amendment states at (x):

"Shows that the Government intends to continue the hoax that the alienation of thousands of acres of state land to private foreign and local capitalist interests to grow subsidiary foodstuffs, the compulsory dragooning of thousands of school-children...."

That is land given to the private sector for the cultivation of foodstuffs and things like that. They condemn it here. We had to harness all the sectors in this food production drive.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

I was not concerned very much with the value of that production as such. That is not exactly what we have in mind. For example, when we want to buy anything from some other country, we are not bothered as to whether that country is red or some other colour ; we do not look into its political complexion or find out how it is politically organized. We import what we need from wherever it is available, at the lowest possible price. Similarly, why cannot we employ all the resources available within our country in one form or another in order to produce food in areas which are far away from the colonized areas ? The Colonization Department and the Land Development Department are now over-burdened and their capacities are limited in the sense that they cannot expand their output, and it is necessary to bring other sectors into this productivity field. That argument was adduced here which I accept. I am not at cross-purposes, but I am pointing out that having stated that resolutely and as a policy statement it is not open to them to come here and say something else as if they have not heard of a proposition like this.

I shall read to you how the dry zone is to be cultivated. I am reading from page 138 :

"There is therefore an urgent need to evolve some new method of opening up the Dry Zone at a more rapid pace and at less cost, as it will otherwise be necessary to discount the possibility of any significant contribution from new lands in the Dry Zone to our immediate problems of economic development...."

Government has therefore, decided to introduce a pilot project for commercial cultivation on the basis of the system of mixed farming evolved at the Dry Zone Research Institute. The project will be confined to 2,000 acres in the first instance, but will be expanded if there is good response from the private sector. The land will be alienated to middle class co-operative societies commercial companies and other organizations for commercial farming on a mechanised basis."

What else have we done ?

—"The necessary incentives will be provided by way of long-term loans, tax concessions, and guaranteed prices."

There you are, Sir.

—"The provision of access facilities and the restoration of any minor tanks in the area, will also be undertaken by government,"—

Now we have not done that.

—"the cost of the latter being recovered in instalments over a period of years."

Our policy is to alienate land on a 25-year lease, and we take over at the end of that period paying compensation for whatever capital development that has taken place. But this envisages perpetuity and roads being constructed. Those are necessary for development, I dare say. They say :

"The provision of access facilities and the restoration of any minor tanks in the area, will also be undertaken by government..."

Good, if you want to develop the country ! But we have not gone so far. We will be granting a 25-year lease. This is the policy. How can they present this type of amendment to the Throne Speech in this House ? They can do anything else but not present this type of amendment.

This is the then Finance Minister's document. I am not laughing this document off. Please do not understand that way. I say there are certain proposals and analyses with which I agree. The last Prime Minister, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, says here that the road is a hard road ; even if you tread it for another two generations the economy cannot pick up.

There is reliance on the private sector. Page 26 of this report refers to the method—

"The Public and the Private Sectors"

The main function of the Government, in the context of development, is to make a decisive contribution towards a breakthrough in the rate of increase of national output while establishing a socialist society. This does not imply that all activities have to be carried out by the Government. Certain essential work, of course, can be undertaken only by the Government. But it can leave other work to private enterprise so long as it has at its disposal all the modern methods of

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ස්තූති සෞභාග පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

controlling the economy. These will enable it to influence its economic, social and financial aspects (e.g. prices, profits, wages, investment, trade, etc.) in the way it considers desirable, and to ensure that both public and private sectors function in accordance with national interest."

Where do we differ in the policy? I do not know whether after the injection of Marxist concepts a change has taken place, but I think that as far as the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) is concerned his heart beats on these lines. I myself rely on the peasant sector as being the real force behind the food production drive in this country, particularly the production of rice and subsidiary foodstuffs. There is no getting away from that. We are doing everything we can to assist them; we are giving them advice in setting up the organization working up their enthusiasm, and getting them to participate in the planning as well. They are also getting a better price for their produce, which means an improvement in their economic position.

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the economy must move forward. If it was good for Russia to think of a new economic policy at a certain stage, being a Communist country which has no reliance whatsoever on the concept of private property rights—Russia has, I think, small homesteads which are private; otherwise the concept is foreign—if it was good for China's Mao Tse Tung to use the capitalist organization up to a point in the process of production, then what is wrong if a Government like that of Ceylon, which believes in private property, alienates land to private investors for increasing the food supply? If we take all the necessary safeguards, what is wrong if we do so for a short period in the interests of the economy, particularly the production of food, when food supplies are not available, when the world population growth is outstripping food production? That is the serious implication of studies in the U.N.O. That is the trend today.

The last Government, the S.L.F.P. Government, formulated a plan under the signature of the present Leader of the Opposition, then the Prime Minister, the hon. Member for Dompe, then the Minister of Finance, and some others. So, what is now wrong in our attempting to do what is in that plan? And is it correct for them to come here now and try to bamboozle hon. Members of the House and the country by moving an amendment in which they suggest that this Government should do away with irrigation rates and annual payments, and that it should not hand over land for development to the private sector?

The private sector, of course, has to live up to the expectations. I agree with that and I think they should be told so. We will watch the situation. If they do not bring into production all the land they are given, then we will not hesitate to cancel some of the permits that have been issued. I will do that.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Hear! Hear!

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I am dead serious about it. This is not fun, and this is not a question of giving land for keeps.

ච්ඡේ. ආර්. ඩයස් ඔණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

For tax rebates.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

My good Friend, you saw it yourself, and now you are trying to point it out to me.

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ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

[ශ්‍රී ඩී. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

I have read the plan and I have taken it seriously. I happened to stumble on to it. I do not know whether you were serious. I believe you were, although you are saying something quite different now.

The hon. Member has done a certain amount of good work as Minister of Agriculture, I must say, and I am grateful to him for that, but let him not, while being an honest man and an honest politician, subscribe to this kind of nonsense. Let his party also not subscribe to this kind of nonsense

I have not been able to build up my arguments, although I wanted to place so much of information before the House, for lack of time. I hope to do so and to answer some of the criticisms that have been made. We are prepared to admit our shortcomings where we have failed or fallen short of targets. But I would ask hon. Members of the Opposition, without considering party affiliations, without considering whether some people would get popular or not, without considering whether the Government would get popular or not—that is inherent in the nature of the political set-up here—to assist in the food production drive. I think hon. Members would be able to forget these considerations, for I have heard Members of the Opposition say on public platforms and elsewhere that they support this food production drive and that they would assist it. I would ask for the co-operation of the whole House, of all Members of the Opposition, in the food production drive.

The Hon. Prime Minister is taking a great interest in the food production drive, as he should. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central pointed a finger of derision and scorn at the Prime Minister because he is going round the country encouraging the efforts in this direction. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central also said that he was doing so because the Minister of Land and the Minister of Agriculture are incompetent,

and that the Prime Minister should sack them and give the portfolios to two others. That is perfectly all right. If we fail in the tasks entrusted to us we may be sacked and somebody else asked to do it. That is not the point. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central asked the Hon. Prime Minister : “Why are you going round the country ?” He is the person who told me about the interest that Mr. Khrushchev was taking in agriculture when he was Premier.

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(කෙළරඹ අභිකල්පතර් ඉරුවර්)

(An hon. Member)

And he was sacked.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹ ආම්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

If it was good for Mr. Khrushchev to have taken a personal interest in agriculture, what is wrong in our Prime Minister taking an interest in it? But it was not because of the interest he took in agriculture that Mr. Khrushchev was sacked.

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(කලාතිති කොල්වින් ආර්. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

It was precisely on his agricultural policies that he was sacked.

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(කෙළරඹ ආම්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

My hon. Friend was full of praise for Mr. Khrushchev. Take the case of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. She herself took an interest in agriculture when she was Prime Minister. In the foreword to this report she invokes the enthusiasm of the peasantry. The present Prime Minister has been Minister of Agriculture, he knows the country, he knows the peasantry. We welcome his interest,

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we welcome his intervention, going round the country creating tremendous enthusiasm in the food drive. It is the correct step, it is a wholesome step. Let not hon. Members cavil at that. Let them give this Government the co-operation it needs in this drive to achieve self-sufficiency. I do not want to take any further time of the House. I am sorry if I went on speaking beyond the time allotted to me, but these are things that have to be mentioned. Again, before I wind up, I want to stress the steps the Government is taking in this food drive, and I would like, whatever debating points we may have scored, all hon. Members to give us that support that is absolutely essential if we want to make this country self-sufficient in food.

ප්‍ර. සා. 11.23

වී. බී. සුබසිංහ මයා. (කටුගම්පොල)

(திரு. ஈ. பி. சுபசிங்க—கட்டுகம்பொள)

(Mr. T. B. Subasinghe—Katugampola)

I am not surprised that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food give us a fairly lengthy discourse on the policies of his Ministry. I think it was a well-studied, well-prepared and well-thought out statement of policy. There is another reason why the Minister of Agriculture should treat his subject at length : after all, it has become, after the failure of many other policies in the sum total of the present Prime Minister's policies for this country, the penultimate hope of the present Government. They are assuring this country that by 1970 there shall be self-sufficiency—
[Interruption].

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

No. Our target is 70 million bushels.

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

සුබසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

So many of your Ministers have said that. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs said so at Agalawatta. I did not say that you stated it in this House.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක (අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය, ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති, ක්‍රම සම්පාදන හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ ප්‍රවෘත්ති හා ලවණ විදුලි ඇමති)

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும் திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரும் தகவல், ஒலிபரப்பு அமைச்சரும்)

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

Nor have I.

සුබසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs only the other day, as reported in the "Lankadipa" of yesterday, said that by 1970 this country will be self-sufficient in rice. The Hon. Minister of Posts has said more than once that this country will be self-sufficient by 1970.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Our target is 70 million bushels in 1970. That is not self-sufficiency.

සුබසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

I am glad the Hon. Minister of Food says that.

අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I have made the statement to the press on a number of occasions.—
[Interruption].

සුබසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I accept that position, and I am glad that he has corrected a wrong statement of one of his Colleagues. I am not for a moment saying that I accepted the statement of the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs when he said that we will achieve self-sufficiency in our food supplies in 1970, because we know of the mental capacity of the Hon. Minister. We know the value of his statements. I did not accept his statement. I am glad that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food has been more realistic and practical.

What I want to point out is the hope that the present Government is giving in regard to the future of this country. Now, the Hon. Minister himself has said that by 1970 we would have reached somewhere near self-sufficiency. I think that is a false statement; that is our contention, and the reason for it is this. After all, ever since 1931, those people who were in power in some way or other, whether it be under British rule or after Independence, were speaking about the ultimate aim and goal of self-sufficiency in food so far as this country is concerned. You will remember that the first Minister of Food and Agriculture was our present Prime Minister's father, the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, and he too was aiming at that. Therefore, you will see that for the last 36 years or so the same people, the present Prime Minister, his father, Mr. Bulankulame Dissawa, the Hon. C. P. de Silva, all of them, have been connected with agriculture in this country, and so far we have not got

anywhere near the goal. In fact, we are very far short of our supplies of food.

The question I am asking is, what is the special feature of the present programme, the special manner in which they are going to raise productivity of the land in this country? What is the special organization that they have set up in this country to achieve self-sufficiency in food during this period? That is the question we are posing. I shall deal with that subject later.

Now I do want to raise some other issues and draw the attention of the Prime Minister to them. Sir, the other day we listened to the Speech from the Throne at the ceremonial opening of Parliament. I myself have felt that it is time we reconsidered this whole question of the ceremonial connected with the Throne Speech. We have a ceremonial imported bodily from abroad that we are trying to ingraft into our society in Ceylon and get all the people and Members of Parliament interested in that long process. You would have noticed the other day that even Members of Parliament and others were not interested in it.

Furthermore, immediately after we debate the Throne Speech we have to discuss the Budget, with the result that all of us repeat the same arguments, the same points and the same grievances. I feel that it is an utter waste of time no matter what government is in power. It is about time that we reconsidered this whole question of arrangements in regard to this ceremonial and the proceedings connected with the Throne Speech just to save the time of the House and the repetitions hon. Members are compelled to make.

Having said that I would like to deal with another matter referred to in the Throne Speech. In 1965, this Government came into power with fanfare and trumpet, and it was very critical of the activities of the last

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Government. It levelled a number of charges against the last Government and also held out a number of promises to the people of this country. The Prime Minister took up a very emphatic stand on the democratic rights of the people and said that, unlike the previous Government, his Government would act in the most democratic manner.

Now, Mr. Prime Minister, the experience we have had during the last two years clearly indicates that either you failed to fulfil your promises or you have shown a blind eye to the activities of some of your officers and assistants in other Ministries when they resorted to anti-democratic acts. I pose this question: in your very first Throne Speech you stated that you will grant political rights to public servants; in this Speech there is nothing said about political rights for public servants.

Now what has happened to those people who were promised that they will be granted political rights during the last two years? There are those who have been interdicted, in respect of whom inquiries are not being held, who are on half pay, who are not receiving any pay at all, who are not given the necessary documents on the basis of which they have been indicted. What has happened is that there are now a large number of public servants under interdiction living in fear of their future, having no redress. The Government, having promised political rights, has today for political reasons victimized them, having not even granted them the chance of a hearing.

You promised them political rights. But having promised them political rights in the very first Throne Speech, what did your Minister of Education do? He kept on dismissing people, and today it has been held in courts of law that some of these dismissals are even illegal. You have been holding out a promise to these people that their position will be reconsidered. What has been done? The Prime Minister has said nothing about it.

Why? I dare say the Prime Minister did intend to give political rights. I do not believe that he said that without any meaning at all in the first Throne Speech. But I believe that during the past two years so much pressure has been brought to bear on him by various sections of his party that he dare not take the right action.

While those public servants who held political views contrary to the views of the political party in power were being punished and interdicted, those who have supported the U. N. P. have gone up on the ladder of the Public Service. I know teachers who worked hard for the U. N. P. and teachers who spoke from public platforms in support of the U. N. P. who are not even interdicted, and junior teachers being promoted as principals.

I ask the Prime Minister, the democrat: you are a defender of democracy, and is this the type of thing you should do especially after giving a solemn promise to the public servants that their political rights will be granted. In his speech, Mr. Deputy Chairman, we expect a categorical statement. What is he going to do with regard to political rights for public servants? What is he going to do with those people who have been interdicted and been under interdiction for years? What is he going to do with people who have not even been receiving half pay while under interdiction?

Today what happens is, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that a Member from the other side of the House has only to make some kind of a vague allegation against a public servant to some irresponsible officer of a Ministry or department, and the man is interdicted and kept under interdiction for years. Will the Hon. Prime Minister please give us an assurance that he will do something about this? He says he is a defender of democracy.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, that is not all I have to say about the Public Service. I happen to know a large number of public servants at all levels. I visit various offices to discuss

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questions pertaining to my constituency and other matters. These public servants seem to be living in some kind of fear. An intelligence service, a secret service, is at them.

In a country where the Prime Minister calls himself a defender of democracy, if on the insistence of certain sections of his party a secret service, a snooping service, is set up in departments in the Government to ascertain with whom public officers keep company, with whom some of them associate, what kind of democracy is there? Is it not time that the Prime Minister went into these matters? Is this not the best way to ruin the morale of the Public Service—this kind of victimization? These are questions we have to pose before the Prime Minister.

The Speech from the Throne also refers, as usual, to matters of foreign relations. My hon. Colleague from Dompe has, no doubt, referred to this subject, but I do want to make one or two points on this matter because there exist certain burning questions affecting all of us not only in Ceylon but the world over; questions on which we would like to have categorical statements from the Prime Minister.

It is true that “non-aligned” is a very popular term. There are various grades of non-alignment. Not one of the newly-developed countries will dare to call itself aligned. Every one of them calls itself non-aligned. But the state of being non-aligned is best judged not by what we say but by what we do.

It was quite apparent that on the assumption of power by the present Government a very radical change in the whole spirit took place in the Ministry of External Affairs in regard to the conduct of its foreign affairs. I remember how, within a few days of the Hon. Prime Minister taking charge of foreign affairs as the Minister in charge of the subject, officials ordered that the personnel from certain consulates and embassies be

sent away. That in itself is a minor matter. But what is most important is this: while calling ourselves a non-aligned country, can the Prime Minister say that in spirit he has seen to it that a policy of non-alignment has been maintained in our relations with other countries?

I would refer to one matter. It is true that we need economic aid from all parts of the developed world. It is also true that we need to develop our trade with all parts of the developed world. But is it not the fact that since the present Government came into power, in its anxiety to obtain what is called foreign aid from particular regions of the world, it began to cold-shoulder certain countries with whom we had, over a period of years—seven eight, nine years—built up very friendly relations to the greater advantage of this country?

I am not for a moment suggesting that we should break loose from Western countries as far as our relations are concerned. We have to take into account the influential role they play in world affairs. We have to take into account the economic, cultural and technological advancement of those countries. We have to maintain and further develop trade relations with the Western countries. We certainly should try to co-operate with them as far as possible, provided they respect our national sovereignty and there is a feeling of mutual respect. But from the day this Government came into power it deliberately and definitely cold-shouldered another section of the world, the socialist sector. I remember at the time this Government came into power there had been an offer for further economic co-operation from some of these countries. They offered further aid. Now this Government is dying for economic aid from the more developed countries. The Hon. Prime Minister himself has been to various countries.

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He has discussed the question and has been assured of aid. We are told by a number of countries that we will have more aid in the future.

But I want to know what positive action the Hon. Prime Minister or his Government has taken during the last three years to get whatever aid that is available from the other sector, the socialist sector. I remember the time when the Hon. Minister of Industries and Fisheries wanted to make a tour of the G. D. R. and how it was called off. Instead, he made a tour of the U. S. S. R., Hungary and a number of other countries. But no tangible discussions took place. Nothing has come in the way of aid from those countries. I dare say—I know something about it—if only concrete discussions had taken place and concrete suggestions had been put forward, we would have undoubtedly got some aid.

Even though you try to be non-aligned, in the actual implementation of your foreign policy you have not been non-aligned. You have been leaning heavily on one side. Therefore, in our dealings with powerful countries, we are at a disadvantage today.

The next point I want to make is about Vietnam. There is a reference to it in the Throne Speech. It is the burning issue all over the world. The Governor-General says in his Speech:

“My Government has sought to use every opportunity to promote a just and lasting solution to the problem of Vietnam and will continue to do so.”

Yes, we have been hearing of plans and proposals and whatnot. What the Hon. Prime Minister must do is make it clear to us and to the world whether he recognizes that the people of Vietnam are fighting a battle of liberation and whether this artificial

division of the country must be perpetuated. Also, whether they have a right to unite by the free consent of the people. Has one great country in the world, acting as a policeman of the world, the right to determine what shape and form events should take in Vietnam?

Now these are some of the questions we would like to place before the Hon. Prime Minister and get definite answers. Is the Prime Minister prepared to call not only for the stoppage of the bombing of Hanoi but also for the evacuation of Vietnam by the United States and permit, under suitable circumstances, the people of that country to determine their future and freedom? These are some of the demands we have put forward in our amendments.

Then a word about Israel and the Arab countries. I think the situation is becoming rather serious again. I am sure the Prime Minister has read the special communique on the report of the Israeli Defence Minister, General Moshe Dayan, which says that Israel must have the right to use the Suez Canal and therefore they intend to remain on the Eastern Bank of the Suez. We are thankful that our representative in the United Nations did take up a stand with some non-aligned countries who demanded that Israel should vacate Arab territory. Here is a dangerous situation developing. With responsible people in Israel making statements such as this, it is becoming very clear what the real motives of the Israeli Government are.

Under these circumstances, is the Prime Minister prepared to unite with other like-minded countries now engaged in a severe diplomatic struggle and bring about a peaceful solution to this problem and re-establish the sovereignty of the

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U.A.R. over the territory which has been captured by Israel? That is necessary, no matter what the political leanings of the other countries may be ; it is necessary in order to right an injustice. After all, this is not a threat only to the U.A.R. I think this is a threat to the newly independent world. I think the Prime Minister must take positive action along with the other countries to re-establish the position to what it was before the 5th of June. These are some of the questions which I would like to pose to the Prime Minister.

I would like to refer to another matter. The Minister of Food spoke at length on food production. I would like to say from my own experience what is happening in our villages. It is true that due to the shortage of certain foods there is a certain amount of enthusiasm generated in our villages. For instance, more people have taken to the cultivation of two paddy crops. But that is not all.

Because of the lack of proper organization at the village level, because of the lack of consultation, on the part of officials, with the peasantry, we have not witnessed that enthusiasm that you speak of, in our part of the country.

You want the co-operative societies to play an important part in rendering various services to the peasants. You want to extend credit to the peasants through the co-operative societies. But what has happened? Today these so-called multi-purpose co-operative societies are on the verge of bankruptcy. They were the creation of the Minister of Industries when he was holding another portfolio in a different Government. For one thing these societies are too small as economic units. Another thing is that as a result of the policy pursued by this Government, not only the small co-operative societies but even the big ones are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Today the co-operative societies are restricted to trading in the few articles that are rationed and in the amounts that are made available to them—a few ounces of lentils and so on. Every one of these co-operative societies is experiencing a decline in its turnover as compared with the previous years. They are even unable to pay the wages of their employees. This is being experienced even in co-operative societies like the Sandalanka Multipurpose Co-operative Society which is one of the biggest organizations of this kind in the country. While their trade is being restricted to goods sold on the ration books, what is happening to the other commodities imported into the country? They are finding their way through the private wholesalers into the blackmarket. Surely it is about time the Minister responsible—I think it is the Minister of State—went into this matter. You allow the co-operative societies to distribute a few ounces of this and that on the ration book while permitting a seemingly unlimited supply of these scarce goods to the private wholesale trade. I know that in some of our towns the ordinary householder with a ration book has to satisfy himself with three or four ounces of these scarce goods from the co-operative stores, but if he goes with extra money to the private wholesaler he can buy any amount of those goods.

With this system of unfair distribution the co-operative stores are now on the verge of bankruptcy, and your attempt to make them the medium through which you can channel credit facilities to peasants for the cultivation of their land must therefore naturally end in failure. The co-operative stores are afraid to take over the responsibility, no matter what the officers of the department may report to the Hon. Minister. I know that some of our co-operative stores in the villages are afraid to take over any further responsibility in the way of being the channel through which these loans are to be passed on to the cultivator.

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And at what rate of interest? 12 per cent. Do you think any peasant in our country will send an application for a loan at the rate of 12 per cent interest, without the guarantee of fertilizer, without the guarantee of water, and with an undependable rainfall to cultivate his field, to increase his yield, to make this country self-sufficient? These are just dreams! That is why we say we are against the water rates. We are very, very thankful, of course; and we should do everything possible to make this country self-sufficient. Everyone of us must play a part, I admit; but then let the Hon. Minister also give us the plans; let him assure us that the peasants' pleas are actually heeded, that they are listened to.

In his speech the Hon. Minister was laughing at us for demanding the removal of the water rates. It is true that this question of water rates has been hanging fire for a long time. Long ago, when the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was Prime Minister and when Madam Bandaranaike was Prime Minister, the demand was there from the rank and file of this party that the water rates be removed. Why? Because the water rates are charged only in name; nobody pays them. The addition to revenue is negligible.

Although you may try to make a big point out of that document that was read by the Hon Minister, what really happened was this. This Minister, who has been a permanent Minister in all Governments, one rusty steel thread that runs through every Government, the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power, insisted that the water rates should not be removed. That is what happened. Even now, being a Minister of the present Government, I suppose he is still insisting that the water rates should not be removed. But the real fact is that the water rates are not making any substantial contribution to the revenue of this country, and therefore, as an encouragement in order to lessen the additional burden on the peasants,

we demand that the water rates be removed. These are simple matters. The fact remains that the water rates are absolutely useless considering the capital expended on the irrigation projects; and the revenue is negligible.

I know that time is running out. I shall not take very much longer because in the Budget Debate we shall have more time to discuss these matters.

But I do like to say one word about the coconut industry. The prosperity of the North Western Province depends on the coconut industry, whether it be the large estate owner or the middle-class owner or the peasant who owns a few trees. His lot is extremely dangerous and uncertain. Today not only are our crops failing, but the prices are also falling. There is little effort on the part of the Government to revitalize this industry.

There is little effort on the part of this Government to find markets for our products. I have always been saying over the years that some of the socialist markets provide a good opening for products like coconut fibre, oil and desiccated coconut. During the time the present Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) was the Minister of Trade and Commerce, I remember he had entered into tentative agreements for the sale of these items to some of the socialist countries. A certain amount of initiative has to be taken and a certain amount of propaganda has to be carried out in those countries to popularize coconut products. You have foregone the possibilities and the opportunities which we created before 1964.

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries is somewhat interested in these problems. But what is happening? Are you exploring those markets? Or are you ignoring those markets merely because you are living in the hope that you will

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get millions and millions of dollars and sterling from the Western countries? Or is it your desire to have a kind of balanced trade with these countries? Is it not your desire to alter the position, which has continued for so long, where we put all our eggs in one basket? Is it not time we thought about a new orientation in our trade policy? Ever since the co-operatives were taken away from the Ministry of Commerce and Trade, the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Trade is living in retirement with no work to do.

Where is your trade policy? What is the active trade policy you are pursuing? In your Throne Speech you say that you have a trade policy. What is the trade policy that you have? What is the pattern of trade that you follow? What initiative have you taken to expand your markets and to find new markets? Where are the annual protocols which we used to sign in the earlier days with the socialist countries? There is nothing. But you still say you have a trade policy. These are some of the questions that we have to face.

In the Throne Speech of the third year of the life of this Government we see all the characteristics of decline and bankruptcy. When the present Government came into power they held out all manner of promises to the people. They promised the people a new era of national unity and what not. By the way, I might add that there is more dissension, more mutual suspicion, among the various communities today than ever before. This is very unfortunate. This Government undertook to usher in a new era and a new world according to the Prime Minister. But what has happened? It has all ended up in dreams.

Today the Government is showing not only political and economic bankruptcy but also its incapacity to face up to the problems. What is happening today is that people

are reaping what they can while the sun shines. There is more corruption today than ever before. There is more exchange racketeering today than ever before. In the import of commodities like tractors and jeeps there is corruption. I know there are people who place orders abroad. When they want to get a jeep or a mini-moke, they combine that with a harvester, with a roller, with other complicated agricultural machinery under the special users' licence or something like that. They are brought under the Commodity Aid Agreement. They are delivered to the various agents, maybe Brown's, maybe Walkers, maybe various other organizations, maybe N. M. Appuhamys; but the man who placed the order takes only the jeep or the mini-moke. Those other things remain there; they are not taken. What is the use? Is this not wastage of this so-called aid? After all, the future generations have to pay this back either in money or in kind. What is this nonsense? They call this aid; they call this planned development. It is about time that the Government went into the manner in which this so-called commodity aid is handled just now. It is about time that a commission was appointed. From your smile I see you are approving of what I say. You are silent. All this is happening. And I tell you that out of this commodity aid which has to be paid back by our future generations, today some of your racketeers are making foreign exchange. It is about time that you appointed a commission of inquiry. You have been appointing commissions of inquiry to go into the activities of the co-operatives.

Every time this Minister of State takes over the Co-operative Department, he appoints a commission of inquiry. I remember in 1952 he appointed a commission of inquiry. Nothing came out of it because he had to go out of power. Now again he has appointed a commission of inquiry. I have no doubt that before

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that commission brings out its report these people will go out of power. Whenever the Hon. Minister of State appoints a commission of inquiry, in a matter of two years the government of which he is a member goes out of power. I have no doubt that history will repeat itself.

You say you came into power to rid this country of corruption, to conserve our foreign exchange, to build up our economy. Then appoint a commission of inquiry to find out how this foreign aid is working, how this money is being frittered away. I ask the Government back-benchers, have you got the courage to demand a commission of inquiry?

I believe this is the last Throne Speech of a decaying, sinking, dying Government, and we shall spare no pains to bring this Government down as soon as possible.

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(டொக்டர் எ. எம். வி. நாகநாதன்—நல்
லூர்)

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

It is rather difficult to reply to the Opposition's onslaughts, because all they had to say, or their venom, or their bad spirit, or their liver, or their bile, had been shed in their printed words of condemnation which they called amendments to the Address. Having done that, none of them could make any speech. It is like the case of a cobra which has bitten once. Once a cobra bites, all its venom goes out with the first bite and thereafter its biting is absolutely futile; it has no power behind it. Similarly, once the Opposition had put all their venom into these amendments, their speeches were absolutely without any consequence or any kind of quality. Anyway, I

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must say that never in the history of parliamentary government have so many childish words been strung together to produce a ridiculous quartet of amendments to an Address that is before Parliament.

Anyway, my hon. Friends on the other side had two burning questions in foreign affairs and two burning issues in home affairs. That is the burden of their song. In foreign affairs, their two burning questions are Vietnam and Israel; in home affairs, deficiencies in foodstuffs and rising prices, and unemployment. They might have spared all this large amount of ink and this childish, ridiculous tomfoolery in giving us this quartet of amendments to the Address of Thanks.

The last speaker—he has run away; that is his usual habit—opened his speech by saying that government servants were promised political rights on a previous occasion. “What have you done?” he said, “You have not given them political rights, but you have victimized them.”

We did promise government servants political rights but not the right to political sabotage. Unfortunately, the other side, when they were in political power, especially the Coalition Government in the last six months, saw to it that their supporters in the Public Service occupied key positions. Thereby they were able to control the public servants and get strength for their own political purposes through the Government servants' trade unions.

The Minister of Finance is in charge of the Treasury; the Minister of Communications is in charge of the Railway, the C. T. B. and the various forms of communication; then there is the Minister in charge of Public Works. All these Ministers have large labour gangs working in the departments under them. The Coalition Government were able to place their political stooges, their political handymen, in various government departments and create an

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inner core of trade unions, not for the purpose for which trade unions are meant, but purely for the purpose of bringing about a revolution in this country.

Sir, we consider the question of granting political rights to government servants on the definite premise that government servants would be politically neutral. While individually each man may have his political faith, and while each man may have his political ideals, he cannot and should not, through his trade union, work for a political party or be politically partisan. Unfortunately, the last Government, in the short time they were there as a Coalition, had created a very unhealthy atmosphere, a very unhealthy tradition; they created a very unhealthy and poisonous structure in the whole life of our Public Service. So we are faced with the problem of clearing the mess before political rights in its true sense can be granted to public servants.

My hon. Friends talked about the burning question of foreign affairs. They talked about non-alignment. When they speak of non-alignment, they mean alignment with Russia or China or their satellites, or something towards that end. That is what they call non-alignment. This is clearly shown in their second amendment :

“but calls on the Government to suspend diplomatic and other relations between Ceylon and Israel until such time as the Government of Israel withdraws its armed forces from the territories in the U. A. R., Syria and Jordan which they occupied by force after 4th June, 1967.”

This is identically, I repeat identically, the same resolution that was passed by the satellite summit who met in the U. S. S. R. a few weeks ago. That very same resolution is put here, and we are asked to accept it and yet be non-aligned! I say that if they want to have a resolution on non-alignment let it be not one that has been passed by the satellites of Russia on the very same issue.

The Hon. Prime Minister will, of course, speak authoritatively on foreign affairs, but I wish to say a few words myself.

We, most of us, at least I, have the greatest love, affection and regard for Asians and, as such, the defeat of the Arabs, we felt, was a personal humiliation to ourselves. In fact, for a few days during that time I did not attend some dinners and parties given by certain foreign friends of mine because I felt that the defeat was mine and I was ashamed.

I have spent about a month in Egypt and during that period I came to admire and greatly idolize Nasser. And because of my love, affection and great regard for Nasser, I felt as if I was myself an Egyptian when the Arabs were defeated in a short space of 80 hours. Leaving that aside, I must say that this amendment is one which no non-aligned government—personally I might agree with it and personally I might vote for it at a public meeting—can accept for the simple reason that Israel and the Arabs are still at war. It would not be improper for us to say, “They shall withdraw”, at the time of a peace settlement. But while they are still at war, while peace has still not been declared—there is only a ceasefire—we cannot, from 3,000 miles away, say that they should withdraw to their lines prior to 4th of June. As part and parcel of the peace declaration we can insist that this shall be so, but it is illogical and against all principles of warfare to insist on it at this stage. My hon. Friends do not understand military requirements. We will only be stultifying ourselves if we accept this amendment, firstly, because it contains the very same wording of the resolution passed by the satellites of Russia, and, secondly, because the war is still on. cannot ask a country to withdraw their armies when the war is still on. So, let us ask for peace, and, as a part of the peace declaration, as a part of the peace settlement, let us demand this, and then we will be one with everybody else in supporting it.

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With regard to the question of Vietnam, my hon. Friend from Katugampola asked, "Are you against the union of North and South Vietnam?" We are not, but the union of North and South Vietnam must be decided by the Vietnamese themselves, as our Prime Minister himself pointed out, and there can be no war about it. Is it going to be union by force? Let it be a union by common consent, by their getting together at a peace conference. To say that this is a war of liberation of the North by the South or a war of liberation of the South by the North is absurd. It is quite contradictory and does not solve the problem. As I said these are the two burning questions that they were talking of in regard to foreign policy.

Of the two burning issues locally, the first of course is the continuing scarcity of essential foodstuffs. This is what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota said: "Continuing scarcity of essential foodstuffs and their high prices." The second matter of course is the problem of unemployment. Every speaker from the Opposition repeated this over and over again. As regards the first issue he asked, "How are you going to cure it? What are you going to do with regard to the continuing scarcity of essential foodstuffs?" In fact, he referred sneeringly to the statement made by the Hon. Minister of State, and said that he would use that statement as the yardstick by which the future of the Government would be measured by the Opposition. What did the Minister of State say? He said, "We have banned totally a certain selected number of imported food-stuffs, and the process will go on steadily forward until we are completely self-sufficient and self-supporting in the matter of our foodstuffs." Now, that is really a courageous policy statement. He said that we will ban for the present a certain number of food items and continue the policy of banning more and more perhaps in stages until such time we are completely self-sufficient and self-supporting in the matter of foodstuffs. I cannot

think of a more rational, stimulating and inspiring policy statement than that. It is really a call to the nation to rise up in arms, as it were, to war against our national dependence on others for our essential necessities of life. I have no doubt that with proper leadership and wise direction the nation would gladly tighten its belt and work harder and with dedication for deliverance from foreign domination in those essentials required for our very existence which can be easily produced in abundance in our own country.

What we require today is national self-respect, national self-reliance, national self-sacrifice and national self-confidence. That, Sir, is our policy by which we can tackle our chronic and debilitating disease of continuing scarcity of essential foodstuffs and their high and increasing prices. But what is the policy of the Opposition? How are they going to treat this disease? More subsidies, more purchases of food from abroad at any price although we have no money. If you have some money and if you spend it on foreign purchases how are you going to finance development?

Sir, now I wish to read what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, (Dr. N. M. Perera), the golden brain of the Opposition, has said. It is in the "Ceylon Daily News" of 16th July 1967, page 11:

"The Government claimed that by banning certain commodities, local producers would benefit but it had lost sight of the fact that there were questions of supply and demand, and there would always be a period when consumers would be at the mercy of middlemen.

Dr. Perera said that there could also be periods of over-production with a glut of certain commodities in the market and wide fluctuations in prices. In countries like the U. K. and U. S. A. the government subsidized farmers and cultivators to the tune of several millions and in fact in these countries they were subsidized for not producing, because in capitalist countries, where production was not geared to a centralized plan, this problem always arose. If countries like the U. K. and the U. S. could subsidize

[වෛද්‍යවරයා නැගෙනහන්]

their farmers, why could not this country? Why had the government not told the World Bank that it was necessary to do so."

He goes on further to say :

"The government had ruthlessly followed the dictates of the World Bank and the I. M. F., and faithfully carried out the advice given by these foreign organizations to the very letter,...."

What is the advice? It is to contain our rice subsidy within Rs. 500 million. He also said that the Government had lost its self-respect because it followed the advice of the I. M. F. and the World Bank in containing our rice subsidy within Rs. 500 million.

Now, where is the question of self-respect? Dr. N. M. Perera does not understand elementary economics. He compares the subsidization of farmers in America and Britain with the subsidization in Ceylon of our food. There is a world of difference between the two. I cannot understand where he learnt his economics, and my young friends from the press were carried away by enthusiasm by what he said. Now, let them understand this. In America, the subsidization is not for consumption of food but for production of food.

In America and in Britain, especially in America, the farmers produce in large quantities because they are ambitious and hardworking and use modern machinery. If the total requirements of the U. S. is 200 bushels and the farmers produce 400 bushels there will be a glut of wheat in America and naturally prices will drop since every farmer is trying to sell his produce as against the other man. So the government steps in and syphons out the excess wheat. Of course the government pays for the wheat and that is what we get here under PL-480.

But the position today is that America can sell their wheat for gold to Russia and China who are hard up for food and want more food. They cannot grow all the food that they want themselves, so America is well away. What I want to say is that the subsidy there is for production and not for consumption.

The man who gets a subsidy for consumption is a beggar. Here we have our great Dr. N. M. Perera, and other great authorities who want to preach the gospel of beggary to our people. Let us ask the World Bank and the I. M. F. to give us money, for what purpose?—to eat. "Aid to mouth existence" is their gospel. That is how they are going to get over scarcities and higher prices. Where is his philosophy and understanding of economics?

Besides, America and Britain, if they subsidize, subsidize from their own pockets, but when we have to subsidize it is by borrowing and begging from somebody else, which makes all the difference. That deals with my second point.

Now the third point is this. America and Britain do not require capital formation. They can live on their income which comes to them from investment. We are a developing country and we want more and more money for capital formation.

The hon. Member for Katugampola (Mr. Subasinghe) wanted the water rates taken away. It is a very small amount the payment of which helps to maintain the self-respect and dignity of our farmers. They seem to expect everything free. That, Sir, is not the way to gain self-respect, to build up for the future, to build up our economy, to build up our national strength, our strength of mind, our bodies and our souls; that is not the way to build up in this country a free and independent people.

That is why I say that my Friends on the other side do not seem to understand the very elementary principles of economy. They come here and try to be clever mouthing words that are put into their minds in Moscow or Canton or Peking. They cannot think for themselves. They do not have wisdom. They may have acquired some knowledge, but wisdom they do not have. You know the old saying, "Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers." But my Friends on the other side have neither knowledge nor wisdom. That is the trouble.

අලුත්කරනුමැත් කපා :

If it is our object to cure permanently the ills that beset our country—the continuing scarcities, the soaring prices of essential foodstuffs—we have to build up our economy. To build up our economy we need capital. Whether in Russia under a socialist economy, or in Saigon, Bangkok or West Germany under a capitalist economy, an essential ingredient to build up the economy is capital. That capital must be utilized for investment purposes in order to step up production.

We do not have sufficient capital in this country. That is accepted. I believe that now even the present Government has learnt the bitter lesson that we should not depend on foreign powers for aid. Even if aid arrives, it cannot be expected to come in large amounts, and even if we get aid, it should not be utilized to buy food for consumption. Aid should be invested for capital formation if we are to build up our economy for national development.

So, when the I. M. F. or the World Bank says, “We cannot give you money to be wasted in buying food to eat; even if we give you money it should be utilized for development purposes, for capital formation”, what is wrong with that? I ask that question from the so-called economists, the pseudo-economists, the humbug economists who sit on the Front Benches on the other side, but who dare not sit there when I am speaking. Even the hon. Member for Agalawatte (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) was here a moment ago. He was to follow me, I thought. But even he dare not wait and hear what I have got to say. Sir, those are the people they have.

බී. ඩබ්. තුඩාවේ මයා. (මාතර)

(திரு. பி. வை. துடாவ—மாத்தறை)

(Mr. B. Y. Tudawe—Matara)

සහාපතිතුමනි, භෞජරණයක් නැත.

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශ

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය හෙත් කොට භෞජරණයක් නොමැතිවූයෙන්, බෙදුම් සිත්‍ර බෙද කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

පසුව භෞජරණයක් තුබුයෙන්—

சபை எண்ணப்பட்டு நிறைவேண் இல்லாததால் பிரிவு மணி அடிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

பிறகு, நிறைவேண் இருந்ததால்—

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

Later, a Quorum being present—

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සහාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

The hon. Member for Matara may not be aware that it has been agreed that we go on until 2 P.M. This has been done in order to give more time for the Debate. We have a Quorum now. I do hope that the hon. Member will not raise this point of Order again under those circumstances. The hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) may continue.

வேலையார்க்கை நானாதன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Since the time allotted to me is so limited, I will spare the pseudo-economists. The second important problem is unemployment. The Government is accused of having said nothing tangible in the Throne Speech and of having done nothing tangible for the past two and a half years for the unemployed. They are also accused of having no proposals for eliminating unemployment in the future.

I have studied all the Throne Speeches made by the various Governors-General from 1956 to 1964, and during those years there was no plan or proposal to reduce or eliminate unemployment by either the M. E. P., the S. L. F. P. or the Coalition Government. But now their hearts bleed for the unemployed, and their righteous indignation on their behalf is pathetic to behold.

[මෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික නාමනාමය]

I can only ask them to come off this damnable pose, full of hypocrisy and mischief. If they cannot join us in the national development programmes I ask them at least to keep their mouths shut for very shame.

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) had two already burning topics to speak about, one of which is unemployment. On the question of the development of the country he had very little to say. He had some unfortunate words to say about tourism.

Before I come to that, I would like to say a few words about certain remarks that were made by the hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. Weera-sekera). I am making this statement on behalf of the Hon. Minister of State. He made some unfounded allegations against Mr. Chib, the U.N. Adviser on Tourism in Ceylon. The Minister of State had earlier answered and categorically denied certain charges of a similar nature made in the House.

I would like to cite extracts from the encomiums paid to Mr. Chib by Hon. Raj Bahadur, Minister of Information and Broadcasting in India, under whom Mr. Chib worked for eight years ending April 1966. I quote :

"Please accept my warmest and sincerest congratulations for the mighty success you personally and the Department of Tourism achieved in organizing such a wonderful and successful conference. The tributes paid to you and the comments made should make anyone feel proud. I need hardly say that your contribution in building up the tourist industry in India is most outstanding and I have no doubt that you will always be remembered for all that you have done for it.

As I look back, I feel happy and proud that while I held charge of the portfolio of tourism I had a Director-General of your calibre and competence to help execute the policies and programmes."

When similar questions were asked earlier in this House, the Government

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contacted the Government of India through its High Commissioner in India for information.

"We were informed that the Government of India could not have acquiesced in Mr. Chib's assignment as our Adviser on Tourism if he was suspected of dishonourable conduct. The Government of Ceylon was therefore satisfied that whatever allegations were brought against Mr. Chib in India were not considered genuine enough to justify any further inquiry.

The allegation made by the Member for Dehiowita that Mrs. Jaipal Singh had criticized Mr. Chib in the presence of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of State, Mr. Atapattu, is completely false. Mr. Chib was first recommended for appointment in Ceylon by Mrs. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike when she was Prime Minister, who requested Ceylon's High Commissioner in India in January 1964 to use his influence to persuade Mr. Chib to take up the offer at the earliest opportunity. This Government is fully satisfied with Mr. Chib's work and regrets that these unwarranted allegations should have been made on the eve of his terminating this assignment at his wish."

That is the answer to the hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. Weera-sekera) who made some dishonourable comments about this gentleman which he should never have made and dare not make outside this House.

Then, Sir, in regard to the unfortunate criticisms made by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) in regard to tourism, the Chairman of the Tourist Board is a modest gentleman who at some meeting said that we were amateurs in tourism but by this he did not mean to say that we were completely ignorant. Purely out of love for the country and out of a love for their job, the chairman and the former Clerk of this House and others spend hours on this business in order to make it a success. They are devoting all their energies to this job of tourism in the interests of the country because tourism is a money spinner which can bring prosperity to this country.

Therefore, it is unfortunate that without a full knowledge of all the facts persons like the hon. Third

අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ කථාව :

ස්තුති සේනානායක පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

Member for Colombo Central should make wild allegations and incorrect statements on the Floor of this House.

The hon. Member said that the average stay of a tourist in Ceylon is five days. As a matter of fact statistics show that the average stay of the tourist in Ceylon is eleven days.

The hon. Member said that we have got sufficient hotels and sufficient beds for all the tourists expected and that the building of these new hotels was a big racket for some people to make money or to steal money in some form or another.

It is expected that we will get at least 100,000 tourists in 1971. Now, the number of hotels in Bangkok is 4,100 with 7,000 beds. The hon. Member said that the number of beds in Bangkok is 1,688 and if there they can manage to cater for 230,000 visitors, we can manage with 1,568 beds here. How can you do that when we expect to get 100,000 visitors? Does he want us to put one person or two persons or three persons, one on top of the other, in the same bed? Otherwise how are you going to accommodate 100,000 people with 1,567 beds scattered all over the Island? You will have to pick out the tourists and send them to these hotels as if you are sending prisoners to their cells? Some tourists may want to go to Nuwara Eliya and some may want to go to Hikkaduwa. But you cannot send them to some little third rate resthouse to which you and I may not desire to go. The Ceylon Tourist Board says that by the end of 1971 or at any rate by 1972 they should have 3,200 hotel rooms in different categories of hotels and guest-houses, comprising 5,500 beds.

Hotels cannot be built without money. You require about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 million. This is a venture in which we can get the local and foreign capitalists to invest; our country cannot afford such a large amount of money. This is a venture in which the private sector alone can invest and conduct the business.

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central made another accusation. He said that all rest-houses have been taken over by the Tourist Board. That is completely incorrect. There are 1100 resthouses in Ceylon of which only 18 have been vested till now in the Tourist Board; now they have been taken over by the corporation. One resthouse has been demolished and only four have been given over to the private sector. Thirteen resthouses come under the Hotels Corporation; the other 92 are still run as before with no increase in tariffs. So if the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central still indulges in his old young habits of going to rest-houses he can go and he will be charged the same old rates for the rates have not been increased.

I want to draw his attention to Hotel Ukraine in Russia. I think I was the first man from Ceylon to go to Russia under the new dispensation in 1928. I think I was the first to cross the Iron Curtain. I was then put up in that hotel. It was a very small hotel, not a very pretentious one though very ornamental. Now I understand that this same Hotel Ukraine which caters to tourists has got 36 floors and that it is now a huge, luxury hotel. Russia has gone in for luxury hotels. In Leningrad, Prague, Belgrade, Ukraine, the Black Sea coast, the Adriatic Sea coast you get luxury hotels because there is good business.

The chief of the Soviet Tourist Department who came to India for a conference in Ootacamund last month met Mr. Ralph Deraniyagala who went there to represent Ceylon and he has told him, "Will you be able to make arrangements for our people? We have got thousands who come to India annually. They can stay in India for one week. They can stay another week in Ceylon if you can give them passports and visas." I am sure visa facilities could be given in Ceylon but for our communist party people. I do not mind, Sir, a man being a communist or any other 'ist but he must be patriotic. Our communists are patriotic either to Russia

அங்குள்ளவர்களுடைய கருத்து:

சீ. அ. ல. அப்துல் மஜீத்

[தேவதாஸன் மொழியில்]

or China. As long as these people are loyal to Ceylon I do not mind to what party they belong.

கௌரவ நியோஜன உறுப்பினர்

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

The hon. Member's time is up.

தேவதாஸன் மொழியில்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I thought I had 1½ hours, Sir ; I was misled. I only want to say this. The Opposition has not by any stretch of imagination shown any kind of sincerity or any kind of desire to do something, to say something, for the benefit of the country, for the benefit of the people, for the benefit of our nation.

சீ. அ. ல. 12.46

சீ. லீ. அப்துல் மஜீத் மை. (இருபதாவது மன்றம்)

(ஐ. எ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீத்—முதலாம் இரண்டாவது அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed—Second Mutur)

“அழிவாழ்வு அக்பர்—

அவருடைய பில்லாஹி மினஷ்ஷெய்த்தானிர் றஜீம்—

பில்மில்லாஹிர் றஹ்மானிர் றஜீம்”.

கௌரவ அங்கிராசனரவர்களே, கௌரவ நல்லூர்ப் பிரதிநிதி (வைத்திய கலாநிதி ஈ. எம். வீ. நாகநாதன்) அவர்களுடைய பேச்சிற்குப் பின் ஒரு சில கருத்துக்களைக் கூற எழும் பொழுது நான் ஒரு விடயங்குறித்து ஆச்சரியப்படுகிறேன். “தமிழுக்குக் காவடி எடுக்கிறோம்; தமிழ் மொழியிலேயே பேசுவோம்; தமிழ் எமது இன்பத் தாய்” என்று பறையடித்து, அவர்களுடைய மூலாதார உரிமைகளை பாதுகாத்துக் கொடுப்போம் என்று கூக்குரலிடும் இலங்கைத் தமிழரசுக் கட்சியினது பிரதம பேச்சாளரான கௌரவ நல்லூர்ப் பிரதிநிதி, கேவலம், தம்முடைய தாய் மொழியை மறந்து ஆங்கில மொழியில் பேசியதையிட்டு நான் மிகவும் கவலைப்படுகிறேன்; வெட்கப்படுகிறேன். அவருடைய போக்கு இந்த விதத்தில்தான் இருந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டும்பொழுது மிகவும் வேதனைப்படுகிறேன். அவர் ஆங்கில மொழியில் பேசாமல் தம்முடைய தாய் மொழியாம் தமிழ் மொழியில் தம்முடைய கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவித்திருந்தால், இந்த நாட்டில் வாழுகின்ற ஏறத்தாழ பதினைந்து இலட்சம் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் அதனை நல்ல முறையிலே உணர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்க முடியுமென்பதை நான் வலியுறுத்தாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

சீ. அப்துல் மஜீத் மை. (இருபதாவது மன்றம்)

(திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்—வட்டுக்கோட்டை)

(Mr. A. Amirthalingam—Vadukkodai)

அரைவாசிப் பேர்களை விட்டுவிட்டீர்களா? தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் தொகை பதினைந்து இலட்சம் அல்ல—

சீ. லீ. அப்துல் மஜீத் மை.

(ஐ. எ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீத்)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed)

மன்னிக்கவும்; இருபத்தைந்து இலட்சம்.

கௌரவ அங்கிராசனரவர்களே, சிம்மாசனப் பிரசங்க விவாதத்தை அவதானிக்கும்போது, அதில் குறிப்பிடப்படும் கருத்துக்களைச் சிந்திக்கும்பொழுது எனக்கு ஓரளவுக்கு ஆச்சரியமும், ஓரளவுக்கு அனுதாபமும் பிறந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஏனெனில், இன்று இந் நாட்டிலே அரசியற் சுதந்திரம் பெற்றும் பொருளாதார சுதந்திரம் இல்லாத முறையிலே நாங்கள் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். எமது நாட்டில் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் அதிகரித்து வருவதோடு வறுமைப் பிணியும் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதனால் மக்கள் சுதந்திரமாகத் தங்களுடைய சுயதேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொள்ள முடியாத சூழலிலே தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அடிப்படையிலேதான் நான் இந்தச் சிம்மாசனப் பிரசங்கத்தை உற்று நோக்குகிறேன்.

எனினும், இந்தச் சிம்மாசனப் பிரசங்கத்திலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள சில அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை எண்ணும்போது நான்களிப்படைகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டின் பிரதமர் கௌரவ டப்ளி சேனாநாயக்க அவர்கள் விவ

ஏழு ஆண்டுகளாகக் கட்டி:

சாய அபிவிருத்தியைத் தமது பொறுப்பில் எடுத்து இந்த நாட்டில் வாழும் மக்களுடைய சுயதேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும், விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கண்காணித்தவாறு இருக்கிறார்கள்; இந்த நாட்டிலே வாழ்கின்ற மக்களுக்கு ஊக்கமும் ஆக்கமும் கொடுப்பதுடன் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகப்படியான உணர்ச்சியையும் ஊட்டி வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் இங்கே குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இந்த உணவு உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கத்தில் ஒருசில குறைபாடுகள் இருந்தாலும் பொதுவாக நோக்கும்பொழுது நாட்டினுடைய தேவைகளைத் திட்டவட்டமாகப் பூர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடிய சூழலை இது உருவாக்கும் என்பதை நான் இங்கே வலியுறுத்தாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

கௌரவ அக்கிராசனரவர்களே, இன்று அமைந்துள்ள அரசியல் திட்டம்—நாம் பின்பற்றுகின்ற அரசியல் திட்டம்—இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு திட்டமாகும். எனவே, இந்தத் திட்டத்தை மாற்றி நமது நாட்டில் வாழுகிற மக்களுடைய நாகரிகத்திற்கும் வாழ்க்கை முறைக்கும் ஏற்ற விதத்தில் அரசியல் திட்டமொன்றை, அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களை இன்று ஆட்சியாளர்கள் என்று நினைவாத அளவுக்கு, பணியாளர்கள் மக்களுக்குப் பணி செய்பவர்கள் என்ற நிலையில் வைத்து அவர்கள் சேவை செய்வதற்கான பொருத்தமான அரசியல் திட்டமொன்றை, நம் நாட்டிலே ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டியது நம்முடைய கடமையாகும். இப்படிச் செய்யும்பொழுது தேசிய ஒற்றுமையை அவதானிக்க வேண்டும்.

இந்த நாட்டிலே மூன்று சாதியினர் வாழ்கிறார்கள். சிங்கள மக்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் மக்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள். முஸ்லிம் மக்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் பலர் வாழ்கிறார்கள். இன்று இம் முப்பேரும் சமுதாயத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் தங்களுடைய தனித்துவத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க பலவிதமான திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக, பௌத்த சிங்கள மக்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய மூலாதார உரிமைகளைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும், தங்களுடைய மொழியைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும் என்று பாடுபட்டுக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது போல, தமிழ் மக்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் பொழுது அவர்களும் அந்த நிலையிலேதான் முயற்சித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்.

மீது நினைச்சவை பிழைவு விவரம்

கள். இப்படித்தான் இந்த நாட்டில் வாழுகின்ற முஸ்லிம் மக்களும் தங்களுடைய உரிமைகளை, தங்களுடைய தனித்துவத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும் என்று பாடுபட்டு வருகிறார்கள். நான் எனது மொழியை, மார்க்கத்தை, பாரம்பரியத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும் என்று கூறினால், பேசினால், அது வகுப்பு வாதம் என்று ஒருசிலர் கூறுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் வகுப்புவாதம் என்றால் என்ன என்று இந்த நாட்டிலே திட்டவட்டமாக வரையறுக்க முடியாதிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், சிறுபான்மையின மக்களுடைய மூலாதார உரிமைகளை இதுகால வரைக்கும் வெற்றிகரமாகப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாத சூழ்நிலை இருந்துகொண்டு வருகின்ற காரணத்தால் தங்களுடைய தனித்துவத்தைப் பெறுவதற்குச் சிறுபான்மைச் சமூகம் போராடிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதனை வகுப்புவாதம் என்று தட்டிக்கழிக்க முடியாது. இந்த நாட்டிலே வாழுகின்ற பெரும் சமூகமாகிய பௌத்த சிங்கள மக்கள் தங்களுடைய மொழியை, கலாசாரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும் என்று போராடினால் அதை வகுப்புவாதம் என்று பேசுவதும் தவறானதாகுமென நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன்.

இன்று இந்த நாட்டிலே வாழுகின்ற முஸ்லிம்கள் தங்களுடைய தனித்துவத்துக்காகப் போராடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும், 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குப் பிறகுதான் இந்நாட்டிலே முஸ்லிம்கள் தலைநிமிர்ந்து நடக்கக்கூடிய நிலைக்கு வந்தார்கள்; ஒரு சமுதாயமாகத் தங்களை உருவாக்கிக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு வாய்ப்பு அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைத்தது. அந்த நிலையிலே 6000 க்கு மேற்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களையும் 600 க்கு மேற்பட்ட முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகளையும் பெற்று அவர்கள் ஏதோ தங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்தைப் போற்றிப் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலைக்கு முஸ்லிம்கள் வந்தார்கள். முஸ்லிம்களுடைய தனித்துவத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கக் கூடியவற்றுள் ஒன்று அறபுமொழியென்பதை நாம் வலியுறுத்தாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அறபு மொழி மூலமாக அறிவை ஊட்டக்கூடிய உலமாக்களுக்கு நியமனங்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்தன. இன்று அந்நியமனங்கள் நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பது முஸ்லிம் சமூகத்தினருடைய தனித்துவத்துக்குச் சாவுமணி அடிப்பது போன்று தென்படுகிறது.

அழகானவருமே கல்வ:

சீவநி யோகாவ பிழை விடைய

[சீ. பீ. அபிஷேக மீதி மல.]

எனவே “அழகானவரே அக்பர்” என்று நாங்கள் உரைக்கிறோம்.—

“அல்லஹ்மது வில்லாஹி றப்பில் ஆலமீன்;
அர்ஹ்மா னிர்ஹீம்;
மாலிசி யவமித்தீன்;
இய்யாக்க நஃபுது வஇய்யாக்க நஸ்தான்;
இஹ்தி நஸ்ஸிஹ்தல் முஸ்தகீம்;
விறுத்தல்ஹீன் அன்அம்த அலஹீம்;
எயரில் மஃமூபி அலஹீம்;
வலம்மூல்ஹீன்—ஆமீன்”.

என்று நாம் கூறுகிறோம். இதை நான் ஏன் இங்கே கூறுகிறேனென்றால், எங்களுடைய தனித்துவத்தைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டுவதற்காகத் தான். எனவே இந்நாட்டிலே வாழுகின்ற முஸ்லிம்களாகிய நாங்கள் எங்களுடைய தனித்துவத்தைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு மொழி இருக்கிறது. அந்த மொழிமூலமாக இந்த நாட்டிலே இஸ்லாமிய அறநெறிகளை ஊட்டிவருகின்ற உலமாக்களின் நியமனங்கள் தடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால், முஸ்லிம்களுடைய தனித்துவத்தை முறியடிக்கிறது போல்தான் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

1505 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே போத்துக்கீசர் இங்கு வரும்பொழுது, கொழும்பு மாநகரிலே, ஓரளவு வர்த்தகத் துறையிலும் கலாசாரத் துறையிலும் மேன்மையாக இருந்து வந்தவர்கள் முஸ்லிம்கள். அன்று வந்த போத்துக்கீசர் கொழும்பில் வாழ்ந்த முஸ்லிம்களை அழித்து, ஒழித்து அவர்களுடைய கத்தோலிக்க மார்க்கத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளும்படி தூண்டிய பொழுது,

“செங்கதிரும் தண்மதியும் சேர்த்து என்கையில் தந்திடினும் என் கொள்கையை விட மாட்டேன்.”

என்று உரைத்த நபிமணி அவர்களுடைய அடிச்சுவட்டைப் பின்பற்றி வாழுகின்ற நாங்கள், ஒருபொழுதும் எங்கள் கொள்கையை விட்டுக்கொடுக்கமாட்டோம் என்று உரைத்தார்களே, அம் முஸ்லிம்களே கிழக்கு மாகாணத்திற்குத் தூர்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் என வரலாறு கூறுகிறது. இதை ஏன் நான் வலியுறுத்துகிறேனென்றால், 1400 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட, அந்த “அல்லாஹ் அக்பர்” என்ற கோஷத்தின் அடிப்படையிலே வாழுகின்ற முஸ்லிம்களுக்குத் தனிப்பட்ட

ஒரு பண்பாடு இருக்கிறது; தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு கலாசாரம் இருக்கிறது; அதை வளர்த்தெடுப்பதற்கான சூழ்நிலை இந்நாட்டிலே வகுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவே நான் இதைக் கூறுகிறேன்.

அதுமட்டுமல்ல; முஸ்லிம்கள் இங்கு எப்பொழுது வந்தார்களோ அன்றிலிருந்து இந்நாட்டு மன்னர்களோடு-சிங்கள மன்னர்களோடு-சினேக முறையில் வாழ்பவர்களாகவும் சிங்கள மன்னர்களுக்கு ஆலோசனை கூறுகின்றவர்களாகவும் இருந்துவந்திருக்கிறார்கள்; நீதி முறையிலே அறிவுரைகளைக் கொடுக்கின்றவர்களாகவும் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தச் சூழ்நிலையிலே இருந்து வந்த முஸ்லிம்கள் இன்று இருக்கின்ற நிலையை அவதானிக்கும்போதுதான் ஏமாற்றுக்கிடமாக இருக்கிறது. சமீபகாலத்தில் ஒரு முஸ்லிம் மாணவனோ, மாணவியோ எஸ். எஸ். சி. சித்தியடைந்தவுடனேயே நியமனம் கிடைத்தது. இதைக்கொண்டு ஏதோ ஓரளவுக்குத் தங்களுடைய வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தை நீக்கி, தங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்தைக் கட்டிக்காத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருந்தது. இன்று அந்த நிலை இல்லை. இந்த நாட்டிலே, முஸ்லிம்களாகிய நாங்கள் சிங்கள மொழியைப் படிப்பதற்கும், சிங்கள மொழியை இந்த நாட்டு அரசகரும மொழியாக்கவும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டோம். இதே போன்று இன்று இலங்கையிலே உள்ள எல்லாத் தமிழ் மக்களும், எல்லா முஸ்லிம் மக்களும், எல்லாப் பௌத்த மக்களும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள். இந்நாட்டு அரசகரும மொழி சிங்களம்தான் என்பதையும் எல்லாரும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள்.

இதற்கியை சிங்கள மொழியைப் படிப்பதற்கு இந்த நாட்டு முஸ்லிம்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள். எனது தொகுதியை எடுத்துப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது எனது தொகுதியில் உள்ள தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகள் எல்லாம் விரும்புகின்றன சிங்களத்தைப் படிப்பிப்பதற்கு. சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்களை அவர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

அபிஷேக மீதி மல.

(திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Amirthalingam)

இல்லவே இல்லை!

අනුකූලව කටයුතු :

සිංහල බේරුම්කරු විවේචන

ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මය.

(ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed)

நண்பர் அவர்களுக்கு இது விஷயம் தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்கள் வேண்டுமென்று கோரி அவர்கள் அனுப்பிய மனுப்பத்திரங்களை என்னால் இங்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க முடியும். இன்று அனேக தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளில் நாற்பத்தொன்பது சதவிகிதமான முஸ்லிம் மாணவர் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களது பெற்றோர்கள் இன்று சொல்கிறார்கள் தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகள் சிங்களம் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்று. அவ்வித பாடசாலைகளுக்கு நாம் சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கக்கோரினால் அவ்வித நியமனங்களைத் தமிழரசுக் கட்சியினர் எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள். ஏன் நீங்கள் இப்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் தமிழரசுக் கட்சியினரைக் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சிங்கள மொழியை இந்த நாட்டின் அரசாங்க மொழியாக நீங்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டால், சிங்கள மொழிதான் இந்த நாட்டில் அரசகரும மொழியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற அந்த அடிப்படைக் கொள்கையை நீங்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டால் சிங்களத்தைப் படிப்பிப்பதில் என்ன தவறு இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்க நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் இருக்கும் தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளின் மாணவர் சிங்களம் படிக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள். இதற்கு நீங்கள் ஏன் அவர்களுக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கின்றீர்கள் என்று கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அது மட்டுமல்ல தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளில் படிக்கும் முஸ்லிம் மாணவர்களுக்கும் ஏன் அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை நீங்கள் மறுக்க வேண்டும்?

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Hon. Members)

Here ! Here !

ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මය.

(ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed)

இந்த நாட்டினுடைய கல்வி அமைச்சர் (கௌரவ ஐ. எம். ஆர். ஏ. ஈரியகொல்ல) இது விடயத்தில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் கேட்கும் பொழுது எதற்காகச் சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்களைக் கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கிறார் என்பதும் எனக்குத் தெரியாது.

அடுத்தது, முஸ்லிம் சமுதாயத்தை எதிர் நோக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் மிக முக்கியமான ஒரு விஷயம் உத்தேச மாவட்ட சபைகளாகும். மாவட்ட சபைகள் முஸ்லிம் சமுதாயத்திற்குப் பொருத்தமா அல்லது பொருத்தமா என்ற ஒரு கேள்வி இந்த நாட்டில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த உத்தேச மாவட்ட சபைகளால் முஸ்லிம்களுக்கு நன்மை விளையுமா அல்லது அவர்களது மூலாதார உரிமைகள் அவற்றால் பறிக்கப்படுமா என்ற அச்சம் இந்த நாட்டில் வாழும் முஸ்லிம்கள் மத்தியில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. எனவே, இந்த நாட்டில் வாழும் முஸ்லிம் மக்களுக்காக, கௌரவ அக்கிராசனர் அவர்களே உங்களைப் போன்றோர் தலைமையில் முஸ்லிம் பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதிநிதிகள் ஒன்றுகூடி இப்பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டும். அது அல்லாமல், தொழில், தொழில்வசதி, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர் (கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது) அவர்களுக்கு இலங்கை முஸ்லிம்களின் சார்பில் மாவட்ட சபைகள் சம்பந்தமாகக் கருத்துத் தெரிவிக்க உரிமை கிடையாது என்பதைக் கூற நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கௌரவ தொழில் அமைச்சர் பொரளைத் தொகுதியின் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினரே யொழிய ஈழத்தில் வாழும் ஏழு அல்லது எட்டு இலட்சம் முஸ்லிம்களின் தலைவர் அல்ல என்பதையும் நான் உங்களுக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. ஏன் இதை நான் வலியுறுத்துகிறேன் என்றால் இன்றைய சூழ்நிலையில் மாவட்ட சபைகள் முஸ்லிம்களுக்குப் பாதகம் என்று நீங்களும் சொன்னீர்கள், டாக்டர் எம். லி. எம். கலீல் அவர்களும் சொன்னார்கள். தமிழ் அரசுக் கட்சியில் இருந்து விலகிய மூதார் தொகுதிப் பாராளுமன்ற முதல் அங்கத்தவர் (ஜனாப் எம். ஈ. எச். முகம்மது அலி) அவர்களும் கூறுகிறார்கள் மாவட்ட சபையை எதிர்த்தே தாம் அக்கட்சியில் இருந்து வெளியேறியதாக. மாவட்ட சபைகள் மசோதா வருவதற்கு முன்பே அவர் இதைக் கூறி இருந்தார்.

අ. හා. 1.1

කරුණා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

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

அங்குள்ளிருந்து வந்தார்:

தேர்தல் நியோசனம் பற்றி விவரம்

அங்குள்ளிருந்து வந்தார்: நியோசனம் பற்றி விவரம் [பி. சி. எஸ். ஷேலி கொறையா] அங்குள்ளிருந்து வந்தார்.

அதன் பிறகு, குழுக்களின் உப அங்கிராசனர் அவர்கள் அங்கிராசனத்தினின்று நீங்கவே உப சபாநாயகர் [திரு. சி. எஸ். ஷேலி கொறையா] அங்கிராசனத்தார்.

Whereupon Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees left the Chair, and Mr. Deputy Speaker [Mr. C. S. Shirley Corea] took the Chair.

பி. சி. எஸ். ஷேலி கொறையா.

(ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed)

எனவே, இப்பிரச்சினை சம்பந்தமாக முஸ்லிம்களாகிய நாங்கள் ஒன்றுகூடி ஒரு தீர்மானத்திற்கு வர வேண்டும். அப்படித் தீர்மானிக்காத பட்சத்தில் இப்பிரச்சினை சம்பந்தமாக அப்படியும் இப்படியுமாக விரும்பத்தகாத விதத்தில் அபிப்பிராயங்கள் தெரிவிப்பது தவறு.

அடுத்ததாக, இன்றைய சிம்மானப் பிரசங்கத்தில் இலக்கியத்தைப் பற்றியும் எழுத்தாளர்களைப் பற்றியும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பதை நினைக்கும்பொழுது நான் மிக மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். ஒரு நாட்டினுடைய எழுத்தாசனம் வளர்ச்சிக்கோ எழுத்தாளர்களுடைய ஊக்கமும் ஆக்கமும் அவசியம் என்பதை நாம் மறுக்கவோ மறைக்கவோ முடியாது. இதை நான் ஏன் வலியுறுத்துகிறேன் என்றால் இன்றைய எழுத்தாளர்கள் தேசிய ஒற்றுமையை ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடிய அளவில் இலக்கியங்களைப் படைக்க முடியும். இத்தகைய எழுத்தாளர்கள் இன்று ஊக்குவிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். திறமையான, தரமான இலக்கியங்களுக்கு முக்கியத்தும் அளிக்கக்கூடிய விதத்தில் அரசாங்கம் திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும். வறுமையின் கோரப்பிடியில் தத்தளிக்கும் எழுத்தாளர்களை முன்னிலைக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். அரசாங்கமே எழுத்தாளர் சபைகளை அமைத்து அவற்றின் மூலமாக தரமான இலக்கியங்களை எடுத்து இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்குப் பிரயோசனம் அளிக்கக் கூடிய முறையில் செயல்பட வேண்டுமென்பதை இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் கூறும் இருக்க முடியாது.

இங்கு சனிஷ்ட பங்கைக் கழகங்களைப் பற்றிக் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. கனியூ பங்கைக்

கழகங்களில் ஒன்று கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் தான் அமைய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கருதுகின்றேன். வடக்கு மாகாணத்திலும் அமைப்பதைப் பற்றி ஆட்சேபணியில்லை. எனினும் வடக்கு மாகாணத்தில் எத்தனையோ கல்வி நிலையங்கள் இருக்கின்றன; கலாசார நிலையங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. பெரும் பெரும் கல்லூரிகள் அமைந்திருக்கின்ற ஒரு மாகாணத்தை விட கல்வித் துறையில் பின்தங்கிய மாகாணமாகிய கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் கனிஷ்ட பங்கைக் கழகமொன்றை அமைக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கிழக்கு மாகாண மக்கள் சார்பிலே கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். அப்படியான ஒரு சூழல் ஏற்படாத பட்சத்தில் கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் உள்ள எல்லாப் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் ஒன்றுகூடி ஓர் எழுச்சியை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கூறும் இருக்க முடியாது. பின்தங்கிய மாகாணமாகிய கிழக்கு மாகாணத்துக்கு கனிஷ்ட பங்கைக்கழகம் அவசியம் என்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்தாமலும் இருக்க முடியாது.

இந்த சிம்மானப் பிரசங்கத்தின் அடிப்படையில் நான் ஒன்று கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். இன்று அமைந்துள்ள முதலாளித்துவ முறையில் சிறுபான்மை மக்கள் தங்கள் மூலாதார உரிமை எதையும் பெறமுடியாது. இந்த நாட்டிலே சோஷலிஸ சூழ்நிலை எப்பொழுது அமைகின்றதோ அப்பொழுதுதான் இந்நாட்டின் சிறுபான்மை மக்கள் தங்கள் உரிமைகளைப் பெறுவார்கள் என்று கூறி எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

பி. சி. எஸ். 1.3

பி. சி. எஸ். ஷேலி கொறையா (பிரதான அமைச்சர்)

(கௌரவ ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுருல்ல—போக்கு வரத்து அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle—Minister of Communications)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was not going to participate in this Debate because there are no amendments concerning my Ministry or any of the departments under my Ministry. When I saw the speech reported in today's papers, the speech made by the hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera) making baseless allegations against departmental officers who do not get the

අනුකූලமாகම කියම:

opportunity to defend themselves when baseless allegations are made within the four walls of this House, I thought it my duty that I should apprise you of the true facts of this matter.

A few minutes ago the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) on behalf of the Hon. Minister of State replied to a similar baseless allegation regarding Mr. Chib made by the same hon. Member.

You are aware that this particular Member is one who always rushes into this House and under cover of Privilege makes similar allegations against public officers who cannot defend themselves. I would challenge this hon. Member to go outside the four walls of this House and make these allegations.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා
(අගලවත්ත)

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா—அகலவத்த)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva—Agalawatta)

He made certain allegations against the appointment of Mr. Abeyagoonasekera outside this House also at the time the appointment was made but there was no reply.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

That does not concern me.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

It is unfair for him to say that that is the way of that hon. Member.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

Of course, it is so. I am not giving way.

ස්තූති කේන්ද්‍රය පිළිබඳ විමර්ශ

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I am not asking you to give way. I am interrupting to say so.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The hon. Member for Agalawatta will have his turn to reply. Let it pass.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

No, we will never let it pass like that. Let him defend his officials respectfully but let him not make undignified and undeserved statements.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

All I say is that they are baseless allegations. It is not an undignified statement.

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(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

What about Mr. Abeyagoonasekera?

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! Please do not interrupt. There is not much time left.

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(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

Do not think that I am going to be bullied or bludgeoned by you.

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(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I do not bully anybody in this House. There is a Speaker here. If you think you are so trivial as to be

අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ කථාව :

[ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා]

bullied, give way to your Parliamentary Secretary. Let him become Minister. Do not talk about bullying.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාව හුරුල්ල)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

The hon. Member made some allegations against the Directors of Air Ceylon about commissions. I have replied to these allegations over and over again in this House as did the Hon. Minister of State concerning Mr. Chib. I might tell you, as I have told you before, that the corporation under my Ministry is the only corporation in this Island where the directors have not drawn a red cent from the corporation and where they are working the full 24 hours.

The hon. Member for Dehiowita made the allegation that the Nord is not working in this region, that the only one that is working is in Ceylon. But I would like to ask the hon. Member, when the last Government purchased the Avro was there a single Avro flying in this region? I might ask the hon. Member whether there is a single Boeing flying in this Asian region? He thinks that just because a particular type of plane does not fly in a particular region we should not buy it. Now he advocates the Boeing as against the Trident. Taking his argument that just because there are no Nord's flying in this region we should not have bought the Nord, I might ask him, then how did the last Government buy the Avro when there was no Avro flying in this region and how does he advocate the Boeing when there is no Boeing flying in this region? He also made certain remarks to the effect that the Pakistan International Air Lines has three Tridents. For his information I might tell him that there are not three but four. He also made the allegation that the Pakistan International Air Lines was not satisfied with the Trident. It is not so.

In due course I shall table a letter from the President of the Pakistan International Airlines about the performance of the Trident.

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The hon. Member for Dehiowita also said that only a private company in Japan is using the Nord. That is not so. The Nord is being used by the following airlines in their respective countries :

Japan Domestic Airlines	..	3
Air Inter (France)	..	4
Lake Central Airlines (U.S.A.)	..	13
Alisarda Sardinia	..	2
Air Madagascar	..	1
Air Ceylon	..	1
Rousseau Aviation (France)	..	2
Lingeflyg (Sweden)	..	2
Canderair (Denmark)	..	1

making a total of 29.

It is further understood that orders have been placed for the Nord 262 by Lufthansa of Germany with an option to purchase 17 more. The French Navy have also purchased one aircraft, with the option to purchase 15 more. This is with regard to the Nord.

With regard to the Trident, he made allegations and insinuating remarks that the directors were up to no good, and that they were benefited by way of commissions. I tabled a full statement, a letter sent by Hawker Siddeley to the Director of Air Ceylon as far back as October 1965. In that letter it is stated that at the request of the directorate of Air Ceylon, the agent who was responsible for the agency was discontinued, and that the commission, namely £15,000 which would have normally gone to the agent of Hawker Siddeley on the sale of the Trident in Ceylon was to be deducted from the price of the plane. I have tabled that letter in the House.

The hon. Member spoke as if he was the watchdog of the nation, the man who is most concerned about public funds. May I ask the hon. Member, when he was the Vice-President of the Air Ceylon employees trade union, the L.S.S.P. union, during the last regime about Rs. 8,000 was spent on one party to celebrate the inaugural flight of the

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ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

Avro, and when that expenditure had not got into the Board minutes, what he did about it? He was the Vice President of that Air Ceylon trade union. So many employees were members of that trade union, and they would have given him that information. When Rs. 8,000 out of public funds had been utilized for one single party, the dance floor having been fixed in a private house by Don Carolis', and when this money was not even voted and approved by the Board, what did this hon. Member, who speaks as if he is the watchdog of the nation, who is so concerned about public funds, do?

With regard to the dieselization of the railway, I may tell hon. Members that this Government decided that tenders for the supply of diesel locomotives should be scrutinized by the Cabinet. You know that earlier tenders were considered by the tender boards of the various Ministries, but in the case of the tenders for diesel engines, the Cabinet appointed a sub-committee, and the Cabinet Sub-Committee has gone into this matter on three occasions. Tenders have been scrutinized and the deliberations are not yet over. This is how this Government acts in the case of large tenders. Since I am taking up time not allowed to me, I am tabling* a statement in reply to the issue about railway dieselization.

I am sorry that this hon. Member, as I said before, chose this House to make this allegation. When we took over Air Ceylon there was a L.S.S.P. trade union, of which Mr. Ashley Herath, Proctor, was the president and the hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera) the vice-president. Subsequently the directorate looked after the employees so well that they thought they had no need for trade unions. We looked after the salaries and terms of employment of these employees, and as a result the hon. Member for Dehiowita was removed from that office by the employees themselves. That is why he is so worried. He appears to

be acting as a scavenger, picking up scraps of dirt from the dust bins of Air Ceylon.

I think I need not say anything more. I am sorry that this is not the first occasion he has made such remarks and got away with it. That is why I thought it my duty to defend my officers in whom I have the utmost confidence.

** The statement tabled is as follows :*

Diesel engines are not of three types. There is only one type of diesel engine. But by adding a super-charger (i.e., blower) the horse-power output of the same engine is increased. This is largely done to compensate for loss of horse-power due at higher altitude. By adding an intercooler in addition to the super-charger the horse-power can be further increased. This intercooler is only an extra radiator. By this means an engine developing 1,350 h.p. can be made to produce 1,500 h.p. Obviously, if the same engine is made to produce higher horse-power the engine will wear out more.

The fuel consumption of an engine producing the same horse-power can be slightly less with intercooled engines. The variation on full load is about 1 per cent. In some makes intercooled engines even consume more fuel. On the other hand, the maintenance cost is higher as the intercooled engines are more heavily loaded than the non-intercooled. One manufacturer stated that the intercooled engine should be completely stripped down and rebuilt at less than 100,000 miles when even the worst non-intercooled engine in the Railway is repaired only at 250,000 miles. With the new engines the Railway expects to do a heavy overhaul only at half a million miles.

Most of the tenderers offered intercooled and non-intercooled engines. Every reputable manufacturer in the world had tendered. There were 17 tenderers for main line locomotives. Twelve of these tenderers offered non-intercooled engines. Many of them offered much cheaper intercooled engines also. They were cheaper by about 4 million rupees.

අ. න. 1.15

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not know whether I should cut into the brief space of time that stands allotted to

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[ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා]

me in order to make a remark about what the Hon. Minister of Communications said, for I do not know the facts of the matter myself. But I take leave to say in the time allotted to me what I sought to say also by way of interruption. The hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. Weerasekera) may or may not on given occasion be supposed to be accurate in his facts according to the report supplied to the Hon. Minister by the men interested to defend themselves through him. That is not a fact into which I propose to go, for I have not myself any knowledge of the facts. Nor in regard to the final remark he chose to fling at the hon. Member for Dehiowita with regard to his vice-presidency of a union of Air Ceylon employees do I propose to enter into an argument in the spirit, which is really shameful for this honourable House, of the Hon. Minister who has just spoken. The gentleman who is boasting through him of how, by improving the conditions of the employees of Air Ceylon, he has caused the union to be unnecessary, is the very gentleman who built up a foul reputation in the South Western Bus Company as being a destroyer and a victimizer of every independent unionist there. I speak from knowledge, and I speak of a man who otherwise is a friend of mine.

The Hon Minister challenged the hon. Member to go out and make the allegation. It ill-becomes a Minister to call for such a thing. Why does the Hon Minister forget that the whole purpose of Privilege is that we should be free to bring to the notice of this House and of the Hon. Minister himself facts which come to our knowledge, which it is up to him to investigate and report on to us. Privilege has not grown during the histories of parliaments in order that some people may taunt others with allegations that it is lack of courage that causes one to use Privilege. If the Hon. Minister wishes, let him pay me a visit in my private office and I will give him also a lecture on the law of libel which I should not be giving

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publicly because that is not my task. Then he will understand why Privilege has been created.

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(කෙළරාව හුරුල්ල)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

I do not hope to enter your house

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(කලාතිත්ති කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I know. I invite you there, but I know that only men who have decency can enter its portals.— [Interruption]. This is another sign of the smallness of your mind and the sickness of your heart. So shameful a man to dare say so shameful a thing here! [Interruption]. Yes! No ministerial position entitles you to talk in the way that you talk to your slaves in your house.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාව හුරුල්ල)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

We do not have slaves.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(කලාතිත්ති කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

If you have a little decency you will apologize, but you obviously have none and so stew in your own juice in that way.

ශ්‍රී හුරුල්ලේ

(කෙළරාව හුරුල්ල)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

We do not have slaves.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(කලාතිත්ති කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Of course, you do not. If you have slaves even the slaves would turn on you if that is the spirit in which you behave in your own home.

அங்காநகரத்திலே கிடக்கிறது :

சீதாதி ஸ்ரீமதி பி.பி.பி. விவாதம்

செ. பி. லீ. லீ.

(கௌரவ ஹுரல்)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

I do not behave like that.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

You have already indicated how you behave by the sheer caddishness of that remark.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Shall we get back to the Debate ?

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Yes, Sir. Thank you very much. I will return. Sometimes even. Hon. Ministers must be shown their places.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ.

(கௌரவ ஹுரல்)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

I know my place.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I do not think you do.—[Interruption]. Welikade is too good a place for you.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ.

(கௌரவ ஹுரல்)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

You should be at Angoda.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Even Angoda is too good a place for you : there are decent men there even though mad people. Only, obviously, your own home is good enough for you. Go and stay there for God's sake !—[Interruption]. But I repeat, do not show yourself a cad in this House.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(கௌரவ ஸ்ரீ. எல். பி. ஹுரல்)

(The Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle)

The decent people at Angoda are the psychiatrists and other employees.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

Please get back to the Debate.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Thank you. I will obey you and come back to business, although the first part was business and the second was a retort to a foolish interruption.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ.

(கௌரவ ஹுரல்)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

Only you are wise.

செ. பி. லீ. லீ. லீ.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Sir, I wanted to speak quietly today because I want to bring home certain matters as persuasively as I can, and I shall still try to pull myself together to do it.

I have a certain special matter which I wish to address to the Hon. Prime Minister who, I know, is to follow us in due course, and that concerns the Star Press of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, the press which has now for several months been under the seal of the competent authority appointed specially for that purpose by the Prime Minister on a certain occasion and in respect of which my hon. Friend, the Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene), the Secretary of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, has more than once spoken in this House in order to draw out some answer that is relevant to the question at issue.

On February 8th this year an issue of the newspaper "Jana Dina" carried what was alleged to be an account of a festive occasion at which the Hon. Prime Minister was admittedly present, and that particular

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ස්වකීය යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනය

[ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා]

publication of that particular newspaper was followed by very swift action on the part of the Hon. Prime Minister. I do not propose to advert in any way to the contents of that article or to any other contents of that newspaper of that day which are the subject, I believe, of certain criminal proceedings in the courts of our land and, therefore, in terms of the Rulings of the Chair, we do not advert to here. But seeing the swift swoop of the Hon. Prime Minister through the Emergency laws and the competent authority specially appointed for the purpose upon this paper and everything previously or on that day connected with that newspaper, it was automatic and natural to assume—and all the world did assume—that the one act flowed from the other.

The Hon. Prime Minister himself, when the matter was first raised in Parliament by my Friend, the hon. Member for Panadura, on the 22nd of February, that is to say, within 20 days of the occurrence, insisted that that particular account of that particular festive occasion was neither the occasion nor the cause of the action taken by him. And we have acted on that footing as is our duty. The Hon. Prime Minister tells us on the Floor of this House, "That is not the reason". We accept it. He had also requested that the parties concerned go before the Advisory Committee which is appointed under the Emergency Regulations, in order to know what was the cause that moved him to action which, he said, he would not state on the Floor of the House. In short, it appeared to me who read these proceedings from outside but who have acquainted myself also thereafter with the necessary papers, that the Hon. Prime Minister's position was : it is not for me to tell you in the House or otherwise ; it is for you to take steps to go before the Advisory Committee, and there you will be advised of the reasons.

Well, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene) again raised the

matter here on the Floor of this House with the Hon. Prime Minister on March 7th and was given a similar answer which, in my view, is deserving of the remark "was fobbed off in the same way." If it is undeserving, I am willing to drop it.

Thereupon the matter I am going to raise began to get focussed in this way. The offending newspaper "Jana Dina" was printed and published by the Sathya Publishers Ltd., a limited liability company duly registered, etc. The stoppage of the "Jana Dina" publication was accompanied, amongst other things, by a swooping down upon the Star Press. The Star Press belongs to the L.S.S.P.

Now, Sir, "Jana Dina" may have done a wrong. I am not discussing that now. "Jana Dina" has at times been printed in the Star Press, but as it happens this particular issue of the "Jana Dina" was not printed in the Star Press. That has been stated repeatedly in this House and has been accepted, but by the steps taken every single newspaper or journal in any language whatsoever which was published by Sathya Publishers had to be terminated and everything and every printing activity of the Star Press had to be terminated. Anybody can go down Jayantha Weerasekera Mawatha at any time he chooses and he will find two idling uniformed policemen—obviously very uncomfortable both as to their seats and to their functions—seated right outside the Star Press to make sure that nobody enters.

I would like to apprise the Hon. Prime Minister that there was at that time an action pending against "Jana Dina" in respect of an article that had been published in it concerning the Hon. Minister of State. Hence certain other papers which concerned that action and which were necessary for "Jana Dina" could not be got at in that situation, and since the date of the sealing was so close upon the date fixed for the hearing of the case, Sathya Publishers were compelled to go before the District Court of Colombo and make an application for

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a postponement even for a few days so that they may take the necessary steps to get access to the papers which they required in order that they may get ready for the case which had been brought against them by the Hon. Minister of State.

It is right and proper for me to state on the Floor of this House that on the occasion of the application for the postponement on that particular ground, the honourable District Judge who heard and disposed of the case, and gave judgment later in the full sum of one lakh which had been asked for by the Hon. Minister of State expressing simultaneously his regret that he could not give more, declined to give a postponement, amongst other grounds, on the ground that the case had been specially fixed for that date and that having looked into his diary there in open court he found that no other work was fixed for that date. As it happens, on that occasion he must have been struck with some temporary blindness, because in fact when this particular case was taken up on that date, on the very published roll of that court there were 12 other matters fixed and written down in the diary he looked at, on the very page that was before him. Well, he gave judgment in Rs. 100,000 against “Jana Dina” thereafter. It seems very appropriate. But I am not concerned with that.

I want to ask the Hon. Prime Minister, now that he has returned from abroad, whether even now he will play fair.

My Friend, the hon. Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene) himself went on behalf of the Star Press before the Advisory Committee on two separate days, May 22 and May 30, and there appeared before it the competent authority, who is none other than a Permanent Secretary under this Government, Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis, who, I have to assume in this matter, would have been acting on the instructions of the relevant Minister, who would

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be the Hon. Prime Minister himself, because he is responsible for declarations of emergency and administration.

He asked the Competent Authority, a neat name for a very human person, what is the reason for this action taken against the Star Press and against “Jana Dina”; since it is stated that it is not the article that we referred to in the beginning, what is the article, what is the date, what is the news item, or what is it in which paper and on what date that you say caused this action to be taken? And his answer was that he would not, or could not, disclose it.

Now, Sir, if the Hon. Prime Minister will excuse me, I should like to say that when I go to the Prime Minister, the pillar, he sends me to the Advisory Committee, the post. I go from the pillar to the post, but I do not get the letter that is promised. This has happened twice over.

I will leave the “Jana Dina” aside. At this moment I am concerned with the Star Press, which, incidentally, is also the printer of our weekly paper, the “Sama Samajist”, which has had to stop with this closure. And if you say it was not your objective, Mr. Prime Minister, to achieve those results, then I ask you to please act promptly and set the position right. To this day we do not know why the “Jana Dina”—such issues as may have been printed at the Star Press—has been banned, or why the Star Press itself has been banned, prohibited and sealed.

Permit me, Sir, an incidental remark, which is not directed at the Hon. Prime Minister. The Hon. Minister of Industries, I noticed, has received the dignity from the newspapers of a lion that exploded—a new kind of animal.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

A toothless lion!

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா :

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

No, it is a new kind of animal, it explodes ; it must be from some kind of internal combustion which is natural to itself. I read, the next day, his remarks on the subject of emergencies. I am going to deal with emergencies later, but I wish to say one thing to the Hon. Minister who, I wish to say pointedly, is not here although he seems to consider it necessary always to refer to an hon. Member who is not here.

Sir, I am sorry I had to start my speech in this Debate with harsh words to one Minister. I had decided yesterday, after listening to the Hon. Minister of Industries and Fisheries for 15 minutes, not to advert to him at all. He has been a colleague of mine in an earlier and a better past of his. He and I have been intimate friends and colleagues. I have known him when he was a red-blooded and a living man. I have known him long as politically moribund and approaching corpsehood. But I did not expect to see in him a pretence of a living man while I was alive. It was a pitiful spectacle, Sir! And to imagine that you can still a bad conscience of your own by yelling at others is to imagine what is not real.

It was hard for him, of course, when the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) got up and reminded him that he was today in the service of the very man in respect of whom he had said, "Until I wipe out his entire family I shall not be content"; that he was serving as second-in-command of the very man he termed a murderer in this very House. The Hon. Minister of State, I trust, has murdered nobody, and the Hon. Dudley Senanayake's family, I trust, will survive as long as my own ; but those who have killed themselves politically should not need to be reminded of the men they could not kill. That is by the way.

He seems to think that emergencies are nothing. I am only asking you to heed one aspect of it before I deal

சீதாதி யோகலா பிபிபி விபிபி

with the whole. I say to the Hon. Prime Minister, directly across the Floor if he does not mind, if you do not wish to appear vindictive, if you honourably wish to be fair in a matter, and if it is indeed true that that particular article about the festive occasion was only an accidental coincidence for your action—

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Did I say so?

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

No, I am saying that if it is true, it would be an accidental coincidence. For if it was not the cause for your action, then it is purely an accidental coincidence, is it not?

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Did I say it was not the cause?

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)
Yes.

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
I cannot remember.

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Pardon me, it was the competent authority. I hope he is competent to tell us something sometime.

அலாஸி கௌரவின் ஸார். டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

When the hon. Member stated that I had stated that that was not the cause, I could not deny it because I did not remember.

அவ்வாறு கூறியதில் கவனம்:

அவையின் கைலீவின் ஃபீ. டி. சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I withdraw that remark. I am forgetful of what my Friend the hon. Member for Panadura said. The competent authority said so. I take it that the competent authority is under your direction?

அவ்வாறு கூறியதில் கவனம்:

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
He had no such directions.

அவையின் கைலீவின் ஃபீ. டி. சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

At any rate I hope he was speaking competently the truth on that occasion. I must act on that. Another Hon. Minister got up and waxed indignant about unfair attacks on public officials. Here I am offering to accept a public official's statement. You should be happy.

அவ்வாறு கூறியதில் கவனம்:

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
Not on directions anyway.

அவையின் கைலீவின் ஃபீ. டி. சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Then please intervene with some directions which will be to our benefit.—[Interruption]. I am sorry I attributed it to you. The competent authority said so categorically.

Now we are in this situation. The Star Press is told, "It is not that article"; the Star Press is told, "No other article will be pointed to." And the Star Press is told, "But you shall remain sealed in the name of the freedom of the press."

I ask the Hon. Prime Minister to do one simple, single little act in his lifetime in support of the freedom of the press by directing that the ban on the Star press be withdrawn. I will keep "Jana Dina" separate for

சீனா கைலீவின் கைலீவின் கைலீவின்

the moment. But let the ban on Star Press be withdrawn. That is my request. That is what I urge and that is what I hope to persuade the Prime Minister on.

I wish to add one other thing. Time after time the hon. Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene) has pointedly drawn the attention of this House to one particular fact; that is, that the Government would not give the reason for the ban, either in this House or through the Competent Authority. We have certain newspapers well represented in the Galleries. They are representing the press which likes to call itself the national press.

அவ்வாறு கூறியதில் கவனம். (அவ்வாறு)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணந் துறை)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Pananura)
National emergency press!

அவையின் கைலீவின் ஃபீ. டி. சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

It is a curious feature of their system of reporting that while they will reproduce every single intervention of my hon. Friend on this matter, whatever it may be, they will not print one alleged statement of his that the Government will not give us the reason for the ban. I do not know whether even my pointed reference to it today will render the press a little more conscious of its "nationalness". I agree that it is national in the sense that this Government is national. In other words, one group of people have sought to appropriate a label to itself as if the rest of the country fall on either side of the nation.

Be that as it may. That, Mr. Prime Minister, is my plea. On the day of prorogation of this Parliament, when the Hon. Prime Minister was abroad on national business, my Friend the hon. Member for Panadura raised this matter under Adjournment and had the assurance from the Hon. Minister of State that the Hon. Prime Minister

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[ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා]

would be considering this matter and taking some decision, I presume, on his return. We have not troubled the Hon. Prime Minister by sending him a telegram within 24 hours of his return. He must have had plenty to do. But I earnestly request of him in the light of these submissions and suggestions that he not only look into the matter, but also come to the conclusion, the only conclusion that can be fair and reasonable in the circumstances, to direct the immediate lifting of the ban on the Star Press. I see the Hon. Prime Minister open his diary. I am glad that he is opening his diary. It is a welcome sign of hope for all of us.

Now, Sir, from this I wish to take a few minutes on the question of the Emergency itself. I have been in this very House when the Hon. Prime Minister, rising as Leader of the Opposition from the seat which is presently occupied by the hon. Fair Leader of the Opposition, taunting the Government of the day for their proneness to prolonged emergencies. He considered this as being signs that they could not rule in the normal way. He was scornful when he was told that though the Emergency was there the Regulations were not being operated on. We have the same reply from this Government in its 500 odd days of Emergency which seems as indefinite as my period of imprisonment during the war which, when it was once apparent it was without end, had to be abruptly ended by extra-legal action. I trust history will not need to have to repeat itself in respect of the Emergency in Ceylon.

What worries me about the Emergency and its maintenance is not, if I may adopt what may yet become a celebrated phrase of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, whether it is rank hypocrisy. I do not propose to discuss that. What I want to say is this. If we look at all the periods of time that have been involved and look like being involved in the future this whole emergency business is becoming normality.

I am not now raising the question of your attacks, Mr. Prime Minister, on the governments of the past, or our attacks, Mr. Prime Minister, on the Government of the present. I am leaving that matter aside. It is being dealt with appropriately by suitable speakers.

I am on a much more fundamental thing, because I believe the discussion and Debate on the Throne Speech should be on questions of high policy and not on those questions of detail in the execution of policy, which we can very well discuss in detail during the Budget Debate which is so close at hand. Five hundred odd days of a monthly revived Emergency, with Regulations which manifestly are not intended merely to be left unused—that is what we have.

As my Friend, the hon. Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene) pointed out, you have introduced Regulations in order to intervene in regard to co-operative societies; and recently, when the postal sorters went out on strike you came down with the hammer of an Emergency on those people—

ඩී. පී. ආටිගල මය. (රත්නපුර)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆட்டிகல—இரத்தினபுரி)

(Mr. D. P. Attygalle—Ratnapura)

Quite rightly.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

If you like, quite rightly.

ආටිගල මය.

(திரு. ஆட்டிகல)

(Mr. Attygalle)

Quite rightly.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

If you like, quite rightly it is so, because it is your side that is using the hammer and another side whose

අනුමතකරනුමාගේ කථාව :

head is in the way—it may be right until that hammer which you now use smashes your head in Ratnapura. Think before you interrupt, otherwise I will cite the Prime Minister for your pleasure and I hope it will make your bedside reading.—*[Interruption]*. My hon. Friend, the Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) says it is useless recommending bedside reading to the hon. Member because when he goes to bed he sleeps immediately. My trouble is that when he is awake also he is sleeping. But that is a matter of dormancy.

May I return? We have had five hundred odd days with an Emergency and the Regulations being used. That is my point. Thus, not merely the framework of the emergency law but the utilization of the emergency law is becoming part of the normal administrative and governing process of this land.

Sir, respectfully, you were in another capacity the president of a very important organization, one of whose objectives, I believe, is the preservation of the rule of law, whatever that may mean—an organization which is avowedly concerned with the defence of the liberty of the subject.

What is the situation of a country which has to depend upon emergency laws as a continuing feature of the everyday administration of that country? There is only this difference between that and straight dictatorial rule which would be more honourable. This is authoritarian rule, if one wishes an alternative term to cover this farce. The only difference is this: there exists a Parliament in which you can talk, and when you talk you can have ill-advised Ministers engaging in needless taunts; once a month you will go through the farce of renewing that authoritarian structure, for when you have a steamroller majority, the reporting to Parliament is mere formality, whatever the reasons.

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If the Hon. Prime Minister is, in fact, the devotee of democracy that he claims publicly to be, then he should understand best that he is undermining the democratic system, undermining it daily, hourly and minutely by maintaining an Emergency in circumstances in which he says officially through his Throne Speech, through the mouth of His Excellency the Governor-General, that the majority of the people of this country have taken favourably to his measures. That is the opening bar in the Throne Speech. So, his saying it is needless.

Not until this Emergency is withdrawn can this Government claim to be in democratic control of this country. Not until this Emergency is withdrawn can you say that a single of the by-elections that we have faced or will face is being conducted honestly, honourably, fairly or democratically.

I know of cases where policemen have come during by-elections and insisted on dispersing Opposition groups on the ground that five people are not allowed to gather together under the Emergency Regulations. So much for justice and fairplay.

I do not propose to make further comments on this situation. I realize that this system, on its last legs, in its mortal agony, has to resort to these things, but then let them honestly and honourably and publicly say, "We have to resort to this to keep ourselves in power", and then we can guide ourselves accordingly. Well, I will not use the celebrated phrase of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food.

I wish to show you and this House that this misuse of legal powers to keep an Emergency needlessly going is misuse of the power vested by law in the Government, for the Governor-General must act on their advice, and that this is spreading into every field.

I am at this moment concerned with another matter, and I am glad the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government who was abroad is here—a very old

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[ආචාර්ය කෙල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා]

friend of mine. I believe he is responsible for local government in this House. I wish to tell him something; I do not know how far he is aware of it. If he is aware, I would ask him to look into it.

The Moratuwa Urban Council Chairman is the last in a series of Opposition chairmen, into which falls a certain Jaffna chairman whom the Privy Council vindicated, who is faced with charges by a Minister who is vested with wellnigh dictatorial powers in respect of his control of local bodies. Under the various local authorities Acts the Minister of Local Government can call upon any chairman to show cause why he should not be dealt with by the Minister including removal from office for alleged misuse or abuse of power. He can make his representations. The Minister can come to his own conclusion. With some experience of writ procedure, I say, the writ procedure is useless against the Minister, and as an ex-Solicitor-General and Attorney-General the present Minister knows that best of all.

Further, when you act as Minister and remove the chairman of the local government body, he loses his rights in respect of that local government body for five years, always without any of that recourse to the courts which the celebrated Rule of Law is supposed to demand.

Today the Chairman of the Moratuwa Urban Council has been presented with a set of charges which I have seen and which I am looking into.

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(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Professionally ?

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

My Friend, I know the etiquette of my profession obviously better than you know yours.

தேவர்தன் கவிநாயகமூர்த்தி

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I would request the hon. Member to continue with his speech without taking notice of the interruptions.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Yes, Sir. I was speaking to my Friend, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government. This is the point I wish him to carry and the honourable House to carry in mind when this matter develops.

The present situation in the Moratuwa Urban Council is as follows. The Opposition in this House is in power there. The Government in this House is in opposition there. The division is six to six with Mr. T. L. C. Peiris, a Member of the S. L. F. P., as chairman. More than one effort has been made to try and displace him by the only process which could be used, voting. But since the local government law demands that there shall be a two-thirds majority in order to displace a chairman, even when all the six of the opposition vote together they cannot achieve it.

Now, I would ask the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to examine that. There is going forward a political manoeuvre in the guise of the use of the Minister's power. If Mr. T. L. C. Peiris is dismissed from his chairmanship, not only does he lose his rights for five years, but even if he wins them the object of the United National Party there is achieved, for, if the chairman is removed the proportion becomes six to five in favour of the present opposition. Then they elect their own man as chairman. And then even if he wins the bye-election we do not have the two-thirds to displace their chairman. It has been worked out politically as simple as that.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

We have to wait for our Government to displace their chairman.

අගමැතිතුමාගේ කථාව :

ආමය් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(කලාත්‍රිති කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I say that these things are happening. I saw yesterday a letter presented to the Chairman of the Agalawatta Village Committee. What is the marvellous letter? It is a letter written by the Government candidate in the last two elections for Agalawatta, to the Secretary of the United National Party. A letter written by him to the Secretary of the United National Party is made the occasion and the basis for calling upon the chairman to attend at an inquiry. Where are we heading?

Now I am not on mere Emergency. I am glad that the Hon. Prime Minister is here for the remaining portion of what I have to say. I could give you multiple examples from various departments in this way. I do not propose to go into all these queer court cases we had and so on. I do not even propose to remind the Hon. Minister of Industries that when he says that this Government ordered the Attorney-General to prosecute Dr. Ratwatte he is making a very damaging admission about his own Government, and that when he says that Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike's Government directed him to be prosecuted he is misusing words, that he is admitting on the contrary that Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was fair and democratic enough to give permission to a high official even to get a Minister prosecuted if he could, instead of saying "I will protect my Minister". That is the true position. That is by the way. I can give you a multiplicity of cases but I have not the time.

What is happening? There is a systematic and deliberate misuse of the legal powers of the Government and Ministers for partisan and political purposes of the narrowest character in the cause, I say—and that is the next matter I want to deal with—of building up corruption as the systematic basis of the political structure which this Government is trying to maintain. I do not propose to go into

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all this business about gentlemen who are becoming suddenly richer on tractor permits or any other permits. So long as there is a permit system some of these things will happen. But my point is this, and here again if the Hon. Prime Minister is serious on the question of corruption which is my next point, I say he is building up a systematic corruption organization in this country which is providing for his political structure and power the real base. This is the first time we are having Chicago politics as a national phenomenon. I hope the United States of America's Ambassador will not write to me tomorrow for making open references here to what is public in the United States of America. I am only speaking of this. Corruption systematically used, power systematically misused, law partisanly applied, administration deliberately discriminated, these can be made to interlock into a powerful system of corruption besides which the habit of giving 50 cents to a peon to get some work done pales into the utmost insignificance.

Why is it that a man wanting a job in the C. T. B. must be introduced by someone of the Government Party? Why is it, as I found in Agalawatte recently, that a man who is coming for the money he is entitled to in respect of his house is asked by an official, "Have you brought a letter from the candidate of the United Nationay Party?" Why is it, Sir, that men who are without a fourth standard pass can get into posts which are advertised as requiring people who have passed the S. S. C.? How is it, Sir, that some of our corporations are, accordion-like, stretching almost infinitely, so that you may give them an extra filling of unnecessary labour? Why is it that your own advisers from ECAFE, coming from abroad, have had to say to you, to this Government, that there in the Port Cargo Corporation you are deliberately keeping and recruiting thousands of people whom you pay Rs. 4.50 a day for nothing? Why is it? Because, I say, these are parts of a centrally-organized, well-arranged plan.

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[ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා]

Why is it that even in the private sector, men who have had the slightest contact with the Opposition or its politics are got rid of legally or illegally, fairly or unfairly? Why? All this is apparently a new phenomenon. This is the corruption, Mr. Prime Minister, that should concern us.

If somebody in this honourable House is wanted to be investigated by the Bribery Commissioner and the Hon. Speaker finds that there is no evidence, the matter cannot be pursued as the law stands at present. There can be no evidence without an investigation. This is all very beautiful. To investigate you must have the permission of the Speaker. Without an investigation you cannot have the material to cause the Speaker to give permission to investigate. Well, change the law if you are concerned with bribery in this House. You can do so with celerity instead of bringing Bills which the Privy Council is going to render illegal very soon, as in the case of Mr. Kariapper.

There are ten million things like this, but I do not want to take the time of the House discussing them. I say to this honourable House: never mind one or the other of the examples I have given. That is not the point. There is a system of corruption that is being made the basis of your power structure. If that gains root and if the Opposition fails to uproot it, this country is doomed, whoever is in power.

Sir, I did not think I would live to see the day when young fellows of eighteen and twenty years of age would tell me, "Why are you troubling me to study further and gain higher qualifications?" I have had it said to me: You know, Sir, that today, in Ceylon, the important thing is not to have the right qualification or the right skill; the important thing is to have the right relatives in the right places." When young fellows become as cynical as that, something is going wrong with this country. And what is the use of our

discussing whether 12 per cent. is better than 2 per cent. when, at the end of it, the whole business is going to blow up one corrupt show?

I beg of this honourable House that both sides of this House should co-operate in destroying this system. How can you have anything but corruption when, in a by-election, on the one side, a man is brought by the police for assaulting another in their very presence, and on the other, a Parliamentary Secretary shoots in and takes the man away, not even on bail? All these have happened, and I know it.

Sir, I find no reference to the eradication of corruption in the Throne Speech. What about the fight against corruption that this Government was to initiate? Is it that they have capped it with such corruption of their own that they cannot see the corruption they were going to uproot? What has happened to the matter of the cheque which the C.W.E. Commission you appointed found had been given by the present Chairman of the C.T.B., apparently as a bribe? What happened to it? My own relative—that is why I raise it.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මය. (බලපිටිය)

(திரு. எஸ். சி. டி. சில்வா—பலப்பிட்டிய)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva—Balapitiya)

He is now collecting further commissions.

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(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

When these things happen in the country it is idle to say that the country will not become cynical about its future. May I turn, since I came to youth, to the question of youth which is my next point.

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(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Will the hon. Member kindly restrict himself to the time allotted to him?

சுனாஜிபாருவாஸே கலாவ :

அலாஸி கௌரவீஸ் ஈர். டி சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)
I was given an hour.

நிஷேத்ர கலாநாயகருவா

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Five minutes more for the hour.
That is why I am telling you.

அலாஸி கௌரவீஸ் ஈர். டி சில்வா
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Thank you very much. I am your
most obedient servant in this House.

It has been said, permit me to remind this House, that according to the most recent census statistics, fully 65 per cent. of the people of this country today are of the age of 25 or less. That is what I have been informed. It matters not if it is only 60. The predominant majority of the people of this country are below 25 years. Now I ask that a further fact be brought into play. That is the new generation. That is not only our future but a future that is already with us. What we do with them will determine the future of this country much more than what we do with ourselves. If we choose after dinner on occasion to behave a little uproariously in this House it is far more serious that it is a bad example to that younger generation than that it shows lack of restraint in ourselves. That is not my point ; that is purely by the way.

This new generation is substantially an educated generation ; it is a literate generation ; it is a schooled generation. It is said that there are 5 1/2 lakhs of young people who have no room in the schools, but I am not joining issue with the Hon. Minister of Education, for, since he says he has not enough money to build, he must be glad that a large number are not attending school ! That is by the way. What is to happen to this generation in the matter of jobs—and not just any job but jobs which are commensurate with the education they

சீதாநி ஸேத்ராவ பித்திரே விவாடய

have received and jobs which they can get not by reason of official patronage but by reason of their rights in respect of the qualifications they have achieved ?

What is there in this Throne Speech on that question ? I am not on just general unemployment. In the countryside a man of some courage and enterprise who has not the land and has not the education will just walk into a Crown land forcibly, occupy a piece of it and cling on to it long enough to cause the Hon. Minister of Lands to issue him a permit for it. Well, he can do it ; but what about all these young people ? If we educate them it is social waste not to use them appropriately. What are you going to do with them ? And here I come to the central topic of our Debate. Mr. Deputy Speaker, please give me five minutes.

We have been debating food production and agriculture till in fact we have been educated in it up and down and down and up, inside out and outside in, and we are like that celebrated person in Omar Khayyam who went out by the same door as in he went ! But the point is this : It is clear from the Throne Speech and from this Debate that this Government is pinning its faith on the achievement of one thing in the next few years. It is in fact not deeply concerned with the rest at all. It says that self-sufficiency in food is the objective of our economic policy and to that it is subordinating everything else. I am not going to discuss whether that is a suitable objective. I am not going to discuss when you are hoping to achieve that object, but I am going to discuss a much more serious thing.

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food has repeatedly cited to us reports from the U. N. O. and UNESCO and all the rest of it but he does not seem to read the correct report because in the correct report they insist and point out that to solve the agricultural problem in an under-developed country you have to solve certain social problems, certain

அதிகாரத்தினால் கலாவ:

சீனத்தின் யோஜனாவை பிழைக்க வேண்டும்

[அமெரிக்காவின் டாக்டர். டி. சிலுவா]

political problems, and certain tenuous problems. And that is politics. If you do not mind, that is the crux of the problem. That is why we are concerned as to what are the true social objectives of your Government's policies.

It is all well and good to say after coming to this honourable House that we must somehow produce food and therefore you must not cavil at 57,000 acres being given to rich capitalists who are going to be moreover decoyed into investing heavily in food production in order that we may have enough to eat. Every one of those gentlemen will tell you that they are much more concerned with the tax concessions than with the enterprise itself, and they also know that if they fail in the enterprise yet they can achieve the tax concessions at the same time. They know also that, once they have imported the machinery, if you go to them and say, "We are cutting you off", they can still sell the machinery and make much more than they lost.

What this Government is engaged in in the name of food production and self-sufficiency in food is the creation of a new group of food-producing, rich capitalists, the so-called gentlemen-farmers. That is the capital in food production. They no doubt also hope that they will be the pillars of the U. N. P. in the countryside, channelling the U. N. P. political influence, the controllers of the vast mass of little men in the countryside for whose support they have now to fight more directly.

But my point is this: no under-developed country up to today has succeeded in solving the problem of agriculture along those lines. That is the point. None. And we cannot do it either. Secondly, if you say that you are concentrating on food production through big capitalists, what is the employment channel that you are going to provide for the displaced people on the land? All large-scale, highly capitalized agriculture results in enhancing production but in an ever-decreasing number of employees. The United States of America.

your advisers, are the best example. An ever-decreasing proportion of their population are producing an ever-increasing proportion of the agricultural products, but all those people being released from the countryside are drawn into the ever-expanding industry. But, accepting what the Hon. Prime Minister stated in one of the earliest Debates in this House—I read it as reported—you give primacy to agriculture over industry. I submit, the only correct principle is the overall, all-round development of the economy so that the displacements on the one side will be the absorption on the other in the labour field.—[Interruption]. You have advised me not to touch on interruptions, even from my own side. Sir, I recognize that.

I am sorry, I wanted to make some reference to foreign policy but I will not do so now and eat into my Opposition Leader's time.

சீனத்தின் டாக்டர். டி. வந்தனாயகன் தலைவர்.

(அந்தரங்கத்தில்)

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ ஆர். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க—அத்தனகல்ல)

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

You can have five or six minutes of my time.

அமெரிக்காவின் டாக்டர். டி. சிலுவா

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சிலுவா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

If you do not mind, Sir, my Colleague and fair Leader is willing to accord five to seven minutes of her time to me.

நியோஜித கலாநாயகனது

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I have no objection if that is so, because already you have taken five minutes extra.

அமெரிக்காவின் டாக்டர். டி. சிலுவா

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சிலுவா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I thought five minutes of that time was taken by the Hon. Minister of Transport. In fact he was in such

අමුණකාරකුමාරේ කථාව :

a transport of indignation that he forgot the time. And when I emerged in my turn, I was in such a transport of anger that, maybe, I also forgot the time.

I want to say two more things. One is this. I notice that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture thought it fit to throw a taunt in our direction. He cited something from an S. L. F. P. government document and said, "Well, you must also take responsibility now because you are now in alliance with them." He knows that it is an incorrect remark.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. ඩී. බන්දා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I do not know.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Well, I will explain. Sir, this is a political matter and does not need a private invitation because no doubt you would accept it unlike your Colleagues. When you form a front you are not taking responsibility in any form for the past of any other party. When you form a front, secondly, you make adjustments between the policies of parties. Each side modifies itself in necessity to the other. Thirdly each side takes responsibility for the other in so far as future policy and activities are concerned.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That is what we have done.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

That is not what you have done. I wish you would take responsibility, for instance, for some of the hon. Members who support you today. You would have much responsibility not easy to be discharged, including the responsibility of the hon. Member who is just leaving (Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan).

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ශ්‍රී ඩී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It applies to both sides.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Of course, it does. Your coalition and ours—the only difference is that we say so; you pretend it is not so. Otherwise, yes.

About foreign policy, I want to say only one thing, and I will say it in three minutes. Sir, the consequences of the present situation in regard to the Suez Canal are sufficient pointers to the importance of this country taking a correct attitude to the Middle East crisis. We will soon have to pay extra not only for our oil but also for a number of other things because they have to come round the Cape of Good Hope. So, we have to act correctly in this situation.

Sir, in foreign policy as in all other matters, the first requisite is to know on which side you are. If you do not know that, you are like a cork upon the waters. For my part, I take liberty and leave to say on the Floor of this House that so long as the State of Israel is the projection of the power of imperialism into the Middle East that it is, so long will I certainly take, unconditionally and unreservedly, the right of the anti-imperialist Arab forces to drive Israel out of that area. I say no less.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Minister Mohamed is not here.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

No, Sir. I am not like an Hon. Minister who discovered that he must be with the Arabs only when he is at prayer in the mosque. That is the position.

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ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

[ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා]

Now, already, interested voices are speaking internationally of the need to re-convert the Suez Canal into an international waterway under international administration. There is imperialism seeking to recover what it lost ten years ago. Ten years ago, in the setting of another imperialist Israeli adventure, President Nasser succeeded in regaining for Egypt what is her own.

An international waterway is merely a waterway that is needed for international use. But nowhere in law or in reason is it said that because a thing is needed internationally there must be international control of it.

If you accept that principle, why, our tea is more needed internationally. Therefore, obviously our tea estates will have to be controlled internationally!

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(කෙළරව අභිමතවරුන් ඉරුවරු)

(An hon. Member)

Our ports?

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(කලාත්‍රිති කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

This is bunkum. Colombo, Trincomalee, all these ports are used internationally. They are international ports. Will you on that principle agree to hand them over to international authority? No.

The same goes for the Suez Canal. We say, Sir, that the Suez Canal belonged to Egypt, belongs to Egypt and must continue to belong to Egypt, and only the day when that is recognized in practice and put into operation will Ceylon again be free to obtain its goods from abroad by the shortest and cheapest way.

I will not talk about Vietnam. It will take too long. But I am happy to see that the celebrated Da Nang base, a place that was supposed to be invincible and unassailable, has found that missiles can reach it to the point

that 100 good American planes are wiped out within an hour by little Vietnam, for 30-odd years fighters against imperialism. Here arose the anti-imperialist cause such as history has never seen. Whoever lets it down, this Opposition will stand by its side to the end.

Thank you, Sir, for being patient with me, and my apologies that having intended to start quietly I did not start quietly; that having managed to go on quietly, I have not ended quietly.

අ. භා. 2.28

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(තිරුමති සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ රජයේ තුන් වන රාජ්‍යය කථාව පිළිබඳව දැන් පස් දවසක් තිස්සේ මෙම ගරු සභාවේදී සාකච්ඡා වුණා. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය වෙනුවෙන් අවසාන කථාව කිරීම මට පැවරී තිබෙනවා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් අවසාන කථාව කරන අයට කියන්නට කරුණු තැනි තරමයි. කලින් කථා කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරුන් සෑම දෙයක්ම පාහේ කියා ඇති නිසා කරුණු ස්වල්පයකට පමණක් මගේ කථාව සීමා කරන්නට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ආණ්ඩු පැත්තේ ඇමතිවරයකු දෙදෙනකු හැරුණු විට අනිකුත් අය මෙම විවාදය උසස් අන්දමට පවත්වාගෙන ගිය බව කියන්නට සිතා. කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාට නම් කවදාකවත් මට නොබැණ කථා කරන්නට බැහැ. මොන කරුමයක් නිසා එසේ වී තිබෙනවා දැයි මා දන්නේ නැහැ. කථා කරන්නට නැගිටියෙන් මට බැණලයි, කථා කරන්නට පටන් ගන්නේ. ඔහුට පිළිතුරු දෙන්නට මා ලැස්ති වන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ සඳහා වචන මිඩංගු කිරීමට වුවමනා නැහැ. ඒ හැරත් ඊයේ දොම්පේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එෆ්. ආර්. සියස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.) ඔහුට සැහෙන පිළිතුරු දුන්නා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ජීවන වියදම් ප්‍රශ්නය අප කාටත් බලපානවා. අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ආහාර භිතයන් ජීවන වියදම් ප්‍රශ්නයක් කාටත් බලපානවා. එදා අපේ ආණ්ඩුව පවතිද්දී එක්සත් ජාතික

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

පක්ෂයේ උදවියත් අනිකුත් විරුද්ධවාදීන් හා පත්‍රකාරයන් කීවේ ජීවන වියදම වැඩි බව හා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ආහාර හිඟ බවයි. එහෙත් අද පමණ ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ ගිය කාලයක් කවදාවත් තිබුණේ නැහැ. අද ජීවන වියදම අහස උසට නැගලා. එපමණක් නොව අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍යවල හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා. අද එක් තැනැත්තකු සඳහා මාසයකට ලැබෙන්නේ මිලිස් අවුන්ස 3 යි ; කොත්තමල්ලි අවුන්ස 1½ යි ; දුරු අවුන්ස ½ යි. උම්බලකඩ අවුන්ස 1 යි. ඉතින් මේ විධියට මේ අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍ය ලබාගෙන මනුෂ්‍යයකු ජීවත් වන්නේ කොහොමද ? ජීවන වියදම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉතාමත්ම උග්‍ර තත්ත්වයක් අද පවතිනවා. එහෙත් මෙම රාජ්‍යය කථා වෙහි ඒ ගැන කිසිවක් සඳහන් කර නැහැ. මේක දුප්පත් මිනිසාටත් පොහොසත් මිනිසාටත් පොදුවේ බලපාන ප්‍රශ්නයක්. සල්ලි තිබුණට සල්ලි කන්න බැහැ. මිනිසුන්ට අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ආහාර විකලබා දීම රජයක යුතුකමයි. අද පිටරටින් ගෙන්වන ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය පමණක් නොව ලංකාවේ නිපදවන ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය පවා බෙහොම මිළයි.

දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්ස ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා — කම්කරු, රැකියා සහ නිවාස කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා—කථා කරද්දී මට හිතා ගියා. අද තරම් ලාභයට කවදාකවත් එළවළු ලැබෙන්නේ නැතැයි ඔහු කියන විට මට හිතා ගියා. අද ගෝවා රාත්තලක් ශත 10 ක්ලූ. බෝංචි රාත්තලක් ශත 25 ක්ලූ. ඔය තරම් අඩු මිලට දෙනවා නම් ඒවා කුණු වෙච්ච ඒවා වෙන්නට ඇතැයි මා ඒ වෙලාවේ කිව්වා. එක අතකින් නම් ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කියන එක ඇත්ත වන්නටත් පුළුවනි. ඔහු දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්ස නගරාධිපති නොව. නගරාධිපතිවරයා මල්ලන් අරගෙන මාකටි එකට ගියාම ගෝවා ශත 10 ට ලැබෙනවා ඇති ; බෝංචි ශත 25 ට ලැබෙනවා ඇති ; අනික් අනික් දේත් ලාභයට ලැබෙනවා ඇති. එසේ වුවත් ඔහුට ලැබෙන මේ වාසිය අනිකුත් මිනිසුන්ට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. අප නම් මාස ගණනාවකින්ම ගෝවා ශත 10 ට ගන්නේ නැහැ. වැලිමඩ පැත්තෙ නම් එළවළු කුණු වෙනවා. නිපදවන්නාට ශත 5 ක තරම් මුදලක් ලැබෙනවා. කොටින්ම එළවළුවල තත්ත්වය ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් දන්නවා ඇති.

ස්තුති ශේෂතාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

මස් රත්තලක මිල ශත 30 කින් වැඩි කරන්නට යන බව ඊයේ පත්‍රයේ සඳහන් වුණා. කටු සහිත හරක් මස් රත්තලක නියම මිල දැන් ශත 85 යි. කටු රහිත මස් රාත්තලක නියම මිල ශත 90 යි. නමුත් අද මහජනයා ගන්නේ කටු ඇති මස් රාත්තල රු. 1.10 ට හා කටු නැති මස් රු. 1.25 ටයි. සමහර විට ඊටත් වැඩි මුදලක් ගෙවන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. ඉතින් තවත් ශත 30 ක් වැඩි කළ විට හරක් මස් රාත්තලක් වෙනුවෙන් මහජනයාට රු. 1.55 ක තරම් මුදලක් ගෙවන්නට සිදු වෙනවා.

ආහාර හිඟය නැති කිරීම සඳහා තමන්ට බලය දෙන්නට යයි එදා එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය කීවා. එහෙත් ඔවුන් බලයට පත් වුණාට පසුව ආහාර හිඟය උග්‍ර වුණා මිස අඩු වුණේ නැහැ. ආහාර හිඟය උග්‍ර වුණා ; ජීවන වියදම වැඩි වුණා. ඒ වගේම තමන් බලයට පත් වුණාට පසුව පෝලිම් නැති කරන බව එදා එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ඔව්, අද මේ පෝලිම් අඩු වන්නට පුළුවනි. ඊට හේතුව කඩවල බඩු නැතිකමයි. කම්කරු, රැකියා සහ නිවාස කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා එදා එළවළු මිල අඩු වීම ගැන කථා කරන විට, ඔය තරම් අඩු මිලට එළවළු ගන්නට තිබෙන්නේ කොහෙන්දැයි මා ප්‍රශ්න කළ අවස්ථාවේදී “මැතිනිය වැඩි පුර ලංකාවෙන් පිට සිටින නිසා මේවා ගැන දන්නේ නැහැ.” යනුවෙන් එතුමා මට කීවා. මා ලංකාවෙන් පිට සිටියේ සුමාන 6 යි. කෙසේ වෙතත් මා ටිකක් කරුණු සොයා බැලුවා. ශත 10 ට ගෝවා ගන්නට පුළුවන් කොහෙන්දැයි සොයා බැලුවා. ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ඒ වෙලාවේ කියන්නට දෙයක් නැතිව එසේ කිව්වත් අද එළවළුවලත් එසේම අනිකුත් සෑම ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍යයකත් මිල වැඩි වී තිබෙන බව තමුත්තාත්සේ දන්නවා. ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ යාමත් ආහාර හිඟයත් නිසා මනුෂ්‍යයකුට අද ජීවත් වන්න විධියක් නැහැ. නමුත් ඒ ප්‍රශ්න ගැන එක වචනයක්වත් රාජ්‍යය කථාවේ සඳහන් වෙලා නැහැ. ඒ සම්බන්ධව විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනෙකුම

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව:

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

සඳහන් කළ නිසා මම වැඩිදුර ඒ ගැන කථා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තුවන්නෙ නැහැ.

ඊළඟට අපි රැකිරක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන බලමු. රැකිරක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය අද කොයි තරම් උග්‍ර වී තිබෙනවාද යන්න මේ ආණ්ඩුවට සහයෝගය දෙන පත්‍රකාරයන් පවා නිතර කියන බව අපි දන්නවා. රැකිරක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳීමටත්, එසේම ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමටත් ගොවි හමුදාවක් ආරම්භ කළාය කියා පත්‍රවල පළ වී තිබුණා. ගරු අගමැතිතුමා ඒ ගොවි හමුදාවේ පළමුවැනි කඳවුර යාපහුව ආසනයේ උත්සවග්‍රියෙන් විවෘත කර මාස 6 ක් යන්නටත් පෙර ඒ ගොවි හමුදාවේ සමහර තරුණයන් පැදුරටත් නොකියා පැනලා ගියාය කියා ආණ්ඩුවට සහය දෙන පත්‍රයක පළ වී තිබුණා අපි දැක්කා. එසේ වීමට හේතුව කුමක්ද කියා මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. ගොවි හමුදාවට බඳවා ගන්න අයට යුද්ධ පුහුණුවකුත් දෙනවාය කියා ඒ දවස්වල පත්‍රවල පළ වී තිබුණා. එය ඇත්තද නැත්තද කියා අපි දන්නෙ නැහැ. ඊට විරුද්ධව ආණ්ඩුවෙන් කිසි ප්‍රකාශයක් නොකළ නිසා එය ඇත්තය කියා අපි හිතනවා. මේ ගැන අපේ ලොකු භයක් ඇති වුණා.

එදා දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්සේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා.) කථා කරන අවස්ථාවේදී කිව්වා, ඒ ගොවි හමුදාවට බඳවා ගන්නේ පක්ෂ හේදයෙන් තොරවය කියා. එය ඇත්ත නම් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ පැරදුණු අපේෂකයන් මේ විදියේ ලියවිලි එවා තිබෙන්නේ කුමක් නිසාද කියා මම අහන්න කැමතියි. මෙම ලිපිය 1967 ජනවාරි 19 වැනිදා “ජනදින” පත්‍රයේ—පත්‍රය තහනම් කරන්නට කලින් පළ වූ ලිපියක්. මීට විරුද්ධව ආණ්ඩුවෙන් කිසිම ප්‍රකාශයක් කර නැති නිසා මෙය ඇත්තය කියා අපි විශ්වාස කරනවා. මෙය ලියා තිබෙන්නේ අත්තනගල්ල ආසනයට පස් වතාවක්ම තරඟ කර දෙවතාවක්ම ආපය නැති කර ගත් ඒ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජී. සෙනවිරත්න මහත්මයායි. ඒ

මහත්මයා එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂ ශාඛාවක ලේකම් මහත්මයාකුට මේ ලිපිය ලියා තියෙනව :

“ මහත්මයානෙනි,

ගොවි හමුදාව

ගොවි හමුදාවට සෙනග බඳවා ගැනීම සඳහා සුදුසු අයගේ නාම ලේඛනයක් රජයට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට මට දන්වා ඇත. ඔබ ශාඛා සමිතියට අයත් පහත සඳහන් සුදුසුකම් ඇතිව කාරක සභාවේ අනුමැතිය ඇතිව එසේ තෝරන ලද 4 දෙනෙකුගේ නම් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න. වයස 18-30 අතරද අධ්‍යාපන සහ කෘෂිකම් සහතික දරණ අයද, වඩු කාර්මික සහ මේසන්වරුද ඒ නම් 4 ට ඇතුළු කරන්න.

ජන්ද පෙත්සමට උදව් කළ අයගේ නම් පළමු වෙනි ස්ථානයට ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න.

ඒ කියන්නෙ මට විරුද්ධව තිබුණු ජන්ද පෙත්සම ගැනයි.

“ සාමාජිකයන් නොවන අයගේ නම් ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන්න. සාමාජික අංකයන් සඳහන් කර මේ මස 18 වෙනි දිනට පෙර මට එවිය යුතුය.

මිට,
විශ්වාස,

ඒ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජී. සෙනවිරත්න

ගරු ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක
(කෙළරඹ උද්ගිරි ජෙනරායක)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
What are you reading ?

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.
(තිරුමති ශ්‍රීමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)
This is a photostat copy of a letter which appeared in the “Jana Dina”. The letter is written by Mr. Seneviratne.

ගරු ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක
(කෙළරඹ උද්ගිරි ජෙනරායක)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
It may be true. I thought it was a Ministry communication.—[Interruption].

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා
(උප සභාපතිතුමා)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)
Order, please ! Please do not interrupt. There is not much time left.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திரும்பி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

ඔය ගොවි හමුදාවට බඳවා ගත් හැටි. ඔය ගොවි හමුදාවට බඳවා ගත් තරුණයන් පැනල යාම ප්‍රද්‍රමයක් නොවෙයි. කවදාවත් උ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ඇල්ලුවේ නැති තරුණයන් බඳවා ගත්තම තමුන් නාන්සේලා බලා පොරොන්තු වන හැටියට ඒ වැඩ පිළි වෙ - ක්‍රියාත්මක වේය කියා තමුන් නාන්සේලා විශ්වාස කරනවද ?

ඒ නිසයි අපි කිව්වෙ අපට ඒ ගැන ලොකු සියක් තිබෙනවය කියා. ගොවි හමුදාවය කියා තමුන් නාන්සේලා තමුන් නාන්සේලාගෙ පන්දම් කාරයන්ට සහ තමුන් නාන්සේලාට මැතිවරණයෙදී වැඩ කළ තරුණයන්ට රක්ෂා දීමටයි ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ යොදන්නේ. ඒ වාගේම ඒ අය පුහුණු කර තබාගෙන මේ ආණ්ඩුවට විරුඬව මහජන බලවේගය නැගිගෙන එන විට එය මැඩපත් පවත්වන්නයි, මේ හමුදාව හඳුන්වන. අපි ඒ බව එදත් කිව්ව ; අදත් කියනව. එසේ නැත්නම් මේ විධියට ගොවි හමුදාවට තරුණයන් බඳවා ගන්නේ ඇයි කියා මම අහනවා.

ගොවිතැන් කිරීමට නම් ගොවිරාළලාගේ දරුවන් බඳවාගන්න ඕනැ. ගොවිතැන් කර පුරුදු අය බඳවාගන්න ඕනැ. කවදාවත් ගොවිතැන් කර පුරුද්දක් නැති ගොවිතැන් . කටයුතුවල නොයෙදුණු අය බඳවාගෙන ගොවිතැන් කිරීමෙන් ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනයක් කිරීමට තමුන් නාන්සේලා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ කොහොමද ?

ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්, විශේෂයෙන් ඇමතිවරුන්, අපට චෝදනා කළා ග්‍රාම සේවකයන් පත් කිරීම ගැන. අපට වුවමනා වුවමනා පරිදි ග්‍රාම සේවකයන් පත් කළාලු. අපට ඕනැ හැටියට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු හදා ගන්න ග්‍රාම සේවකයන් පත් කළාලු. අපට ඕනැ නැති ඡන්දදායකයන්ගේ නම් ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තුවලින් කපා දාන්න අපි ග්‍රාමසේවකයන් පත් කළාලු. අපට ඕනැ නම් ඡන්දලැයිස්තුවලට ඇතුළු කර ගැනීමට අපි ග්‍රාමසේවකයන් පත් කළාලු. ඔය විධියට වගකිය යුතු ඇමතිවරු අපට චෝදනා කළා. කම්කරු හා නිවාස කටයුතු භාර උප ඇමතිතුමාත් ඒ ගැන කථා කළා.

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

මේ ග්‍රාමසේවකයන් තෝරාගන්නේ කොහොමද කියා තමුන් නාන්සේලා කවුරුත් දන්නව. ඒ නිසා තමුන් නාන්සේලා එසේ කථා කෙළේ නොදැන නොවෙයි. කියන්න වෙනත් දෙයක් නැති නිසාත්, අපේ විවේචනවලට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න බැරි නිසාත් මේ විධියට අපට චෝදනා කළා මිසක් ඒ පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු නොදැන නොවේය කියා මම විශ්වාස කරනවා.

ග්‍රාමසේවකයන් තෝරාගන්නේ කෙසේද කියා තමුන් නාන්සේලා කවුරුත් දන්නවා. ගැසට් නිවේදනයක් නිකුත් කර සම්මත සුදුසුකම් ලත් අයගෙන් ඉල්ලුම් පත් කැඳවා විභාගයක් පවත්වන්නට යෙදුණා. දහස් ගණනක් ඒ විභාගයට පෙනී සිටියා. ඒ විභාගය පවත්වන ලද්දේ අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගිනුයි. ඊට පසුව ඒ ඉල්ලුම් කරුවන් සඳහා සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්තුවා. සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණය පවත්වන ලද්දේ කවුරුත් විසින්ද ? ඒ ඒ දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල දිසාපති, පොලිස් අධිකාරී හෝ උප අධිකාරී ඇතුළු රජයේ උසස් නිලධාරීන් 5 දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුත් මණ්ඩලයක් විසිනුයි. ඒ ඒ දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල ඒ මණ්ඩල පත් කර ඒ මණ්ඩල මගින් සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වා ඒ ලකුණුත් විභාගයේ ලකුණුත් එකට එකතු කර ඒ ලකුණු අනුව, ගැසට් නිවේදනයක් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරලයි පත්වීම් දුන්නේ.

වෙන එකක් තබා ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී අපේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් පවා එවකට ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමාට චෝදනා කළා, පත් කර ඇති ග්‍රාමසේවකයන් වැඩි හරියක් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ අයයි කියා. පාර්ලිමේන්තු කාණ්ඩායම් රැස්වීමේදී අපේ මන්ත්‍රීවරු ඇමතිතුමාට චෝදනා කළා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඊට පිළිතුරු දෙමින් කිව්වා, අපට ඒකට කරන්න දෙයක් නැහැ ; සුදුසුකම් අනුවයි තෝරා තිබෙන්නේ ; විභාගයකුත් සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණයකුත් පවත්වලයි තෝරා තිබෙන්නේ ; ඒ නිසා එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ අය තෝරා ගන්නා කියා. විශේෂයෙන්ම පසු ගිය මහ මැතිවරණයේදී අපට පැහැදිලි වුණා, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ අය වැඩි හරියක් තේරී තිබුණ බව. ඒ මොකද ? මැතිවරණ

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

යෝදි වැඩි හරියක් ග්‍රාමසේවකයන් එක් සන් ජාතික පක්ෂයට වැඩ කළ බව රහ සක් නොවන නිසයි.

අපි අපට ඕනෑ හැටියට මැතිවරණයේ දී ප්‍රයෝජනය ගැනීම සඳහා ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු හඳුන්වමු. ඒ කියන්නේ ආසන සියල්ලක්ම අපිම දිනාගන්නා බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කර ගත්තලු. ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු පිළියෙළ කරන හැටි මම අමුතුවෙන් කියන්න ඕනෑය කියා මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් අපට ඕනෑ හැටියට ග්‍රාමසේවකයන් පත් කර ගෙන, අපට ඕනෑ හැටියට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු හදාගන්නා කියන චෝදනාව කරන නිසා ඒ ගැනත් කරුණක් දෙකක් සඳහන් කිරීම හොඳයි කියා අදහස් වුණා ; විශේෂ යෙන්ම ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු අපට ඕනෑ හැටියට හදාගන්නා කියා ඇමතිවරුම චෝදනා කළ නිසා. ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු හදන හැටි තමුත්තාත්සේලා දන්නව.

ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු පිළියෙළ කරන්න කලින් මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්වරයා සියලුම පක්ෂවල දැනගැනීම සඳහා ගැසට් නිවේදනයක් නිකුත් කරනවා, දැනට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කරගෙන යනවාය, ඒ ගැන උනන්දු වෙන්නා කියා. එසේ ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කර ගන්නට පස් සෙන් කවිවේරිවල, ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරී කායභිලවල, ග්‍රාමසේවක කායභිලවල ආදී නොයෙකුත් කායභිලවල සහ තැපැල් කන්තෝරු ආදී ප්‍රසිද්ධ ස්ථානවල ඒවා මහජනයාගේ බලාගැනීම සහ දැනගැනීම සඳහා ප්‍රදර්ශනය කර තබනවා. ඕනෑ කෙනකුට පුළුවන් තමන්ගේ නම තිබෙනවද නැද්ද කියා බලාගන්න. එසේ ප්‍රදර්ශනයට තබන්නෙන් ඒ පිළිබඳව දැනුම්දීමකින් පසුවයි. ඒ නිසා සෑම තෙතකුගේම යුතුකමක් තිබෙනව, සියලුම ඡන්දදායකයන්ට අයිතිකි තිබෙන නව, තමන්ගේ නම ලැයිස්තුවට ඇතුළු කර තිබෙනවද නැද්ද කියා බලන්න. ඒ විධියේ හොර වැඩක් කරන්න අපේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් තිබුණා නම්, ඔය විධියට ප්‍රසිද්ධ කර කර සිටිවිද කියා තමුත්තාත්සේ විශ්වාස කරනවාද? ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කර ඇත්තේ ඔන්න ඔය ආකාරය වයි.

ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාත්, විශේෂ යෙන් දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්සෙ මන්ත්‍රීවරයාත් (එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා.) කීව, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට අතුරු මැතිවරණ දිනන්න බැරි වුණේ අපේ ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලයේ සකස් කළ ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු අනුව මැතිවරණ පැවැත්වූ නිසා බව. ඒ ඒ ගරු මැති-ඇමතිවරුන්ට මතක කර දෙන්න කමතියි, මේ කාරණය ගැන තව දුරටත් දැනගැනීම පිණිස ඊයේ මම ඡන්ද කොමසාරිස්වරයාට වැලිපෝත් කර තොරතුරු සොයා ගත් බව. මෙයට පෙරත් ඉම් අන්දමට මෙම ගරු සභාවෙදී ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මැති ඇමතිවරුන් යම් යම් කරුණු සඳහන් කළ අවස්ථාවලදී, ඊට පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් මම සඳහන් කළ කාරණා දැන් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට අමතක වී ඇති. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, 1965 ජුනි මාසයේ සකස් කිරීම ආරම්භ කර, 1966 මාර්තු මාසයේදී සහතික කරන ලද ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු අනුවයි මෙම අතුරු මැතිවරණ පැවැත්වුවේ. මෙසේ සකස් කරන ලද ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු අනුව පළමුවෙන් අතුරු මැතිවරණ පැවැත්තුවේ, 1960 ඔක්තෝබර් මාසයේ—බලංගොඩ, බණ්ඩාරවෙල, බෙන්තර-ඇල්පිටිය ආදී ආසන වෙනුවෙනුයි. එම නිසා මෙම ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පැමිණියාට පස්සේ, 1965 ජුනි මාසයේ සකස් කර, 1966 යේ මාර්තු මාසයේ සහතික කරන ලද ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු අනුව බව සමහර විට දැන් ආණ්ඩුවට මතක නැතුව ඇති. මෙයට පෙරත් අපට චෝදනා කළ අවස්ථාවෙදී අපි මේ කාරණා ගැන පැහැදිලි කර දුන්න. ඒවා දැන් අමතක වී වෙනත් ඇති. එම නිසා අපි සකස් කළ ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු අනුව අතුරු මැතිවරණ පැවැත්වුවාය කියන ප්‍රකාශය අසත්‍ය බව ඔප්පු කරන්නටයි මම විශේෂ යෙන්ම ඒ ගැන සඳහන් කළේ.

අවුරුදු 18 න් පහළ අයගේ නම් පවා ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තුවලට ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙනවාය කියා අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා සඳහන් කළා. ඒක ඇත්තක්. බලංගොඩ ප්‍රදේශයේ අවුරුදු 5 වයස් උදවිය පවා ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තුවලට ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව දැනගන්නට ලැබුණි. තමුත් අපේ පක්ෂයේ උදවිය පමණක් නොවන බව මතක් කර දෙන්න ඕනෑ. එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට සහයෝගය දුන් උදවියගේ නම් පවා එම

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තුවලට ඇතුළත් වී තිබුණි. මගේ විශ්වාසයෙහි හැටියට එය ග්‍රාම සේවකයින් නිතරම කළ වැඩක් නොවෙයි, නොසැලකිල්ලෙන් කරනු ලැබූ දෙයක්. එසේ නැත්නම් දෙපැත්තටම සහයෝගය දැක්වූ අය ඇතුළත් වෙන්න විධියක් නැත. එමනිසා මේ විධියෙන් චෝදනා කර තමන්ගේ පරාජයට ඒවා හේතු වශයෙන් දක්වන්න වැයම් කිරීම කනගාටු වට කරුණක්. මේ ආණ්ඩුව පසුගිය අතුරු මැතිවරණවලින් පරාජයට පත් වූයේ මොන කාරණයක් නිසාද කියා මුළු රටම දන්නවා. තමුන් නාත්සෙලා සකස් කළ ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු අනුව මැතිවරණ පවත්වා පරාජය වී අපට චෝදනා කරනවා. යම් විධියකින් වැරදි අන්දමට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කළා නම් තමුන් නාත්සෙලා ඒ ගැන ඡන්ද කොමසාරිස්වරයා අස් කරන්නේ නැත්තේ මන්ද? දිසාපති වරුන්ගේ ආධාර ඇතුව ඡන්ද කොමසාරිස්වරයා නොවෙද ඔය ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කරන්නේ? එහෙමනම් ඡන්ද කොමසාරිස්වරයා ඒ ගැන වගකියන්න ඕනෑ නොවෙද? වැරදි අන්දමට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කර තිබෙනවා නම්, අප පක්ෂයට ඕනෑ කරන විධියට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු ග්‍රාම සේවකයින් සකස් කර තිබෙනවා නම් තමුන් නාත්සෙලා බලයට පත් වූ ගමන්ම ග්‍රාම සේවකයින්ගේ වැඩ සායා බැලීම පිණිස කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කරන්න තිබුණ නොවෙද? ඇයි එහෙම නොකළේ? සෑම දෙයකටම කොමිෂන් සභා පත් කිරීම ගැන තමුන් නාත්සෙලා ලොකු ප්‍රසිද්ධියක් උසුලන නිසා මේවා ගැන සොයා බලන්න කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කරන්නේ නැත්තේ ඇයි? පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ කැ ගැසුවත් මේවා ඔප්පු කරන්න බැරි කාරණා බව තමුන් නාත්සෙලා හොඳාකාරවම දන්නවා.

අතුරු මැතිවරණ නවයක් පැවැත්වුවා. මෙම අතුරු මැතිවරණවලදී ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගත් ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කළේ ඡන්ද කොමසාරිස්වරයායි. ඔහු කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසයක් තබන්නට බැරි නම් අස් කරන්නයි තිබෙන්නේ. දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්සෙ මන්ත්‍රීවරයා සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා, අපට ඕනෑ හැටියට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කරන ලෙස ග්‍රාම සේවකයින්ට උපදෙස් දී

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

තිබෙන බවට, මේ පැත්තෙන් ගිය මැති ඇමතිවරුන්ගෙන් දැනගන්න ලැබුණාය කියා. ඒ විධියෙන් අප කළා නම්—සමහර විට ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමා ගැන වෙන්න ඇති සඳහන් කරන්න ඇත්තේ—ඉඩම් ඇමති තුමාට යුතුකමක් තිබුණා එසේ කිරීම වැරදියි කියන්න. අනික් අතින් ඒ අන්දමට අප ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කළා නම් එතුමාත් ඊට කොටස් කාරයෙක් වෙනවා නොවෙද? අපට ඕනෑ හැටියට ග්‍රාම සේවකයින් පත් කර, අපට ඕනෑ විධියට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කළා නම්, ඒ බව ඇමතිතුමා ගිහිත් කීවායයි කියනවා නම් එතුමාත් ඊට වගකිව යුත්තෙක් බව පිළිගන්න සිදු වෙනවා නොවෙද?

දැනට අප්‍රතෙන් ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු සකස් කර ගෙන යනවා. අපේ කොට්ඨාශයෙ පමණක් නොවෙයි අනිකුත් සෑම කොට්ඨාශයකම වාගේ මේ නිසා අප්‍රත් තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. පිට පළාත්වල රක්ෂාවල් කරන අය සතියේ දවස් 5 ක්ම ඉන්නේ ගමෙන් පිටවයි. ඔවුන් ගමේ ඉන්නේ දවස් දෙකක් පමණයි. මේ නිසා ඔවුන් දැන් කිසිම ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු වකට ඇතුළත් නොවන තත්ත්වයක් ඇතිවී තිබෙනවා. සතියේ වැඩි දවස් ගණනක් ගමෙන් පිටව සිටින නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ නම් ගමේ ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තුවට වැටෙන්නේ නැත. රක්ෂාවල් කරන පළාත්වල ලැයිස්තු වලට ඒ අයගේ නම් ඇතුළත් වන්නේ නැත. මොන හේතුවක් නිසා මෙහෙම වෙන වැඩි අප දන්නේ නැත. මාස දෙකෙන් තුනෙන් එක් එක් තැන්වලට මාරු කර යවන නිසා විශේෂයෙන්ම ලංගම සේවකයින්ට මේ අතින් කරදරයකට මුහුණ පාන්න සිදුවී තිබෙනවා. මේ තත්ත්වය නිසා දහස් ගණනකගේ ඡන්දය දීමේ අයිතිය ඔවුන්ට නැති වෙගන යනවා. අපේ ඡන්දදායකයින්ගේ පමණක් නොව ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ අයගේ ඡන්දදායකයින්ගෙන් නම් මේ විධියට ලැයිස්තු වලින් ඉවත් වීමට ඉඩ තිබෙන නිසා මේ ගැන ටිකක් සොයා බලන ලෙස ආණ්ඩු වෙන් මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ගමෙන් පිට සිටින අයගේ නම් ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තුවලට ඇතුළත් කරන්නට බැරියයි ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්වරුන් කියන බව මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ බොහෝ දෙනෙක්ම මට දන්වා තිබෙනවා. හැම පළාත්වලම මේ තත්ත්ව

අමාත්‍යාංශාධිකාරීතුමාගේ කථාව :

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

වය ඇති වී තිබෙන නිසා මේ ගැන යම්කිසි ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගන්න ලෙස මා අණ්ඩුවට මතක් කරනවා. එසේ නොකළොත් වැඩි කල් යන්නට පෙර බොහෝ දෙනාගේ ඡන්ද අයිතිය නැති වන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා.

මගේ කථාව අවසාන කරන්නට පෙර ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුම ගැනත් වැදගත් කරුණක් මතක් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුම ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට යන බව මේ රාජ්‍යය කථාවෙන් සඳහන් වී තිබෙනවා. අවාසනාවකට මෙන්, ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ පනත මේ ගරු සභාවෙහි විවාද වන අවස්ථාවේ මා ලංකාවෙහි නොසිටි නිසා මට ඊට සහභාගි වන්නට බැරි වුණා. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා ගැනත් අපේ පක්ෂය ගැනත් ගෙනයනු ලබන ප්‍රචාර පිළිබඳවයි මට විශේෂ කරුණක් සඳහන් කරන්නට තිබෙන්නේ මේ අවස්ථාවෙයි.

මා විසින්ම ඇතිකර ගන්නා ලද ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුමට දැන් මා විරුද්ධ බව කියා වෙන ප්‍රචාරණයක් “ලන්ඩන් ටේබ්ලට්ස්” පත්‍රයෙහි පළ වී තිබුණු බව මා ලන්ඩන් නුවර සිටියදී මට දැනින්නට ලැබුණා. මේ ප්‍රචාරණය අසත්‍ය නිසා නියම තත්ත්වය පැහැදිලි කර වහාම පිළිතුරක් යවන ලෙස මම ලන්ඩන් නුවර සිටම අපේ පක්ෂයේ ලේකම්තුමාට දැන් නුවා. එතුමා ඒ විධියට ලියුමක් යවා තිබෙනවා. එහෙත්, අපේ ඒ ලියුම පළ කරන්න එම ප්‍රචාරණි පත්‍රය ලැස්ති නැති බව කටුගම්පල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (පී. බී. සුභසිංහ මයා.) දැන් සඳහන් කරනවා. ලන්ඩන් නුවර පත්‍රවල පමණක් නොව ඉන්දියාවේ පත්‍රවල පවා මේ විධියේ ප්‍රචාරයක් ගෙන යනවා. එම නිසා මේ පිළිබඳ නියම තත්ත්වය මා මේ අවස්ථාවෙයි පැහැදිලි කරන්නට ඕනැ.

අප විරුද්ධ වුණේ, ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුමට නොවෙයි. ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුම ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට ගෙනා පනතටයි අප විරුද්ධ වුණේ. ඒ පනතට අප විරුද්ධ බව මේ ගරු සභාව තුළදීත් ඉන් පිටදීත් අප ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ඒ බව කවුරුනුත් දන් නවා. අප ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුම ඇති කර ගත්තේ ඉන්දියානුවන් 5,25,000 ක් ඉන්දියාවට යවන අතර 3,00,000 කට

ස්තූති, යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

ලංකාවේ පුරවැසිකම් දීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ලබයි. 5,25,000 ක් යැවෙන කොට 3,000 කට පුරවැසිකම් ලැබෙනවා. යවන ප්‍රමාණය අනුව පුරවැසිකම් දීමයි නියම වී තිබුණේ. එහෙත් මේ ආණ්ඩුව ඉදිරිපත් කළ පනත අනුව එය ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්නේ නැ. ඒ ගැන අපට ලොකු බියක් තිබෙනවා. මේ විධියේ ප්‍රකාශන පත්‍රවල පළ වන නිසා අපේ ඒ බිය දුරුවන්නටත් විධියක් නැහැ. පත් කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තොන්ඩමන් මහත්මයා පසුගිය මාර්තු මාසයේදී ඉන්දියාවට ගොස්—එතුමා නිතරම ඉන්දියාවට යන බව මා දන්නවා—කල්කටාවේ “හින්දුස්තානි ටේබ්ලට්ස්” පත්‍රයට කළ ප්‍රකාශයක් අනුව, මේ විධියේ ප්‍රචාරණයක් එම පත්‍රයෙහි පළ කර තිබෙනවා :

INDO-CEYLON PACT

There are no firm answers and, quite obviously, the Indo-Ceylon Agreement was going to be good political fuel, to be used by the Opposition and Mr. Senanayake's Government. But, Mr. Thondaman, the leader of the Ceylon Workers Congress (whom I have always found most interesting to talk to), was quietly confident. He felt that the estate workers of Indian origin held several trumps in their hand; (A) There could be no large-scale migration of estate labour from Ceylon as the plantations were the mainstay of the economy. (B) With the SLFP and the UNP vote in the Sinhalese areas being roughly similar, an electoral win was possible only with the fourteen seats in the hill country where the vote of those estate labourers, who were Ceylon citizens, was important. By 1970 it was expected that these votes would influence 20 constituencies. (C) Even assuming that, say, 400,000 estate labourers could be persuaded to return to India (the agreement provides for India accepting up to 525,000) where would Ceylon find the foreign exchange to let these people take back their savings of up to Rs. 4,000 a head ? ”

මේ ප්‍රකාශයෙන් ඔප්පු වෙනවා, 3,00,000 කට මේ රටේ පුරවැසි භාවය ලැබෙන අතර 5,25,000ක් යැවෙන්නේ නැති බව. ගියත් සුළු පිරිසක් පමණයි යන්නේ. තොන්ඩ මන් මහත්මයාගේ මේ ප්‍රකාශයෙන්ම පෙනෙනවා, 1970 වන විට මෙහි පුරවැසි කම් ලබන අයගෙන් වැඩි හරියකගේ නම් ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තුවලට ඇතුළත් වන බව. අපේ භය ඒ නිසයි. ඔන්න ඔය නිසයි. අපි පනතට විරුද්ධ වුණේ. එසේ නැතුව ගිවිසුමට අපි විරුද්ධ වුණා නොවෙයි. අප

අනුකූලකාරකුමාගේ කථාව :

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

එළුව එළුවා නඩු දැමීමාද කියා මතක් කළා. ඇට්ට්නි ජනරාල්තුමාගෙ ගෞරවය ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්න ඇපිල් කරන්න ඉඩ දුන්නා. නමුත් ඇපිල් එකෙන් ඇට්ට්නි ජනරාල්තුමාගෙ ගෞරවය තවත් ටිකක් පහළ බැස්සා. දැන් ලංකාවෙන් නොසිට එංගලන්තයට වී සිටිනවා. ඒවාගේම, බණ්ඩාරවෙල හිටපු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට විරුද්ධ වත් අල්ලස් චෝදනාවක් තිබුණා. මට මතක හැටියට ඒ නඩුවත් පැවරුවේ ඇට්ට්නි ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙනුයි. ඇයි ඒ නඩුව ඇපිල් කරන්නේ නැත්තේ? අපට විරුද්ධව පැවරූ නඩු ගැන පමණක් එළුව එළුවා යන්නේ මක්නිසාද? ඇට්ට්නි ජනරාල්තුමාගෙ ගෞරවය ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්න ගිහින් තිබුණු ගෞරවයත් නැති කර ගත්තා. මගේ සහෝදරයාට විරුද්ධව පැවරූ නඩුව වෙනුවෙන් පෙනී සිටීමට ආණ්ඩුව ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ මහත්මිය ගෙන්වුවා; මෙහි නීතිඥවරුන් නැතිවට! කවුද, ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ මහත්මියට ගාස්තුව ගෙවුවේ? ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ මහත්මියට ඒ ගාස්තු මුදල් විදේශ විනිමය හැටියට ගෙන යන්න ඉඩ දෙනවාද? ජනතාවට අවශ්‍ය ආහාර ගෙන් වන්න අද විදේශ විනිමය නැතිලු. නමුත් මේ විධියට සෙල්ලම් කරන්න නමුත්තාත් සෙලට විදේශ විනිමය නිබෙනවා.

සමහර නඩු දැනට උසාවිය ඉදිරිපිට තිබෙන නිසා විස්තර සහිතව කථා කරන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. කැළණියේ සුළු නගර සභාපතිතුමාට විරුද්ධව නඩුවක් පවරා තිබුණා. ඒ නඩුව දෙවාරයක් ඇසුවා. ඒ දෙවාරයේදීම ඒ සභාපතිතුමා නිදහස් වුණා. දැන් නැවත වරක් ඒ නඩුව අසන්නය කියා ඇට්ට්නි ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව නියම කර තිබෙනවා. පස්සෙන් එළුව එළුවා නඩු දමන්නේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයට ලැදි අයට පමණයි. පිස්සු බල්ලෝ වගෙයි. අර කවුද කිව්ව වගේ “ගෙදර බල්ල”! උසාවිය ඉදිරිපිට මේ සමහර නඩු තිබෙන නිසා දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් කථා කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. මේ ආණ්ඩුව යුක්ති සහගතව කටයුතු කරනවා නම් ඇයි මේවට ඉඩ දෙන්නේ? ඒ විනිශ්චයකාරකුමාත් දැන් මාරු කරලලු. ඇට්ට්නි ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට වුවමනා විධියට ක්‍රියා

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

නොකරන නිසා, සාධාරණව කටයුතු කරන නිසා, දැන් ඒ විනිශ්චයකාරකුමාත් මාරු කර තිබෙනවාය කියනවා.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන (සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමති)

(කෙළරාව ගම. ඩී. ඒ. ඒ. ආචාර්ය—සුභා තාරා අමාත්‍යාණ්ඩු)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena—Minister of Health)

He was promoted.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන්තොට)

(කලාත්‍රිති ගම. ගම. පෙරේරා—යටියන්තොට)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

Your brother-in-law; it is a nice coincidence.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(නිරුමති සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

එපමණක් නොවෙයි. මේ ආණ්ඩුව ගුරුවරුන්ට කර තිබෙන දේවල් කවුරුත් දන්නවා. රජයේ සේවකයන්ට හා සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලවල සේවකයන්ට මේ ආණ්ඩුව දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් දෙනවාය කිව්වා. පසුගිය මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී මෙන්ම පළමුවන රාජාසන කථාවේදීත් රජයේ සේවකයන්ට දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් දෙනවාය කිව්වා. නමුත් අද මේ ආණ්ඩුව දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් තිබෙන සේවකයන්ගෙන් දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් නැති කරන්නට යනවා. පළමු මැතිදා සිට සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ සේවකයන්ට දේශපාලන වැඩ කරන්නට බැරිලු. නමුත් අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට දේශපාලන වැඩ කරන්නට ඉඩදී තිබෙනවා; සේවකයන්ට නැහැ. දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් දෙනවාය කී ආණ්ඩුව මේ රාජාසන කථාවේ ඒ ගැන සඳහන් කර නැහැ. සමහර විට ඒව මේ ආණ්ඩුවට කරන්න බැරි නිසා වෙන්ත ඇති සඳහන් නොකළේ.

නින්දගම් ගැන පළමුවැනි රාජාසන කථාවෙන් දෙවැනි රාජාසන කථාවෙන් සඳහන් කර තිබුණා. පසුගිය වාරයේ නින්දගම් පනත් කෙටුම්පතකුත් පිළිගන්නවා.

අමුණකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

නමුත් ඒ පනත් කෙටුම්පත අහෝසි වෙන්න හැරියා. ඇයි, ඒ පනත් කෙටුම් පත ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ නැත්තේ? අපිත් ඒ පනත් කෙටුම්පතට අත උස්සන්න බලාගෙන ඉන්නවා. ඇයි, ඒක ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ නැත්තේ? සිතා සෙනෙවිරත්න නෝනාගේ බලපෑම් නිසාද?

ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

අපි ගේනට ඒක.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයට ලැදි පළාත් පාලන ආයතනවල සභාපතිවරුන්ට මේ ආණ්ඩුව කරන දේවල් ගැන අගලවත්තේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සඳහන් කළා. අස් නොකරන්ට හේතු පෙන්වන්න ය කියා මොරටුවේ පළාත් ආණ්ඩු සභාපතිතුමාට ලියුමක් යවා තිබෙනවා. දැන් දෙවිනුවර සුළු නගර සභා වෙ සභාපතිතුමාටත් එවැනිම ලියුමක් යවා තිබෙනවා.

ඒවාගේම, විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයට හිතවත් අය සිටින විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සංගම් වලටත් මේ ආණ්ඩුව කර තිබෙන දේවල් ගැන සඳහන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයට හිතවත් උදවිය සිටින සමුපකාර සංගම්වල කාරක සභා බොහොමයක් විසුරුවා හැර තිබෙනවා. මේ ලඟදී මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ — නිව්ටබුවෙ — සමුපකාර සංගමයකත් කාරක සභාව විසුරුවා හැර තිබෙනවා. මෑතක් වන තුරුම එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට හිතවත් අයයි, ඒ සංගමයේ බලය අල්ලාගෙන හිටියේ. අපේ ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලෙත් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ උදවියයි, ඒකෙ බලය අල්ලා ගෙන හිටියේ. නමුත් අපි ඒ සංගමයට අතගසන්න උත්සාහ කළේ නැහැ. මේ ලඟදී අපට හිතවත් පිරිසක් එහි නිලවලට ජන්දයෙන් පත්වුණා. ඒ අයට මාස තුනක් වැඩ කරගෙන යන්ට ඉඩ දුන්නේ නැහැ, කාරක සභාව විසුරුවා හැරියා. ඒකට හේතුව මොකක්ද? මැනේජර්තුමාගෙ හොර හොයාගත යනකොට එයා දුටල ගිහින් ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයට හුඟක් වැඩ කළ සංඝයා වහන්සේ නමක් හමුවෙලා, ඒ

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

මාර්ගයෙන් නිලධාරියෙක් හමු වුණා. ඒ නිලධාරියා මැනේජර්ගෙ ලිපිගොනුව ගෙන්වාගත සටහනක් කළා. “සමුපකාර නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් අහන්නේ නැතිව මෙයා අස් කරන්නට එපා” කියා. ඕකයි, සාධාරණකම? අරයගෙ හොරකම් හොයා ගත යනකොට විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය විසුරුවා හැරිය. මම ඒ ගැන කොමසාරිස්තුමාට කිව්වා. ඔහු සාධාරණව විභාග කළා. නමුත් ඇමතිතුමාට ලැබී තිබෙන බලය නිසා ඒකට ඇඟිලි ගහන් තට ඔහු භයයි. අද තිබෙන තත්ත්වය අනුව, සාධාරණව කටයුතු කරන්නට නිලධාරීන් භයයි. [බාධා කිරීම්] බලන්ගොඩ පමණක් නොවෙයි, හැම තැනම කෙරෙන්නේ මේ විධියටයි. මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ වුණු දෙයක් මම කියන්නේ. බලන්ගොඩ ඉන්නේ අඩුසාලි නිසා ඒ ගැන කටයුතු කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ අයට විරුද්ධව නොයෙක් විධියේ චෝදනා තිබුණත්, ඒ ගැන කටයුතු කරන්නේ නැහැ. මේකද, තමුත්තාත්සේලාගෙ සාධාරණත්වය? මෙහෙමයි, සාධාරණව කටයුතු කරන්නේ. මේ වගෙ කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට පුළුවන්, හෙට උදේ වන තුරු.

තවත් අළුත් ව්‍යාපාරයක් ගෙන යනවා. අපේ පක්ෂයේ අය හමු වන්න සී. අයි. ඩී. නිලධාරීන් යනවා. ඕනෑ නම් මම නමක් කියන්නම්. ලඟකදී, දෙහිඔව්ට හිටපු මන්ත්‍රීනි සෝමා වික්‍රමනායක මහත්මිය හමු වන්නට සී. අයි. ඩී. නිලධාරීන් ගිහින් තිබෙනවා. ගිහින් ඇහුවලු, “උඹ අවුරුද්ද කට විතර කලින් බිබිලෙදි කථාවක් කරද්දි ‘කාලකණ්ණි ආණ්ඩුව’ කිවද” කියා.

වී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා. (කොලොන්
නාව)

(திரு. வீ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—கொலான்
நாவ)

(Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonawa)
කියන්නට බැරිද?

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

“කාලකණ්ණි ආණ්ඩුව කීවෙ හැබැද, මේ ප්‍රකාශය උඹේ කථාවෙදි කළාද” කියා

අශ්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව:

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

ඇගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කර තිබෙනවා. වික්‍රම නායක මහත්මිය කියා තිබෙනවා, “අවුරුද් දකට කලින් කළ කථාව මට මතක නැහැ, සමහර විට මම කියන්න ඇති, මම නැ කියන්නෙ නැහැ” කියා.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිරු. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

දැනුත් කියනව. [බාධාකිරීම්]

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Please do not interrupt. Let her go on. The Member can keep his witticism to himself.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

අපට කථා කරන්නටත් නිදහස නැද්ද? මේ ආණ්ඩුවට “කාලකණ්ණි ආණ්ඩුව” කීම වරදක්ද? එය නීති විරෝධී වැඩක්ද? එහෙ විතරක් නොවෙයි නොයෙක් තැන් වලට ගිහින් සි. අයි. ඩී. නිලධාරීන් ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා, “උඹ එදා කථාවෙදි මෙහෙම එකක් කීවද” කියා. හොඳයි, කිව්වය කියමුකො. මොනවද, කරන්නට හදන්නෙ? අපේ කටවල් බදින්නටද, හදන්නෙ? අපේ පත්තරේ තහනම් කළා. දැන් කටවල් බදින්නට හදනවා.

මිගමු අතුරු මැතිවරණ කාලෙ එක් ඉරිදාවක මා ඒ පළාතෙ සංචාරය කරන්නට අදහස් කළ වේලාවෙ කාර් දෙකකට වඩා යන්නට අවසර දෙන්නට බැරිය කීවා.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒ අයට පුළුවන්, පොලිස් කාර් දමාගත යන්න.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

ලවුඩ්ස්පිකර් පර්මිට් එකක් දෙන්නටත් බැරිය කීවා. අගලවත්තෙ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා) කීවා

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

වගෙ, අපට අතුරු මැතිවරණ කරන්නට සිද්ධ වුණේ, ඔවුනි තත්ත්වයක් යටතෙයි. මේ වගේ අසාධාරණ බලපෑම් කරන ආණ්ඩුවක් සමගයි, අපට මැතිවරණ කරන්නට සිදු වුණේ. [බාධා කිරීම්] අගමැතිතුමාට දන්නද කියා මම දන්නෙ නැහැ. අපට නම් දන්නෙ නැහැ.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

මටත් දන්නෙ නැහැ. මම ගත්තේ නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීම්]

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But you can stop at a place always. You had a cavalcade of about ten cars. I saw you. I passed you.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

They must be some other cars. I have only the pilot car, my car and a car behind.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Apparently, you do not know who followed you.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order please, let the hon. Member proceed.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

පාරෙ යන කාර්වලටත් යන්නට දන්නෙ නැහැ, පොලිසියෙන් ඒව වෙන අතකට හරවා යැව්වා. ඒ කාර් අපිත් එක්ක ගිය ඒව නොවෙයි. ඔය විධියටයි, අතුරු මැතිවරණ කරන්නට සිද්ධ වුණේ. තවත් අතුරු මැතිවරණ දෙකකට ලගදී මුහුණ

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

පාත්තට සිද්ධ වෙනවා. ඒ අතුරු මැති වරණවලදීත් නොයෙක් බලපෑම් කරන්නට පුළුවන්. කොයි තරම් බලපෑම් තිබුණත් බණ්ඩාරගමදීත්, පැල්මඩුල්ලේදීත් තමුත් නාන්සෙලාව වන දේ බලා ගන්නට පුළුවන්.

මීගමුව නම් තමුත්නාන්සෙලා දිනා ගන්න. හැබැයි, අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වුණේ නැහැ මීගමුව දිනන්නට. තමුත් වැඩි ඡන්ද 15,000 ; 7,000 ට බස්සුව. තමුත් නාන්සෙලා හිතාගෙන හිටියේ, මීගමුව තමුත්නාන්සෙලාගේ සාක්කුවේ තිබෙන එකක් කියලයි. මැතිවරණය කරන්නට අපට තිබුණේ මාසයයි. ඒ මාසය තුළ වැඩි ඡන්ද 15,000 ; 7,000 දක්වා බස්සන්නට පුළුවන් වුණා නම්, තව මාස දෙකක් දැඩි කරන්නට පුළුවන්කම තිබුණ නම් ආසනය දිනා ගන්නටත් පුළුවන්කම තිබුණා.

මීගමුවේ ග්‍රාම සේවකයන් පත් කරන ලද්දේ අපට වුවමනා විධියටය කියනවා නම් එය විනිශ්චය. තමන්ගේ වැඩි ඡන්ද සංඛ්‍යාව අතුරු මැතිවරණයේදී අඩකින් පහළ යාමට හේතු වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට වෙන යමක් නැති නිසා දැන් ඇතැම් පුද්ගලයින් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ග්‍රාම සේවකයින්ට බණිනවා. ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමා පරණ ගම් මුලාදැනින් නැවත වරක් සේවයට කැඳවන්නට යන බවක් අපට අහන්නට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ආරංචිය හරි වෙන්නට පුළුවනි. දෙවිනුවර ප්‍රදේශයේ එසේ කර තිබෙනවා. ලංකාවේ වෙනත් පළාත් කීපයකම එසේ කර තිබෙනවා. මා නියෝජනය කරන කොට්ඨාශයේ තවම එවැන්නක් කර නැහැ. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයට තවම ආවේ නැහැ. ටික කලක් ගත වන විට එනවා ඇතැයි මා කල්පනා කරනවා. තමන් දුන් පොරොන්දුවක් ඉෂ්ට කිරීමටයි දැන් සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින ග්‍රාම සේවකයන්ට විරුද්ධව නොයෙක් විධියේ චෝදනා ඉදිරිපත් කරගෙන යන්නේ. මේ අංශය සාධාරණ ලෙස ක්‍රියා කර ඇතැයි කියන්නට බැහැ. මේ ආණ්ඩුවෙන් සාධාරණ, යුක්තිසහගත කටයුතු කෙරෙවිය කියන්නට බැහැ. ගත වූ අවුරුදු දෙකහමාර තුළ කරගෙන ගොස් තිබෙන පලිගැනීමේ ව්‍යාපාරය දෙස බලන විට කවදාවත් මේ අයගෙන් නම් අපට සාධාරණත්වයක් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නට බැහැ.

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

මේ වර රාජාසන කථාව හා සම්බන්ධ ස්තූති යෝජනාවට විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයෙන් සංශෝධන කිහිපයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. අපට එසේ සංශෝධන ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට සිදු වුණේ රටේ තිබෙන වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්න ගැන රාජාසන කථාවේ යමක් ඇතුළත් නොකර තිබෙන නිසයි. සම්ප්‍රදායානුකූලව බලාපොරොත්තු නොවිය හැකි වෙතත්, ඒ සංශෝධන භාර ගන්නැයි මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම මැද පෙර දිග තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව අප ඉදිරිපත් කළ සංශෝධනය ගැන කල්පනා කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලනවා. ඊශ්‍රායෙල් රජය වෙනුවෙන් මෙහි තිබෙන තානාපති කාර්යාලය මහජන හැඟීම ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ මාධ්‍යයක් හැටියට සලකා තහනම් කිරීම් නැයි මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. නොයෙක් නොයෙක් රටවල් ඊශ්‍රායලය සමග වූ තානාපති සම්බන්ධකම් අත් හිටුවා තිබෙනවා. මධ්‍යස්ථ රටවලින් එසේ කර තිබෙනවා. මේ විධියේ බල පෑමක් නොකළොත් ඔවුන් අල්ලාගත් හරිය අත් හරින්නේ නැති බව කියන්නට පුළුවනි. මෙසේ කියා තිබෙන්නේ එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංගමයයි. ඒ නිසා මේ විධියේ බල පෑමක් නොකළොත් ලංකාව මේ කාරණයේදී නිශ්ශබ්දව සිටින්නේ මන්දැයි අහන්නට පුළුවනි. මා ගිය නොයෙක් නොයෙක් ස්ථානවලදී මේ ගැන මගෙන් ඇහුවා. ඒ නිසා අපේ සංශෝධනය භාර ගන්නැ යි මා ඉල්ලනවා. ගරු අගමැති තුමාගේ කථාවට ඉඩ දිය යුතු නිසා මා මීට වඩා යමක් කියන්නට අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ.

රාජාසන කථාව ගැන විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ඕනෑ තරම් පැහැදිලිව විවේචනය කර තිබෙන නිසා මීට වඩා දීර්ඝ කථාවක් මගෙන් අවශ්‍යයයි මා හිතන්නේ නැහැ. මෙපමණ වේලාවක් මට කථා කරන්නට ඉඩ දීම ගැන ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙමින් මගේ කථාව මෙයින් නවත්වනවා.

අ. හා. 3.11

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition started her speech by saying that there had been

அதன்மீது கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை :

[செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க]

so many speeches in this Debate and so much had been said that there was hardly anything left for her to say, but proceeded to make a most vigorous attack.

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க தீர்மானம்.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Some of those things had to be repeated.

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

She even threatened to blackmail the Hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Iriyagolle) on some sweet nothings he seems to have whispered into her ear at some weak moment.

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க தீர்மானம்.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

How do you know that he whispered?

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

My plight after hearing all these speeches, and being the last to speak, is worse than hers. But I shall contrive, as far as possible, within the time allotted to me to deal with some of the important matters that have been raised during the course of this Debate. It may be that I will have to stress some aspect that has been alluded to earlier to make my point.

Hon. Members are well aware of the fact that certain Ministers have already taken part in the Debate and dealt with very important aspects of Government policies. Now, the main theme in the various speeches has been the paucity of goods, rising prices and various matters of that nature. Even the Fair Leader of the Opposition had occasion to refer to these things. One might think that the honourable and fair Lady had forgotten what occurred during her regime.

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க தீர்மானம்

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க தீர்மானம்.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

We never had such shortages.

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Perhaps it would be useful to remind this House about the shortage of salt. We had to get salt from Pakistan. Some used to complain that it was very bitter salt, indeed! Even the hon. Member for Nikaweratiya (Mr. M. Tennakoon) had to parade in a span cloth to show that no mamoties were available to the cultivator.

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க தீர்மானம்.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

What is the position today?

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க தீர்மானம். (நிகவெரீதியா)

(திரு. எம். தென்னக்கோன்—நிக்கவெரட்டியா)

(Mr. M. Tennakoon—Nikaweritiya)

It is worse now.

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Even though worse, I still have to see you parade in a span cloth or something worse because the situation is worse.

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க தீர்மானம்.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

What about your Minister of Home Affairs?

செ. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Then again she has forgotten how one had to take one's old cycle tyres to the co-operative store; how one had to hand one's old torch batteries back. Of course, with the passage of

අනුකූලකරනුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

time the human mind adjusts itself and forgets the unpleasant times one went through. That is the natural reaction of every man.

However, I think the answer to all these questions can be found in a look at the economic situation. I am sorry to have to deal with these matters, but I will do so as briefly as possible because only then will hon. Members realize the very difficult problems that this country is faced with. This serious set-back can be seen when we compare the two years, 1965 and 1966. Hon. Members will agree that 1965 was not a boom year for exports. In 1966, as a result of the drop in prices of tea and coconut products alone, we lost Rs. 240 million in foreign exchange. The mere drop in prices of those two commodities alone resulted in a loss of Rs. 240 million in foreign exchange, and, as I said earlier, 1965 was not a boom year. In fact, this drop has only one other parallel. That was in 1952, fifteen years ago, when there was a sudden recession after the Korean boom. It is unfortunate that I had to face that too.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Ha ! ha ! ha !

දුද්‍ර ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I know what you are going to say. Ha ! ha ! ha ! Keep it for your next speech. Ha ! ha ! ha !

However, that disastrous situation did not follow because of certain mitigating circumstances. I now refer to the much criticized foreign aid. It was because of certain receipts of foreign aid from donor countries that those consequences which would otherwise have followed did not follow.

Now, I would like to give a few figures relating to aid. This loss in foreign exchange was made up par-

tially, firstly by an inflow of commodity aid of approximately Rs. 132 million, secondly by net drawings from the I. M. F. Rs. 71 million approximately, and thirdly by running down the international reserve of the Central Bank from Rs. 282 million to Rs. 143 million at the end of 1966. The foreign aid coupled with drawings from the I. M. F. and the running down of our international reserves helped us to import some of the essential commodities.

I would like to say that the first and second aid programmes negotiated for 1965 and 1966 were for a total of Rs. 421 million which was pledged. Up to the end of June approximately Rs. 227 million has been received.

So we must realize, and that has been emphasized in the Throne Speech, that there is a sharp decline in the prices of the country's export commodities. That is a factor which hon. Members impartially examining the question must agree is beyond our control, beyond the control of whatever government is in power. In the first paragraph itself we emphasize that fact to bring home to the country and the people that there is a critical financial situation. There is no doubt about it. We do not want to hide the fact and explain to the people that everything is all right. No ; everything is far from all right. We are going through a very serious economic situation, caused to a great extent by factors beyond our control.

The tea industry is facing a crisis. Various steps as regards substitution for imports, whether it be on the food side or industrial side, had to be taken and are being taken so that this country can meet that challenge as it has met challenges of a similar nature in the past. When the coffee blight came vast areas that are in tea now faced the crisis. But the country changed its form of cultivation, met that crisis and overcame it.

The hon. Member for Agalawatte spoke about agriculture and industry, and stated—I do not know whether

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තූති ශෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

[ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක]

he actually meant it—that I have stressed that there should be hardly any industrial development, that agriculture alone must be our main pursuit.

ආමාය්ස් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

That agriculture, you said, had primacy over industry. That was the phrase I used.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Primacy? Correct. But that does not mean I, in any way, deprecate the development, or do not appreciate the need for the development, of industries in this country. After all, our policy is substitution for imports of agricultural produce and industrial products. We have made that perfectly clear. That is the policy we are pursuing. In the past I had occasion to say how important and how necessary agricultural development is for industrial development. That is, we need machinery for industrialization. We need raw material.

Today our position, even with this restricted quantity of imports of essential foods, is that for food alone we spend over Rs. 800 million of our external assets. Over Rs. 800 million worth of exchange is spent in bringing essential foods alone even on this restricted scale. Well, where is the exchange for industrial expansion if we go on like this? Therefore, the production of that very food in this country itself is an essential adjunct to the industrialization of this country.

And who is going to buy the industrial products of this country but the people of this country? I do not say 100 per cent. With various customs barriers, protection by other countries of their own industrial products, we got to look to the home market. Where is the home market when the agricultural population is poor and agriculture is at a low level? What is

the use of all your industrialization when you cannot sell your industrial goods at home? Therefore, raising the standard of the farmer, the cultivator, is also an essential adjunct to the industrialization of this country. Many countries, especially our neighbouring countries, are experiencing that too much emphasis on industrialization, neglecting agricultural development, is not wholly satisfactory. India itself is placing greater emphasis today on her agriculture and laying less emphasis on industrialization, because of her own experiences.

Now, much has been said about food production. I was not here when the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) spoke. He said, "Why should the Prime Minister go round the country?" [Interruption]. There was a remark about my camera. I am glad that he allows me that luxury. Though we are poles apart in politics, I think we share many hobbies.

Now, going on to food production activities, I must state that my going round is no reflection on the activities of my Ministers concerned with food production. I will tell you why I go round. It is for the simple reason that we have a ministerial sub-committee of the Cabinet which meets about once a week, of which I am the Chairman. It is not only these two Ministers who are in it. In that sub-committee are also the Minister of Home Affairs—the instrument we are using is the kachcheri; the government agents are under the Minister of Home Affairs—and the Minister of Education.—[Interruption]. I shall deal with the weeding campaigns of the schools, later on in my remarks. They are doing a magnificent job.

இ. சி. வி. கௌமன் மஹ. (மேல் கௌமன்
தூதர் மன்ட்ரீ)

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

(Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Third
Colombo Central)

The Minister of State is also in the sub-committee?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹ උඩුගිලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes, he is also there. I was here when the hon. Member for Baddegama (Mr. Neal de Alwis), spoke. I see him coming in.—[*Interruption*]. He said, "You boast of food production; the Prime Minister goes all over the country. He is getting on well. But look at the figures." He quoted figures for 1965-66. I wanted him to quote the rainfall figures also. Agriculture is a thing that is greatly affected by the availability of water. Any cultivator will tell you that. The hon. Member will realize that during two years there were droughts—1965 and part of 1966. He quotes the figures for the drought years and says, "What is your crop? In 1963 there was a bigger crop."

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (බද්දේගම)

(තිரு. නීල් ඩී අල්විස්—පත්තේකම)

(Mr. Neal de Alwis—Baddegama)

I quoted the figures from 1962 to 1966 and said that even your 1965-66 figures were lower than the 1962-63 figures.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹ උඩුගිලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes, that is what I am saying. You quoted the figures for two drought years.

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා.

(තිரு. නීල් ඩී අල්විස්)

(Mr. Neal de Alwis)

1965 was the drought year.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹ උඩුගිලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

1965 was the drought year.

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා.

(තිரு. නීල් ඩී අල්විස්)

(Mr. Neal de Alwis)

1966 was not a drought year.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹ උඩුගිලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

1966 partially was a drought year. All right, let us ignore the rainfall figures. The Maha harvest this time is the highest on record.

ආමය් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(කලාතිථි කොල්වින් ආර්. ඩී සිල්වා)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Why do you not attribute that to the rainfall?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹ උඩුගිලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I do. To a certain extent this has been due to the very satisfactory Maha season rains.

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා.

(තිரு. නීල් ඩී අල්විස්)

(Mr. Neal de Alwis)

Those are not recorded as yet.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹ උඩුගිලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

They are recorded. I will give you the figures. The total crop has been 34.4 million bushels, giving an average yield of 40.34 bushels per acre, as against the previous highest, which was in 1963-64 Maha—a total of 32.14 million bushels, giving an average yield of 38.6 bushels per acre. Now the average yield is 40.34 bushels per acre.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Due to the weather.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(කෙළරඹ උඩුගිලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

All right, but why not talk about the weather when there is a drought? You want to have it both ways. When

அங்குள்ளிருந்துமே கிடைக்க :

சீதாதி யோஜனம் பிழிவது போல

[அரு. பி.பி. சேனநாயகம்]

the figure came down the drought had nothing to do with it ; when it came up it was the favourable weather.

ஒருவருக்கு உணவு.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Restore the ration.

அரு. பி.பி. சேனநாயகம்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I would like you to repeat that. The only way in which even a part of the ration can be restored is by forcibly taking the grain from the cultivators, and this Government is not going to do that.

அவையே கைலாசன் ஸார். & சிலர்

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

That is not correct.

அரு. பி.பி. சேனநாயகம்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Of course, forcibly. During the war years a price of Rs. 6 per bushel was paid and the grain of the cultivators was taken. Today the hon. Member says, "Now you have produced so much, restore the ration." You must take the surplus from the cultivators.

ஒருவருக்கு உணவு.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

That means you will never restore it ?

அரு. பி.பி. சேனநாயகம்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

How can that be ?

அவையே கைலாசன் ஸார். & சிலர்

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

You can buy at his price.

அரு. பி.பி. சேனநாயகம்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Buy at his price ?

அரு. மெம்பர்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

The traders are doing it.

அரு. பி.பி. சேனநாயகம்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

No.

ஒருவருக்கு உணவு.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Illogical.

சே.ஜி. ராஜபக்ச உறுப்பினர். (மேல்கிரிகலா)

(திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் ராஜபக்ச—மேல்கிரிகலா)

(Mr. George Rajapaksa—MulKirigala)

Who was it?

அரு. பி.பி. சேனநாயகம்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

My father helped by your father, who was a member of the same Committee of Agriculture. Your father was in the same Agriculture Committee.

அவையே கைலாசன் ஸார். & சிலர்

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Thank God the sons are opposed to each other!

அரு. பி.பி. சேனநாயகம்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

However, another indication of the crop is the open market price of rice. You are aware that the price is fluctuating between 85 and 95 cents a measure. Your predictions were something different.

அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற காலம் :

சீனாவுக்கு எந்தெந்த விலைகளும்

கேனமன் மஹா.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The price of rice is Re. 1.10 today.

இலங்கை மஹா.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Your own radio announces that it is Re. 1.10.

டாக்டர் காலவின் டி. டி. சில்வா

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

It varies from district to district.

டாக்டர் டடலி சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டடலி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

It varies it is true, but on an average it is about 85 to 95 cents.

கேனமன் மஹா.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

That is the lowest.

இலங்கை மஹா.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangartne)

It is Re. 1.10 to Re. 1.85 according to the radio announcements.

டாக்டர் டடலி சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டடலி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

In fact, because we had an open market for rice, we anticipated the price would rise much higher.

We expected to collect only 100,000 tons under the Guaranteed Price Scheme. To give one measure of rice we need to have 500,000 tons at our disposal. Under the rubber-rice agreement we get 200,000 tons from China. Then we have a contract with Burma for 100,000 tons. The contract with Thailand is for 100,000 tons. We estimated only 100,000 tons under the Guaranteed Price Scheme.

What has happened? For some reason Burma is not able to keep to their figure. We are glad that we have had this unprecedented harvest. We estimated that we would get 100,000 tons for Maha and Yala, but for Maha alone we have got 135,000 tons, with Yala still to come. So under the Guaranteed Price Scheme we shall probably get nearly double what was anticipated. That is also an indication of price levels in the open market. If the price is high in the open market, these quantities will not come into the Guaranteed Price Scheme but will be sold outside.

Now, hon. Members in their amendments to the Address of Thanks included a paragraph about tractors. I am very glad that they did so because I am in a position to give some facts and figures about tractors which are very enlightening indeed. You have criticized this Government's policy in regard to tractors. Would you like to know what your record has been?

In 1963, Rs. 6 million worth of tractors, Rs. 2 million worth of implements, and Rs. 2 million worth of spares were imported. In 1964, Rs. 1 million worth of tractors, Rs. 2 million worth of implements, and Rs. 75 million worth of spares were imported. In the first half of 1965, which is your half, Rs. 75 million worth of tractors, Rs. 75 million worth of implements, and Rs. 75 million worth of spares were imported. These last figures relate to the time when the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was Finance Minister.

Now, that fell far short of our requirements and the Government had to make up for it by releasing, against your Rs. 2.25 million, a total of nearly Rs. 40 million for imports of implements, spares, and tractors in 1966-67. Against these allocations, over 1,500 tractors have already arrived in Ceylon and a further 1,500 —[Interruption.] I shall deal with those allegations also in the course of my speech.

அங்குள்ளவர்களுடைய கலாவ :

சீதாதி யோசனாவ பிழிவடி விவரம்

[அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க]

Now hon. Members will see that if the cultivators were deprived and starved of tractors that is not a charge that we have got to answer. Those across there will have to answer that.

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

But the cost of ploughing is much higher now.

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

That was not the charge. This is setting up skittles to knock them down! The charge was this: Whatever tractors you may be getting down, it costs as much as Rs. 70 an acre for the use of a tractor.

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

It was costing the same amount even earlier.—[Interruption].

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

I am not intervening in the Debate. I merely wanted to inform the Hon. Prime Minister of what the charge is, so that he may answer it. Nobody need yell from behind about it.

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Naturally, as a result of this backlog there is a tremendous scarcity of tractors throughout the country. And, of course, the rate for ploughing has gone up. We do not say we have done away with the backlog or that this country has enough tractors now to meet its needs. Nothing of the sort. I quoted those figures to show the wide difference in the importation of tractors under this Government and the importation of tractors under the previous regime. That is the point I was making, and I say still we are short of tractors and we

have got a long way to go. Unfortunately, buffaloes also are being slaughtered and brought to Colombo.

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

You have no shortage of them in your Government!

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க (இதல் புதி)

(கௌரவ யூ. பி. வன்னினாயக்க—நிதி அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. U. B. Wanninayake—Minister of Finance)

The shortage is less on the other side!

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(திரு. கௌரவ)

(Mr. Keuneman)

All the buffaloes on this side crossed over!

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

This food production drive is not confined to rice production alone. It was towards the end of last year that we started this food drive in earnest, and I remember Members from the Northern and Eastern Provinces telling us at one of our Parliamentary Group meetings: "Do not be afraid about red onions. We will be equal to the situation and produce it." I am glad to be able to say that we are 75 per cent. self-sufficient in red onions today.

சே. பி. பெய்ஸேகேர் (மிரிம)

(திருமதி ஜே. பி. ஒபயசேக்கர—மிரிம)

(Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere—Mirigama)

Where?

அ. வ. பி. சேனநாயக்க.

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

You are thinking of Bombay onions. I am talking of red onions. I admit there is a scarcity of Bombay onions, but I specifically emphasized

අනුකූලකාරකයාගේ කමාව :

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

the fact that we are 75 per cent. self-sufficient in red onions.—[*Interruption*]. You with your politics make up for all the loss of red onions!

Then we come to chillies. I do not say we have reached self-sufficiency in chillies, but to give an idea of the progress made I wish to remind the House—hon. Members are aware of it—that there is a small ration at a lower price and free availability at a higher price. That is there, but both are not moving. That is a fact. Even the small ration in some areas is not taken at the lower price. There is a tremendous step-up in chilli cultivation in Ceylon.

I need not say anything about eggs. Time was when we were importing Rs. 4 million worth of eggs into this country. Today, not only are we self-supporting, we are trying to export eggs. The price of eggs has come down by this production and today there is over-production of eggs in Ceylon.

Another aspect of this food production programme which was criticized was this. I remember on earlier occasions the hon. Member for Dompe giving notice to those various commercial firms: "The moment we come into power we will cancel those leases at once." At that moment I did not realize that his Three-Year Implementation Programme which the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food read this morning contained the same proposal as an article of his policy. The Three-Year Implementation Programme of the hon. Member for Dompe, when he was a Minister in the previous Government, contained a proposal to allow commercial capitalist concerns to open up acres of land, to provide roads and tax concessions. I did not realize it until I heard the Hon. Minister of Agriculture mention it today. I think he was quite correct. Today we are in a crisis as regards food; food must be produced as quickly and as fast as possible without in any way endangering the interests of the peasant cultivator. The peasant cultivator is given every assistance by the Government to produce food.

With regard to the question of land, I must state that there is land still available for cultivation, land which can be exploited with the money of the private individual, land which will be given to private individuals on lease for a period of twenty-five years only and which can be taken over by the Government at the expiry of the lease as developed land and handed over to the peasantry itself without investing a cent of Government money in its development.

It is very necessary that we produce our own food as quickly as possible. It is an urgent need. Look at the international situation. We cannot say at what moment a world war will break out. We cannot be sure that a difficult situation will not arise. If that happens what is going to be the plight of this country? During the last world war, our food came because there were British soldiers here. Ships had to bring their food and along with their food our food too was brought.

In the event of a world war breaking out we will surely be placed in a tremendously difficult situation, and that is why we must make every possible effort to produce food, be it through the peasant cultivator, the middle class, or the capitalist class. We do not hide that fact; we definitely said that this a part of our policy. In fact, until today I did not know that this was a part of the policy of the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) when he was a Minister, although he is very critical of this very same policy of ours. Even Members of his party have taken loans to open up lands.

ද සොයියා සිරිවර්ධන මය.

(திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

To help the Government.

டடூ டிடுலி சேனானாயக

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Very good. I am very glad about it.

අනුමතකාරකුමානේ කඩාව :

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ වචනය

[ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක]

We are following the policy of giving land to private individuals to grow food. It does no harm to the peasant cultivator. Ultimately it will be to their benefit when thousands of acres of developed land can be handed over to them.

There was a lot of criticism about the land given to poor old Moosajee. In fact, I visited some of these lands to see for myself what is happening there. Lands have been opened up by Moosajees in the Mahiyangana area. When I went on my food production circuit I visited some of these places. I must confess that I was able to visit only three places for want of time; one of them was that of Moosajees, and it was the best. I must say that poor old Moosajee seems to know what he is about. He is looking after the soil and cultivation work in a most satisfactory manner.—[Interruption]. He is preserving the top soil scientifically. In fact he has got a very good person to do the work for him.

Another amendment of the Opposition refers to the weeding done by school children. I do not know why hon. Members of the Opposition are critical about it. Surely, one is aware of the very valuable services performed by these children who go in large batches and help in the weeding in various areas of this country. A vast number of acres have been covered.

We find that in certain areas proper weeding is not done because there is no labour available. School children are collected and they voluntarily perform this very needed function. In a critical situation such as this we should all applaud the people who organized this campaign and we ought to be most grateful to these school children who have performed this very valuable service.

Moreover, in our education scheme we are going to lay more and more emphasis on vocational training and more and more work of this

nature will take place as a part of the school curriculum when the new educational proposals of the Minister of Education are put into effect.

Then I come to the Land Army. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition read a letter from Mr. A. W. G. Seneviratne—

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Your candidate for Attanagalla. Your organizer.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Our candidate for Attanagalla—we removed him.—[Interruption].

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

He is still your organizer.—[Interruption].

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

We removed him. That will give you an indication of the impartiality with which we deal with these people.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

You could not help it. There is a court case coming up against him.—[Interruption].

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Merely because a person—well, call him a member of our party—wrote a letter like that, it does not follow therefore that the presumption is that recruitment is done on that scale. For a moment when the

අනුකූලකාරකුමානේ කථාව:

hon. Leader of the Opposition was reading that letter I thought it was some direction from the Hon. Minister or Parliamentary Secretary in charge—[Interruption].

ආමාස් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

They are too careful.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Have you forgotten, or has the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) forgotten the principle that was laid down when the hon. Member for Kolonnawa was a Minister for choosing people for jobs. You and I criticized him from that side. You remember the order of priorities? Loyalty to the Prime Minister first.—[Interruption].

ඉලංගරත්න මය.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Please give way.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I am not giving way. I will give way when I like and not when I do not like.—[Interruption]. First he laid down the principle.—[Interruption]. His criterion was, first, loyalty to the Prime Minister.

ඉලංගරත්න මය.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

You are talking nonsense.—[Interruption].

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

You stop talking nonsense and do not disturb me.

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ වචනය

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

When the hon. Member for Kolonnawa was speaking he was not disturbed.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

His criterion for choosing people for jobs was—first, loyalty to the Prime Minister; second, loyalty to him; and third, loyalty to the Government. It is there in HANSARD.—[Interruption]. You and I criticized him.

ශ්‍රී මෙන්ඩිවරසේන

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

He is silent now.—[Interruption].

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please!

ඉලංගරත්න මය.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Will you give way? You are a liar.—[Interruption].

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I am not giving way. Withdraw that word.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Please withdraw that remark. The hon. Member for Kolonnawa cannot use the word "liar".

ඉලංගරත්න මය.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

I withdraw the word "liar". I say that he is an utterer of falsehood.—[Interruption].

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

සිංහලයේ යෝජනාමය පිළිබඳ විවාදය

නිශේෂය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please ! Let the Hon. Prime Minister continue his speech.

ගරු ඩබ්ලිව් ජෝනානාසන්

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I will deal with some of the falsehoods. I have not finished my speech yet, and I have not finished dealing with you. There are certain decencies of conduct that one has to observe.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Why can you not let me speak?—
[*Interruption*].

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! Please do not interrupt any more. I am afraid I will have to ask one or two Members to leave the Chamber.

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ටෙස්තාමායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I was saying, when we are facing a dire need we have to use all avenues and instruments to produce food as quickly as possible. As Members of the Opposition themselves say, there are thousands of unemployed youth in the country. The only way we can meet the need for employment, and employment in fruitful endeavour, is by enlisting this unemployed youth in their thousands in the land army; and that is what we have done. What is wrong with that? Surely we have to do everything possible to produce food as quickly as possible. I am sure they on that side would have done the same in the same circumstances.

Sir, I have referred so far to various aspects of food production mainly because we have placed that effort in the forefront of our activities as a Government. I am glad to

be able to say that the people of this country, the peasant cultivators of this country, regardless of political barriers, are responding in a marvelous and patriotic manner in this hour of the country's need.

Of course, there are elements trying to divert these energies into other channels by raising racial issues and religious issues. There is this question of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement (Implementation) Act. The fair Leader of the Opposition referred to that Act in her speech. I made it perfectly clear during the discussion of that Bill—unfortunately the fair Leader of the Opposition was not here then—that there was a difference between the pact and the Bill—one difference—and that is, that in the pact the grant of Ceylon citizenship was tied up with repatriation while in the Bill it was tied up with the grant of Indian citizenship. I did not hide that. Your kinsman talking to you now will bear testimony to that fact.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මිය.

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

Nephew.

ගරු ඩිසිලී සෝනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Nephew is kinsman. I always thought that a kinsman included a nephew. However, it is different in some families. I do not know why the hon. Member for Dompe is laughing.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

For the same reason that you are laughing.

ගරු ඩිසිලි සෝ නානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

However, as far as the rest of the Sirima-Shastri Pact and the Indo-Ceylon Agreement (Implementation)

அதன்மூலம் கருதுக :

மேலும் கருதுக : பிழைப்பு விவரம்

[சுரு விரிவு பேச்சு]

of Local Administration, recommended the establishment of provincial councils for the administration of the provinces. His idea then was that the provincial council should be similar to the county council in England. It would exercise powers of a supervisory and co-ordinating nature in respect of local bodies in these areas. Although he used the word 'provincial', his intention was that the area would be restricted to a revenue district. He admitted that the provincial council would, to a great extent, supersede the powers and functions now exercised by government agents and would mean decentralizing government activities. He thought this would be a real advance not only in the system of local government but in the general administration of the country.

அவையின் கௌரவம் டாக்டர். டி. சில்வா

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Whose report is that? You are reading somebody's report—"He thought." "He said."

சுரு விரிவு பேச்சு

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

As I go on, you will see.

The Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike also made a statement in the House on 13th April 1957 regarding the proposal to establish regional councils.

சுரு மன்றத்தினர்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

There was no Federal Party then.

சுரு விரிவு பேச்சு

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

This was a statement to the House. He said that it was his intention to effect a very reasonable and satisfactory measure of decentralization of the administration in

this country. The regional councils would function as local authorities but with very wide administrative powers.

I heard one hon. Member say that there was no Federal Party then. I will tell you what he did when there was a Federal Party. He signed the Bandaranaike-Chelvanayakam Pact where there were powers given on various matters and the power to coalesce or the power to district councils to form regional councils.

I am not here trying to blame Mr. Bandaranaike. It is essential for all of us and for the country to know the facts and the whole history of district councils.

அவையின் கௌரவம் டாக்டர். டி. சில்வா

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

That should include a statement that at that time you opposed the Bandaranaike-Chelvanayakam Pact.

சுரு விரிவு பேச்சு

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I will tell you how I opposed it. It is in black and white. I was opposed to district councils having power to choose allottees for the colonization schemes in those areas. I said it more than once. I am coming to our district councils.

Before I come to that, I should like to point out that the first reference to district councils was in 1963, in the Throne Speech of the Sirima Bandaranaike Government. What is the reference?

"Early consideration will be given to the question of establishing District Councils to replace the Kachcheries."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 17th July 1963 ; Vol. 52, c. 21.]

Then, this is what appears in the Coalition Throne Speech.

"A draft Bill to implement the proposal to establish District Councils will be placed before you for consideration."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 2nd July 1964 ; Vol. 56, c. 26.]

அங்குஷ்விக்காரதுமனக் கப்பல :

I want to show you the big difference between your Throne Speech utterances and our Throne Speech utterances.

“Legislation will be introduced to establish District Councils, which will function under the control and direction of the Central Government.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 8th July 1967 ; Vol. 72, c. 35.]

You were prepared to have district councils without any such control and direction.

கேனமன் மஃ.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

To replace kachcheris.

செரு டிவிடீ சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The S. L. F. P. said nothing about kachcheris. I am talking about their Throne Speech.—[Interruption].

நிசேஷக் கப்பலாயக்கதும

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! Please do not interrupt.

கேனமன் மஃ.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Why do you not read the draft Bill?

செரு டிவிடீ சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

This cry that the establishment of district councils will lead to federalism is absolutely false. How can that be when they will be functioning under the control and direction of the Central Government. There is no autonomy. They are subject to the direction and control of the Central Government on every matter. Hon. Members make propaganda.

கேனமன் மஃ.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You said you have not prepared the Bill yet?

சீதுநி ஸேனாயக்க பிபிடி விவாதம்

செரு டிவிடீ சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

We have not prepared the Bill. That is a fact.

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டிசைஸ் கச்சேரியக்க மஃ.

(திரு. எஃப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The hon. Member for Jaffna (Mr. Ponnambalam) is still not convinced.

பொன்னம்பலம் மஃ.

(திரு. பொன்னம்பலம்)

(Mr. Ponnambalam)

Why do you not wait for the Bill?

செரு டிவிடீ சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota may just laugh a little less because I want to read a quotation from the HANSARD of 7th June 1966, after we formed the Government. This is what he said :

“Year in and year out we are fighting to have the old kachcheri system liquidated. Let us have a proper system of local administration”.

Then the Hon. Minister of State asked him :

“Are you for district councils?”

And he replied :

“I am for it. I am one hundred per cent. in favour of district councils.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 7th June 1966 ; Vol. 66, c. 1817.]

What is this amendment you are subscribing to?

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We are against the Bill for federal district councils.

செரு டிவிடீ சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Even the draft Bill is not before you. So, what is this talk? You were one hundred per cent. for district councils in 1966.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

කෙනෙත් මය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Bill will never see the light of day.

ගරු බඩ්ඩි සෝනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

There was the general talk and reference to corruption. I am not trying to maintain that purity in public life has been established. By no means. But I can assure hon. Members of this. The hon. Member for Agalawatte made a statement about Mr. Abeygoonesekera. The hon. Member for Dehiowita knows that I had a report which I wanted him to come and see, but he has not come and seen it. He refused to come and see it. I undertook in this House to have the matter investigated and reported upon. The moment I received the report I wanted to hear his side of the case and I wrote to the hon. Member for Dehiowita that I had this report. I wanted to show it to him, and if he had any further things to tell me I would have welcomed and allowed him to do so.

ବିରଞ୍ଚିତ କର ଓଷା.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

Is it still open ?

ගුරු ඩඩ්ලි ජෝනාතාන

(கௌரவ டப்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

It is still open. As a matter of fact, did I ever tell you that it is closed?—[Interruption]. I said I am coming back to the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) and I am coming back to him. Unfortunately I was not here when he made insinuations against me because of a firm of my brother's. The hon. Member for Kolonnawa has been at it, since he was elected to Parliament this time, with various questions, with various insinuations, and he has got replies from the Hon. Minister of State to every one

of them. After having got the replies, instead of taking any further action that he ought to take as an hon. Member if he has anything else in his possession, he unfortunately makes insinuations in my absence. The hon. Member for Kolonnawa should be the last person to make allegations against hon. Members. I am not saying that he is guilty of any other allegation. But he should be the last person to make baseless allegations against hon. Members of this House because thousands of allegations have been made against him. I do not say that they are true. I have never made any allegation.

දිලිංගරත්න මය.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

I never made any allegation against you. Of course not. I never said anything personal but only on policy.

ගරු ඩිඳිලි සෝ නා නායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

There is an interim report of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment Committee of Inquiry. The hon. Member will have to answer a lot when the final report is issued.

The hon. Member, I believe it was the Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva), spoke about a reference during the course of the inquiry to the C. T. B. Chairman. There is no finding yet. I suppose there may be a finding in the final report. It is still being inquired into. So he cannot criticize us for no action being taken. I would like to tell the hon. Member for Kolonnawa that I am prepared to face any inquiry into our relative integrity at any time, at any place, by anybody.

കുറോംഗൽ ന്നു മിശാ.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

I am also like that. I have faced every commission and there has been nothing against me.

அலுவலகத்திலே கைவை :

செ. டிட்லி சேனானாயக

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

This is a vile method. You ask questions, you get replies, but you do not question those replies because they are facts—

இலங்கரத்ன மஹ.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

I will not question them at all. I only criticized the policy.

செ. டிட்லி சேனானாயக

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

—and during the course of the Debate you make vile insinuations and repeat them. That is not becoming of the dignity of a Member, especially a Member who has been a former Minister—[Interruption].

நியோகக் கமிட்டியினர்

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Hon. Members, please do not interrupt. He is making his speech.

செ. டிட்லி சேனானாயக

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The hon. Member for Agalawatta spoke about the Star Press and the "Jana Dina". I just inquired and found out that there is a report by the advisory committee which I will be considering as soon as possible and certainly if any wrong has been done by me I shall make amends.

Now I am coming to Vietnam. I am sorry I am taking some time but I have to because these are all important matters in the amendments to the Address. Some of these matters come under my own purview.

சீனாக்காடு பிடிவெட்டு விடாமல்

நியோகக் கமிட்டியினர்

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

You have got 15 minutes more. You started 15 minutes late

செ. டிட்லி சேனானாயக

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Thank you !

As regards Vietnam, what is the criticism you are levelling at us? I should like to know. Our attitude has been perfectly clear on this matter. We have tried our hardest to see that there is peace. We realize and we have stated quite openly that the people of Vietnam and Vietnam alone must decide their future. We have taken up that stand. If there is any difficulty about coming to an agreement as regards the cessation of hostilities or the conditions for cessation, we say let the three parties—North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Viet Cong—get together and decide upon the essential conditions. I have stated more than once here as well as in countries outside this country quite publicly that we want a cessation of bombing of North Vietnam. In fact, I deplore the fact that with our endeavour, with our proposals reaching North Vietnam, there was an escalation of bombing and that was not the atmosphere in which those proposals could have been considered. I have taken up that situation. That is the same situation you have taken up.

அலுவலர் கொலின் டி. சில்வா

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

The withdrawal of American troops.—do you agree with that?

அலுவலர் டி. எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He supported that amendment.

அங்கு இருக்கிறதில் கவனம்:

சீதாதி யோசனாவை பிழிவிட வேண்டும்

செ. வி. சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I said earlier that when we were in the Opposition we supported an amendment which he opposed.

கே. கெனமன்

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The "Times" says you do not have the capacity to do the right thing.

செ. வி. சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Now I am reading from a statement made by the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) when he was Parliamentary Secretary about this very question of Vietnam.

"I entirely agree with the hon. Member for Bulathsinhala that it is a futile exercise for us to engage in argument about who is the aggressor and who is not the aggressor in North Vietnam. . . We deplore the actions of the American Government in relation to North Vietnam."

அ. சி. சேனாயக்க

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Edmund Samarakkody?

செ. வி. சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes, Edmund Samarakkody. You see how great minds agree.

"and those are certainly actions which can easily be construed as constituting aggression against the people of a free country, which ought to be free and will be free of military influence from outside in terms of the Geneva Agreement."

This is a very important point.

" I do not know if a private denouncement by any individual country unilaterally made, could really produce much effect upon this matter."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 19th August 1964; Vol. 57, cc. 607 and 608.]

That is what he said.

We have gone much further than he went on that occasion on the question of Vietnam and today he blames us for our attitude on this question.

சீ. பி. டி. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Make it jointly with other countries.

செ. வி. சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

We have taken every possible step. And I use that argument of yours as far as Israel is concerned. Surely hon. Members must be aware of the attitude taken up by our representative at the United Nations, namely, that we are opposed to Israel retaining any land acquired as a result of the Arab-Israeli war. We have made that point quite clear. Our representative at the United Nations took that stand and we saw to it as you did that there is no point in naming a country an aggressor.

Now, what did hon. Members say in their amendment on the Arab-Israeli conflict? They said that we must suspend diplomatic relations with Israel and that many countries had done so. Yes, some countries in the Communist bloc have done so. But even in the Communist bloc, Rumania has not done so. Not all the countries even in the Communist bloc have done so. Then, as far as Asian countries are concerned, not one has done so.

கே. கெனமன்

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You be the first.

செ. வி. சேனாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

We do not want to be the first. We do not mind being the last.

අනුමතයක් ලෙස කියා :

කෙනෙක් මිය.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You like to be the last.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Among the Asian countries not one country has suspended diplomatic relations, and even in the Communist bloc, Rumania has refused to do so. Now, the Opposition wants us to suspend diplomatic relations.

කෙනෙක් මිය.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Guinea is not a Communist country.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I am talking of the Asian bloc. India never had diplomatic relations with Israel, but she had a Consul-General, and he is still there in spite of the very extreme attitude taken by India on this question.

කෙනෙක් මිය.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You set an example to India.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The hon. Member for Kolonnawa—I am sorry I have to come back to him over and over again—made a statement about something appearing in a paper, an Arab paper, which he read.

Mr. Ilangaratne, speaking in the Debate on the Throne Speech, referred to an article appearing in an Iraqi newspaper which stated that Ceylon is clearly taking sides with Israel—it is far from the truth—and is collaborating with Israel. The article, he said, called upon the Arab nations to do some straight talking with Ceylon. It concludes by asking

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශ

Arab nations to retaliate against Ceylon by turning to other sources for their tea.

What are the facts? Our Charge d' Affaires in Baghdad informed us of this press attack on the 22nd June 1967 and brought the matter to the notice of the Iraqi Foreign Office. He lodged a protest on the language used and the incorrect conclusions drawn. The Foreign Office has apologized for this article on more than one occasion and the Director-General of the United Nations Division in the Foreign Ministry went on to say that Iraq was very happy about the part that Ceylon has played at the United Nations as regards the Arab-Israel conflict.

ආමාජිය ජන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How is he to know?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

He reads the papers. You cannot know what is happening in Ceylon by reading the "Aththa". He must have read the local equivalent of "Aththa" in Iraq.

Then it was stated that we are not thinking of the people working in the public sector who are suffering as a result of the rise in the cost of living. The hon. Members will see that the Throne Speech states:

"The question of granting relief to certain categories of public servants is receiving the active consideration of Government."

I might say that it is much more than active consideration and you will have the proposals before you when the Budget is presented. Over that matter too they have proposed an amendment.—[Interruption.]

ආමාජිය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

We challenge you to attack him.

அங்குசுபாநாயகர் கலாவ:

சீவந்தி யோஜனாவை பிழிவது வேண்டாம்

செ. டி. டி. சேனானாயகர்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனானாயகர்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) has come into the House with a dangerous weapon.

சிரிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயகர் தலைவர்.

(திருமதி சிரிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயகர்)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

He is in a dangerous mood.

செ. டி. டி. சேனானாயகர்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனானாயகர்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The hon. Leader of the Opposition says that he is in a fighting and dangerous mood.

Now, I wish to tell the public servants that we realize the difficulties that they are undergoing as a result of the rise in the cost of living. We have taken a step that helps the cultivator, and the cultivator is nobly responding to the step we have taken. But we know that that very step has hit the people in the public sector. We are aware of that. That is why, as I said earlier, we will be putting that matter right. The moment the Minister of Finance makes his Budget Speech you will know what the proposals are.

Therefore, I call upon all patriotic citizens of this country, be they public servants or otherwise, to realize that this is a critical moment in the history of this country. To whatever government that may be in power it is production and production alone that must be the keynote in any plan for the future prosperity of this country. We are endeavouring to do whatever we can to right some of the difficulties that the working sector of the country is undergoing. But, being misguided, if some endeavour to halt this onward march of this country,

this Government is willing and ready to face such a situation because the time is too important and critical for us to be dilly-dallying at this moment. I have said earlier that the people, the cultivators of this country, have nobly and patriotically responded to the call of the country at this moment. I am glad that even some Members across are treating the situation in a patriotic manner. My only appeal is that each and every one of you co-operate in that manner. With that co-operation I have no doubt that we can march forward.

நியோஜன கலாவாயகர்

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I shall now proceed to take the vote on the amendments. I do not propose to read the amendments. I shall put them to the House as Amendment No. 1, Amendment No. 2 and so on.

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயகர் தலைவர்.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயகர்)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Let us divide by name.

ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன தலைவர். (கோட்டே)

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன—கோட்டே)

(Mr. Stanley Tillekeratne—Kotte)

Not by name.

கேனமன் தலைவர்.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Let us divide by name on the second amendment, and by rising in our places on the other amendments.

நியோஜன கலாவாயகர்

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Is that agreed ?—[Pause]. I shall now put the first amendment.

අමුණකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

මතු පලවන වචන එතැනට එකතු කළ යුතුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී :

பின்வரும் சொற்கள் அங்கு சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது :

Question put, that the following words be there added :

“ එතෙකුදුවත්, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ රජය, එහි නීත්‍යානුකූල නිල කාලයෙන් අඩක් වූ ඉකුත් සැසි වාර දෙක තුළදී,

(අ) ලංකාවේ ස්වාධීනත්වයට හා ඒකීයත්වයට අත්තරායකර;

(ආ) ජනතාවගේ ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී අයිතිවාසිකම් වලට සහ නිදහසට හානි පැමිණවූ;

(ඉ) ආර්ථිකයෙහි බැරෑරුම් හා ඉතා ගැඹුරු පිරිහීමක් මෙන්ම ජනතාවගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වයෙහි සීග්‍ර පහත වැටීමක් ඇති කළ;

(ඊ) දේශීය අභිමතාර්ථයන්ට සහ ජනතාවගේ ජීවිතයට සම්බන්ධ අවශ්‍යතාවන්ට පාඩු වන සේ විදේශීය හා දේශීය මුල් බැස ගත් ස්වාර්ථවාදී කණ්ඩායම්වලට පුළුල් අනුග්‍රහයන් ලබාදුන්;

(උ) දේශපාලන විරුද්ධවාදීන්ට එරෙහිව පළි ගැනීමේ ව්‍යාපාර ගෙනයනු සඳහාත් පළි ගැනීමේ චේතනාවෙන් රජයේ සේවකයන්ට දඩුවම් පැමිණවීම සඳහාත් පරිපාලනමය බලතල අසුතු ලෙස යෙදවීම ලක්ෂණ කොට ගත්;

(ඌ) 1965 මහා මැතිවරණයේදීත්, පසුව පැවැත්වූ පාර්ලිමේන්තු අතුරු මැතිවරණ වලදීත්, පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පළමුවැනි හා දෙවැනි සැසි වාරයන්ට කරන ලද උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාවලදීත් දෙන ලද බොහෝ පොරොන්දු ඉටු නොකළ අතර ඒවාට පටහැනිවූ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අනුගමනය කළ හෙයින්ද;

තවද, උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාව—

(1) රජයේ දේශපාලන, ආර්ථික සහ සදාචාරයේ බංකොලොත් බව මෙන්ම ලංකාවත්, ලාංකික ජනතාවත් දැනට වැටී සිටින දේශපාලන ප්‍රතිගාමීත්වය, පරිපාලනමය ක්‍රියා විරහිත භාවය සහ ආර්ථික පරිහානිය පිළිබඳ මඩ වගුරින් ගොඩගැනීමට හැකි අංග සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් තබා පැහැදිලි ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් පමණක් සකස් කිරීමට රජයට කිසිසේත්ම නුපුළු වත් බව හෙළි කරන හෙයින්ද;

(2) විශේෂයෙන්ම උඩරට පෙදෙස්වල ගොවි ජනතාවගේ සහ දේශීය ජනතාවගේ වෙනත් කොටස්වල නීත්‍යානුකූල අයිතිවාසිකම්වලට කොපමණ පාඩු සිදුවුවත්,

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

බොහෝ සේ බිය සැක ඇති කළ, ඉමහත් විරෝධයට හේතුවූ ඉන්දු-ලංකා ගිවිසුම (ක්‍රියාවට නැගීම) පනතේ විධිවිධාන ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට රජය අධිෂ්ඨානයෙන් සිටින බව පෙන්වන හෙයින් ද;

(3) රජය සෑදුම් ලබන දේශපාලන පක්ෂ විසින් පාලනය කැරෙන ප්‍රාදේශීය බල මණ්ඩල ඇතුළුව නොයෙක් ප්‍රාදේශීය බල මණ්ඩල විසින් ද සමස්ත ලංකා ද්විධ සංගමය වැනි සුළු ජන අභිමතාර්ථ නියෝජනය කරන වෙනත් දේශපාලන පක්ෂ විසින් ද ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇති පුළුල් විරෝධය නොතකා, දැනට දිස්ත්‍රික්ක සභා පිහිටුවීම තරයේ ඉල්ලා සිටින එකම දේශපාලන පක්ෂය වූ ඉලංකායි තමිල් අරසු කව්චියේ දැඩි ඉල්ලීම සලකා දිස්ත්‍රික්ක සභා පිහිටුවීමට රජය අධිෂ්ඨානයෙන් සිටින බව දක්වන හෙයින් ද;

උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගේ කථාව, විශේෂ වශයෙන්—

(i) සියලු බලතල මහජනතාවගේම ලබා ගන්නා වූ සත්‍ය වශයෙන් ස්වාධීන, ස්වෛරී සහ ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී සමූහාණ්ඩුවක් ඇති කරන නව ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට පියවර කිසිත් යෝජනා කිරීමට අපොහොසත් වන හෙයින් ද;

(ii) දින දහයක් හැර ගතවූ සැසි වාරය පුරා පැවති පක්ෂග්‍රාහී දේශපාලන පරමාර්ථයන් සඳහා යොදවනු ලබන මුළුමණින් අසාධාරණ හදිසි තත්ත්වය අස්කර ගැනීමට රජය අදහස් කරන බවක් පෙන්වූ නොකරන හෙයින් ද;

iii) රැකී රක්ෂා විරහිත භාවය සහ දිනපතා ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනෙන අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍යයන්ගේ අධික මිල ගණන් සහ ඒවා හිඟවීම පිළිබඳ දරුණු ප්‍රශ්න විසඳීම පිණිස යෝජනා කිසිත් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු තබා, මෙම ප්‍රශ්න ගැන සඳහනකුදු නොකරන හෙයින් ද;

(iv) කලින් පැවැති සහල් සලාකය නැවත ඇති කරලීමට හෝ මහ කන්නයේ අස්වැන්න අතින් වාර්තාවක් පිහිටුවීම පිළිබඳ උදම් අනතත් ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවල රෝගීන්ට වත් ප්‍රමාණවත් බත් ආහාර සැපයීමට හෝ රජය අදහස් කරන බවක් හෙළි නොකරන හෙයින් ද;

(v) වාරිමාගී බද්ද අහෝසි කිරීම, ගොවි ජනපදවල කට්ටිකරුවන්ගෙන් අය කෙරෙන අධික අක්කර බද්ද අඩු කිරීම, පොද්ගලික ට්‍රැක්ටර් හිමියන් දැනට කරන, ගැමියන් සුරාකෑම නතර කිරීම, බැංකු හා වෙනත් ණය දෙන ආයතනවලින් ගන්නා ණය මුදල් සඳහා ගෙවිය යුතු

அமுதநிபுணர்நுமனே கலாவ :

பொருள் அபி கர லீம னா வேதன் யமீ
யமீ பிசுவர் ஸுநிம யன க்ரும யோடா, ஸ்
மகிந் ஸுமீ ஸ்நாநாவம் அடி ருபுரந்நம்
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

(vi) ஸ்நாந விசுவம் ஸுபுர யமீ ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ரக்ய னா ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

(vii) ஸுபுர பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம்
கரந அடிபகன் ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன்
ஸடிதன் நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

(viii) ஸ்நாந ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

(ix) ரக்ய ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

(x) ரக்ய ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே

(xi) ரக்ய ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

(xii) ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

(xiii) ரக்ய ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

(xiv) ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

ரக்ய ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே ஸ்நாநகோபமே
பிடிவி ஸுநி லர் ஸுபுரந்நம் கரந அடிபகன்
ரக்ய கெரேகி ஸுநி லவன் ஸடிதன்
நோவன ஸெகிந் டு;

“எனினும், மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களை அரக்யம்
அதன் பதவித் தவணையின் பாதிக்காலமாயி இரண்டு
கூட்டத்தொடர்களிலும் கைக்கொண்ட கொள்கைகள்—

(அ) இலங்கையின் சுதந்திரத்தையும் பிரிக்க முடி
யாத தன்மையையும் ஆபத்துக்குள்ளாக்கியும்;

(ஆ) மக்களின் சனநாயக உரிமைகளையும் சுதந்திரத்தையும் அவமதித்தும்;

(இ) பொருளாதாரத்தில் பாரதாரமான பெரும்
விழுக்காட்டை உண்டு பண்ணி மக்களின்
வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தைப் பெருமளவில் குறைத்
தும்;

(ஈ) தேசிய நலன்களையும், மக்களின் அவசிய
தேவைகளையும் பணயம் வைத்து, பிற நாட்டி
லும் உள் நாட்டிலுமுள்ள தன்னலவாதி
கட்குப் பெரும் சலுகைகளைக் கொடுத்தும்;

(உ) நிருவாக அதிகாரத்தைத் துஷ்பிரயோகம்
செய்து, அரசியல் எதிரிகட்கெதிராக வஞ்சம்
சாதிக்கவும், அரசாங்க ஊழியரைப் பழிவாங்
கவும் பயன்படுத்தியும்;

(ஊ) 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டுப் பொதுத் தேர்தலிலும்
பின்னர் நடந்த பாராளுமன்ற உப தேர்தல்
களிலும், பாராளுமன்றத்தின் முதலாம்
இரண்டாம் கூட்டத்தொடர்களில் மேன்மை
தங்கிய தங்களை பிரசங்கங்களிலும் கொடுக்
கப்பட்ட வாக்குறுதிகள் பலவற்றை நிறை
வேற்றமலும், அதில் பலவற்றுக்கு முரணாக
நடந்தும் இருப்பதாலும்;

மேலும், இப்பிரசங்கம்—

(1) அரசியல், பொருளாதார, நீதி நெறித் துறை
களில் அரசாங்கத்தின் வெறுமையையும்,
இலங்கையையும் அதன் மக்களையும் தற்போ
துள்ள அரசியல் மாறுபாட்டும், நிர்வாகச் செய

அனுஷ்டிதார்களுடன் கூட :

லின்மை, பொருளாதார விழுக்காடு ஆகியன கொண்ட படுகுழியிலிருந்து மீட்பதற்கு ஒரு விரிவான அல்லது ஓரளவேனும் இணங்கக் கூடியதான கொள்கையினை வகுக்க முடியாத தன்மையையும் வெளிக்காட்டுவதாலும் ;

(2) விவசாயிகளும், இதர பிரிவினரும் ஆகிய இந்நாட்டு மக்களின், முக்கியமாகக் கண்டிப்பகுதியினரின் முறைமையான நலன்களுக்கு என்னதான் நேர்ந்தாலும், பெரும் சந்தேகங்கட்கும், எதிர்ப்புக்கு முள்ளான இந்திய-இலங்கை உடன்படிக்கை (செயற்படுத்தல்) சட்டத்தை அனுஷ்டிப்பதென்று அரசாங்கம் திடங்கொண்டிருப்பதனைக் காட்டுவதாலும் ;

(3) அரசாங்கத்திலுள்ள அரசியற் கட்சிகளின் கட்டுப்பாட்டில் உள்ளவையையும் உட்பட, உள்ளூராட்சிச் சபைகளினதும், அகில இலங்கைத் தமிழ்க் காங்கிரஸ் போன்ற சிறுபான்மையினரின் நலன் கருதும் அரசியற் கட்சிகளினதும் பரந்த எதிர்ப்பையும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் தற்சமயம் மாவட்ட சபைகள் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கோரும் ஒரேயொரு அரசியற் கட்சியாகிய இலங்கைத் தமிழரசுக் கட்சியின் பிடிவாதமான கோரிக்கையை நிறைவேற்ற அரசாங்கம் மாவட்ட சபைகளை அமைக்கத் திடம் கொண்டிருப்பதைக் காட்டுதலாலும் ;

அத்துடன் முக்கியமாக, இப்பிரச்சனம்,—

- (i) மக்களிடமிருந்தே சகல அதிகாரத்தையும் பெறக்கூடிய உண்மையான சுதந்திர, ஆதிபத்திய, ஜனநாயகக் குடியரசை அமைப்பதற்கு வகை செய்யும் புதிய அரசியற் திட்டமொன்றை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளைக் குறிப்பிடத் தவறியதாலும் ;
- (ii) கடந்த கூட்டத் தொடரில் பத்து நாட்களுக்கு மட்டுமில்லாதிருந்த முற்றிலும் அநீதியான பாரபட்சமான அரசியற் தேவைகட்கு பயன்படும் அவசர கால நிலையை நீக்குவதற்கான யோசனை எதையும் அரசாங்கம் கூறத் தவறியதாலும் ;
- (iii) வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம், நாளாந்தத் தேவைகட்கான, அத்தியாவசியப் பொருட்களுக்குத் தட்டுப்பாடு, அவற்றின் உயர் விலைகள், முதலிய பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்குரிய ஆலோசனைகளைத் தராத பட்சத்தில் இப்பிரச்சினையையாவது குறிப்பிடத்தவறியதாலும் ;
- (iv) கட்டுப்பாட்டின் கீழ் முன்னர் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அளவு அரிசியை மீண்டும் கொடுப்பதற்கு அல்லது காலபோகத்தில் முன்னொருபோதும் இல்லாத அளவு நெற்சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டதென்றும் பெருமையுடன் கூறிக்கொண்ட போதிலும் வைத்தியசாலைகளிலுள்ள நோயா

பீதுநி ஷீச்சகை பிடிநெடி விடைய

ளிகளுக்காவது உரிய சோற்றுத் தீனைக் கொடுப்பதற்கான ஆலோசனைகளைக் குறிப்பிடத் தவறியுள்ளதாலும் ;

(v) நீர்ப்பாசன வரிகளை இரத்துச் செய்வதன் மூலமாகவும், குடியேற்றப் பகுதிகளில் குடியேற்ற வாசிகள் மீது விதிக்கப்படும் நில வரியை இரத்துச் செய்வதன் மூலமாகவும் தனிப்பட்ட டிராக்டர் சொந்தக்காரர் தற்போது விவசாயிகளைச் சுரண்டும் முறையைத் தடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதாலும், வங்கிகள் மற்றும் கடன் கொடுக்கும் தாபனங்கள் அளிக்கும் கடன்களுக்குரிய வட்டி விகிதத்தைக் குறைப்பதாலும், ஏனைய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பது மூலமாக விவசாயிகள் மீதுள்ள பளுவைக் குறைக்கும் நோக்கங்களைக் கொண்டிருப்பதாக எடுத்துக் காட்டாததாலும் ;

(vi) வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு ஏறிக்கொண்டு வருவதால் அரசாங்க, தனித்துறையில் உள்ள சேவையாளர்களின் ஊதியத்தின் மதிப்புக்குறைவை ஈடுசெய்வதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கொண்டிருப்பதாலும் ;

(vii) மின்வகைகளை வெளிநாட்டுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதாகப் பெருமையுடன் கூறிக்கொண்ட போதிலும் மின்வரின் கஷ்டங்களைக் குறைக்கவோ அல்லது இலங்கையிலுள்ள பாவனையாளர்களுக்கு நியாயமான விலையில் போதிய அளவு மீனை விற்கும் நோக்கம் கொண்டிருப்பதாக எடுத்துக் காட்டாததாலும் ;

(viii) பெருந்தொகையான குடிசைக் கைத்தொழிற் பொருட்கள், கைத்தறித் துணிகள் உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் பெருந்தொகையான மக்கட்கு நடத்தையும் அழிவையுங் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள தற்போதைய கொள்கைகளைக் கைவிடும் நோக்கம் கொண்டிருப்பதாகக் காட்டாததாலும் ;

(ix) அரசாங்கத்தின் கைத்தொழிற் கொள்கையானது திறம்படக் கூறின் முந்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் காலத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட திட்டங்களைப் பெருப்பிப்பதே அல்லது தொடர்ந்து நடத்துவதே எனக்காட்டும் அதே வேளையில் நடைமுறையில் தற்போதுள்ள பல திட்டங்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தைத் தடுக்கும், திறம்படச் செயலாற்றுவதைப் பாதிக்கும் முறையிலுள்ளதெனக் காட்டுவதாலும் ;

(x) முடிக்குரிய ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் காணி நிலத்தை பிறநாட்டு உள்நாட்டு முதலாளித்துவ நலன்கட்குத் தானியச் செய்கைக்கென அளித்தும் நெற்காணிகளில் களைபிடுங்குவதற்கென ஆயிரக் கணக்கான பாடசாலை மாணவர்களை நிர்ப்பந்தித்து வேலை வாங்கியும், காணிப்பட்டாளத்தை அரசியல் நோக்குடன் உருவாக்கியும் இலங்கை ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தால் இரசிகர்களை உணவு உற்பத்தியைக்

அனாந்நிகாரவூமனே கலாவ :

கீதநி யோகாவ பிடுவெ விவரம்

கூட்டும்படி கருத்தற்ற பல்லவியை மீண்டும் மீண்டும் கூறுவதாலும், இவையெல்லாம், உணவு சுயதேவை பூர்த்தியைப் பெற நடாத்தப்படும் பகிரதப் பிரயத்தனமெனக் காட்டி மக்களைத் தொடர்ந்து ஏமாற்றும் நோக்கத்தைக் காட்டுவதாலும்;

- (xi) மேற்படிப்பிற்கென அளிக்கப்படும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களை ஏற்கெனவே தடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கைக்கொண்டதுமல்லாமல் இலவசக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை பாதிக்கும் முறையை மாற்ற வில்லையெனக் காட்டியுள்ளதாலும்;
- (xii) பலாங்கொடை உபதேர்தலின்போது பெரு மளவில் பிரசாரஞ் செய்யப்பட்ட பரவணி நில வுரிமைச் சட்டத்தில் அக்கறையிழந்துவிட்டதைக் காட்டுவதாலும்,
- (xiii) அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு அரசியல் உரிமைகள் அளிக்கும் நோக்கத்தை எடுத்துரைக்காததாலும்;
- (xiv) விசேடமாக, உயரிடங்களிலும், பொதுவாக எங்கும் பரந்திருக்கும் ஊழல்களைக் களைந்தெடுக்கும் நோக்கத்தை எடுத்துரைக்காததாலும்

மேன்மை தந்திய தங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது இச்சபைக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை. ”

“but inasmuch as Your Excellency’s Government has, in the past two Sessions, which cover half its permissible term of office, pursued policies that have—

- (a) endangered the independence and indivisibility of Ceylon ;
- (b) undermined the democratic rights and liberties of the people ;
- (c) brought about a serious and deep-going deterioration in the economy and a sharp decline in the standard of living of the people ;
- (d) made extensive concessions to foreign and local vested interests at the expense of national interests and the vital needs of the people ;
- (e) been characterized by the abuse of administrative power in order to pursue vendettas against political opponents and to inflict vengeance upon public employees ; and
- (f) failed to give effect and acted contrary to many of the promises made during the General Election of 1965, the subsequent Parliamentary by-elections, and in Your Excellency’s Address to the first and second Sessions of Parliament ;

and further, as the Address :

- (1) reveals the political, economic and moral bankruptcy of the Government and its complete inability to formulate a comprehensive or even coherent policy that can take Ceylon and its people out of the present morass of political reaction, administrative paralyses and economic decline ;
- (2) shows that the Government whatever may be the cost to the legitimate interests of the peasantry and other sections of the indigenous population, especially of the Kandyan areas, is determined to enforce the provisions of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement (Implementation) Act that has aroused such misgiving and opposition ; and
- (3) indicates that the Government, despite the widespread opposition expressed by local authorities, including those controlled by constituent political parties of the Government, and by other political parties representing minority interests such as the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, is determined to establish District Councils in response to the insistent demand of the Illankai Thamil Arasu Kadchi, which is the only political party that insists on the establishment of such councils at the present time ;

and, in particular, as the Address :

- (i) fails to propose any steps to bring into effect a new Constitution that will establish a truly independent, sovereign and democratic Republic in which all power will be derived from the people ;
- (ii) does not disclose any intention by the Government to withdraw the totally unjust State of Emergency that existed for all but ten days of the past Session and which is being used for partisan political purposes ;
- (iii) does not even mention the acute problems of unemployment and the high prices and scarcities of essential articles in everyday use, let alone advance any proposals to solve these problems ;
- (iv) does not disclose any intention by the Government to restore the former rice ration or, despite the boast of a record Maha harvest, even to provide patients in hospitals with adequate rice meals ;
- (v) makes no reference to any intention by the Government to ease the burdens on the peasantry,

ස්ත්රී යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ වචනය

1967 ජූනි මස 4 වැනි දිනට පසුව, ඊශ්‍රායෙල් ජජය බලයෙන් අල්ලාගත්, එක්සත් අරාබි ජනරජයට, සිරියාවට හා ජෝර්දානයට අයත් ප්‍රදේශයක් ලෙසින්

අනුමැතියැපවුමගේ කථාව :

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

ඊළඟල් සන්නාහ සන්නද්ධ හමුදා ඉවත්කර ගන්නා තෙක්, ලංකාව හා ඊළඟලය අතර පවත්නා තානාපති හා අනෙකුත් සබඳතාවන් අත්හිටුවන මෙන් රජයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිමු.”

“எனினும், 1967 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதம் 4 ஆம் தேதிக்குப் பின்னர் இஸ்ரவேல் ஆயுதப் படைகளினால் பலவந்தமாகக் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட ஐக்கிய அரபுக் குடியரசு சிரியா, ஜோர்டான் ஆகிய நாடுகளின் ஆள்புலங்களிலிருந்து அப்படைகளை இஸ்ரவேல் அரசாங்கம் வாபஸ் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளும் வரை இலங்கைக்கும் இஸ்ரவேல் நாட்டுக்குமிடையிலுள்ள ராஜரீகத் தொடர்புகளையும் ஏனைய தொடர்புகளையும் தற்காலிகமாகத் துண்டித்துக் கொள்ளுமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.”

“but call on the Government to suspend diplomatic and other relations between Ceylon and Israel until such time as the Government of Israel withdraws its armed forces from the territories of the U. A. R., Syria and Jordan which they occupied by force after 4th June 1967.”

කටහඩවල් අනුව “විරුද්ධ” මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

சுரல்களின்படி “இல்லை” என்றவர்களுக்கு வெற்றியென சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, having collected the Voices, declared that the “Noes” had it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Divide, by name !

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය මතු පළ වන අන්දමට—
පක්ෂව 53 ; විරුද්ධව 85 ; යනුවෙන්—බෙද
නේය :

சபை பிரிந்தது : சார்பாக 53 ; எதிராக 85.

The House divided : Ayes, 53 ; Noes, 85

පක්ෂව

சார்பாக

AYES

ආර්. එම්. අප්පුහාමි මයා.

திரு. ஆர். எம். அப்புஹாமி

Mr. R. M. Appuhamy

ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා.

ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது

Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed

ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. ජී. අරියදාස මයා.

திரு. டபிள்யூ. பி. ஜி. ஆரியதாசு

Mr. W. P. G. Ariyadasa

ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

திரு. டி. பி. இலங்கரத்ன

Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne

ජේ. පී. ඔබ්‍යෙසේකර මයා.

திருமதி ஜே. பி. ஓபயசேக்கர

Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere

පී. බී. ජී. කලුගල්ල මයා.

திரு. பி. பி. ஜி. கலுகல்ல

Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla

එම්. ජී. ඒ. කාරියවසම් මයා.

திரு. எச். ஜி. ஏ. காரியவசம்

Mr. H. G. A. Kariyawasam

රජා කුලතිලක මයා.

திரு. ராஜா குலத்திலக்க

Mr. Raja Kulatillake

පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා.

திரு. பி. ஜி. பி. கெனமன்

Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman

චම්ලි චූණවර්ධන මයා.

திரு. சம்ளி குணவர்தன

Mr. Cholmondeley Goonewardener

ලෙස්ලි චූණවර්ධන මයා.

திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன

Mr. Leslie Goonewardene

ප්‍රින්ස් චූණසේකර මයා.

திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர

Mr. Prins Gunasekera

සෝමවේර චන්ද්‍රසිරි මයා.

திரு. சோமவீர சந்திரசிரி

Mr. Somaweera Chandrasiri

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා.

திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி

Mr. Lakshman Jayakody

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

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திரு. எம். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike

ස්ටැන්ලි තිලකරත්න මය.

திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்தன

Mr. Stanley Tillekeratne

බී. එස්. තුඩාව මය.

திரு. பி. வை. துடாவ

Mr. B. Y. Tudawe

එම්. තෙනනකෝන් මය.

திரு. எம். தென்னக்கோன்

Mr. M. Tennakoon

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙනනකෝන් මය.

திரு. பீ. எம். கே. தென்னக்கோன்

Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon

ටී. බී. තෙනනකෝන් මය.

திரு. டி. பி. தென்னக்கோன்

Mr. T. B. Tennekoon

නීල් ද අල්විස් මය.

திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்

Mr. Neal de Alwis

ආඩ්වින් කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මය.

திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா

Mr. L. C. de Silva

එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මය.

திரு. எம். பீ. டி சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன

Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena

එම්. එම්. නවරත්න මය.

திரு. எச். எம். நவரத்தன

Mr. H. M. Nawaratna

ඩී. ටී. පස්කුවල් මය.

திரு. டி. ரீ. பஸ்குவல்

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா

Dr. N. M. Perera

ආර්. එස්. පෙරේරා මය.

திரு. ஆர். எஸ். பெரேரா

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බී. එච්. බණ්ඩාර මය.

திரு. பி. எச். பண்டார

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එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க

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සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

திருமதி சிறிமாவோ ஆர். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க

Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike

මංගල මුණසිංහ මය.

திரு. மங்கள முனசிங்க

Mr. Mangala Moonesinghe

ඇස්. බී. යාලෙගම මය.

திரு. எஸ். பி. யாலேகம

Mr. S. B. Yalagama

ආර්. බී. රත්නමල මය.

திரு. ஆர். பி. ரத்னமல்ல

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කේ. බී. රත්නායක මය.

திரு. கே. பி. ரத்னாயக்க

Mr. K. B. Ratnayake

එම්. ඊ. රත්වත්ත මය.

திருமதி எம். ஈ. ரத்வத்தெ

Mrs. M. E. Ratwatte

ජෝර්ජ් රාජපක්ෂ මය.

திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் ராஜபக்ஷ

Mr. George Rajapaksa

ඩී. ඩී. එල්. ලෙටිසියා රාජපක්ෂ මය.

திருமதி டி. டி. எல். லெரிஷியா ராஜபக்ஷ

Mrs. D. D. L. Leticia Rajapaksa

රත්නසිරි වික්‍රමනායක මය.

திரு. ரத்னவிரி விக்கிரமநாயக்க

Mr. Ratnasiri Wickramanayaka

පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මය.

திரு. பேர்லி விக்கிரமசிங்ஹ

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

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டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு
Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe

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திரு. லீலாரத்ன விஜேசிங்க
Mr. Leelaratne Wijesinghe

පී. බී. විජේසුන්දර මයා.
திரு. பீ. பி. விஜயசுந்தர
Mr. P. B. Wijesundara

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திரு. டி. பீ. ஆர். வீரசேக்கர
Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera

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திரு. ராஜா வெலேகம்
Mr. Raja Welegama

හේමචන්ද්‍ර සිරිසේන මයා.
திரு. ஹேமச்சந்திர சிரிசேன
Mr. Hemachandra Sirisena

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திரு. நீ. பி. சுபசிங்க
Mr. T. B. Subasinghe

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திரு. எஸ். கே. கே. சூரியாரச்சி
Mr. S. K. K. Suriarachchi

සෝමරත්න සෙනරත් මයා.
திரு. சோமரத்ன செனரத்
Mr. Somaratne Senarath

මෙත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක මයා.
திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாநாயக்க
Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke

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திரு. ஆர். ஜீ. சேனாநாயக்க
Mr. R. G. Senanayake

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திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா
Mr. Bernard Soysa

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திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்
Mr. T. B. M. Herath

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The Hon. Dudley Senanayake

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The Hon. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolle

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The Hon. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne

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The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena

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The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene

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The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena

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The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme

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The Hon. C. P. de Silva

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The Hon. Dr. W. Dahanayake

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கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா
The Hon. M. D. Banda

அழகன்முகுரத்தினால் கலாவ :

சீவனிய சேவனாவ பிழைநெடு வலைய

விருவ

எதிராக

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கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது

The Hon. M. H. Mohamed

கரு. டி. பி. வன்னினாயக்க

கௌரவ டி. பி. வன்னினாயக்க

The Hon. U. B. Wanninayake

கரு. வி. பி. சுகாதாசா, பி.பி.சி.

கௌரவ சுகாதாசா எம். பி. ஈ.

The Hon. V. A. Sugathadasa, M.B.E.

கரு. பி. பி. ஹுரல்லை

கௌரவ ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுரல்லை

The Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle

பி. பி. அபாத்து

திரு. டி. பி. அபாத்து

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பி. பி. இம்புலானா

திரு. பி. பி. இம்புலானா

Mr. P. C. Imbulana

விமலா கன்னங்கரா எம். பி. ஈ.

திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கரா, எம். பி. ஈ.

Mrs. Wimala Kannangara, M.B.E.

பி. பி. ஷெல்டன் ஜயசிங்க

திரு. டி. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்க

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பி. பி. டி. ஜயசிங்கா, பி.பி.சி.

திரு. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஜயசிங்கா, பி.பி.சி.

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காமனி ஜயசுரியா

திரு. காமனி ஜயசுரியா

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பி. பி. டி. டாசனாயக்க

திரு. எல். பி. டாசனாயக்க

Mr. L. B. Dassanayake

பி. பி. பி. பி. நயினா மரிக்கார

ஜனாப எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

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ஜனாப எம். எம். முஸ்தபா

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. என். விமலசேன

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. டி. பி. வெலகெடரா

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. பி. பி. ஜே. செனெவிரத்ன

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

ஜனாப எம். பனில் அப்துல் காபூர், எம்.பி.ஈ.

Mr. M. Falil Abdul Caffoor, M.B.E.

பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

ஜனாப எம். அப்துல் பாக்ஷிர் மாக்கார்

Mr. M. Abdul Bakeer Markar

பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் அபயகுணசேக்கரா

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. எஸ். எஸ். அபேசுந்தரா

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பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. எம். எஸ். அமரசிரி

Mr. M. S. Amarasiri

பி. பி. பி. பி. பீரிஸ், பி.பி.சி.

திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்

Mr. A. Amirthalingam

அழகானவர்களுக்காக கருவ :

மீது நினைப்பதைப் பற்றி வந்தது

மீது

எதிராக

NOES

சுருத்தியை அருவியை மீது.

திரு. சுருத்தியை அருவியை

Mr. Sugathadasa Arambewala

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. V. A. Alegacone

மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. அருவியை அருவியை

Mr. Alick Aluwihare

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. D. P. Attygalle

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. C. F. W. Edirisuriya

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. H. B. Ekanayake

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. S. Kathiravelupillai

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. Chandra Karunaratne

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. H. Kularatne

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, Q.C.

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. Vernon Jonklaas, Q.C.

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. M. A. Daniel

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. D. E. Tillekeratne

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. K. Thurairatnam

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. S. Thondaman

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. K. W. Devanayagam

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. V. Dharmalingam

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. V. Navaratnam

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Sir Razik Fareed, O.B.E.

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. A. Pilapitiya

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. Festus Perera

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. G. J. Paris Perera

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Q.C.

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. N. Denzil Fernando

மீது. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

திரு. மீது. அருவியை மீது.

Mr. M. Ruskin Fernando

அழகன்முகார்துமனின் கலாவ :

சீதாதி ஸோசனாவ பித்திரி விவாடக

விருத்தி

எதிராக

NOES

வந்திரி. பதி. சி. சி. வந்திரி மைய.

திரு. டப்ளியு. எம். ஜி. ரீ. பண்டா

Mr. W. M. G. T. Banda

தி. பதி. சி. வந்திரி மைய.

திரு. டி. எம். ரீ. பண்டா

Mr. D. M. T. Bandara

பி. பதி. மானிக்கராஜா மைய.

திரு. எஸ். எம். மானிக்கராஜா

Mr. S. M. Manickarajah

சி. பதி. மானிக்கராஜா மைய.

திரு. சி. என். மதியூ

Mr. C. N. Mathew

பி. பதி. மூதபண்டா மைய.

திரு. பி. ஜி. முத்துபண்டா

Mr. P. G. Muthubanda

பதி. சி. பதி. மூதபண்டா மைய.

ஜனாப் எம். ஈ. எச். முகம்மது அலி

Mr. M. E. H. Mohamed Ali

தி. பதி. ரனதுங்க மைய.

திரு. டி. பி. ரனதுங்க

Mr. D. B. Ranatunga

வெந்திரி பதி. ரனதுங்க மைய., பதி. சி. பதி.

திரு. டொனால்ட் ஜே. ரனதுங்க, எம். பி. ஈ.

Mr. Donald J. Ranaweera, M.B.E.

வெந்திரி பதி. ரனதுங்க மைய.

வைத்திய கலாநிதி எ. ரத்னபால

Dr. A. Ratnapala

பி. பதி. ரசமானிக்கம் மைய.

திரு. எஸ். எம். இராசமானிக்கம்

Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam

பி. பதி. சி. ரெனாவ மைய.

திரு. எஸ். பி. ரெனாவ

Mr. S. B. Lenawa

தி. பதி. விஜேதுங்க மைய.

திரு. டி. பி. விஜேதுங்க

Mr. D. B. Wijetunga

பி. பதி. விஜேசிரி மைய.

திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி

Mr. R. P. Wijesiri

பதி. பதி. விஜேசுரிய மைய.

திரு. எட்மன்ட் விஜேசுரிய

Mr. Edmund Wijesuriya

பி. பதி. பி. வீரகோன் மைய.

திரு. பி. பி. ஏ. வீரகோன்

Mr. P. B. A. Weerakoon

வெந்திரி பதி. பதி. வந்திரி மைய.

வைத்திய கலாநிதி எம். எச். சத்தாசேன

Dr. M. H. Saddhasena

பி. பதி. சி. சி. மைய.

திரு. ஜே. எல். சிரிசேன

Mr. J. L. Sirisena

பதி. சி. சி. மைய.

திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்

Mr. M. Sivasithamparam

பி. சி. சி. மைய.

திரு. ரி. சிவசிதம்பரம்

Mr. T. Sivasithamparam

பி. பதி. சி. சி. மைய.

திரு. ஈ. எல். சேனநாயக்க

Mr. E. L. Senanayake

பி. பதி. சி. சி. மைய.

ஜனாப் ஏ. ஹி. எஸ். ஹமீத்

Mr. A. C. S. Hameed

பி. பதி. சி. சி. மைய.

திரு. எஸ். ஹெட்டிகே

Mr. S. Hettige

பி. பதி. சி. சி. மைய.

திரு. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்

Mr. S. B. Herath

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරවරුමාගේ කථාව :

ස්ත්‍රීන් යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශන

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I shall now put the third amendment to the House.

මතු පළවන වචන එතැනට එකතු කළ යුතුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී:

பின்வரும் சொற்கள் அங்கு சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டு
மெனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது :

Question put, that the following words
be there added:

“ එතෙකුදු වුවත්,

‘වියචිනාමි ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳ සාධාරණ ස්ථිරව පවතින තීරණයකට එළඹීම සඳහා කටයුතු කිරීම පිණිස සෑම අවස්ථාවක්ම ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීමට උත්සාහ ගෙන ඇති අතර, මතුවටත් එසේ කරනු ඇත”, යන ඔබතුමාගේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රකාශයට පටහැනිව, දකුණු හා උතුරු වියචිනාමයට විරුද්ධව අමෙරිකානු එක්සත් ජනපදයේ ආක්‍රමණය හෙළා දැකීමටත්, මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳව සාධාරණ හා ස්ථිරව පවතින තීරණයකට එළඹීම සඳහා අන්‍යා වශය වන, අමෙරිකානු සන්නාහ සන්නද්ධ තමුද වන් කොන්දේසි විරහිතව වියචිනාමයෙන් ඉවත් කර ගන්නා ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටීමටත්, ඔබතුමාගේ ආණ්ඩුවම ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපොහොසත්වී ඇති නිසා අපගේ කණගාටුව ප්‍රකාශකර සිටීම.’ ”

“எனினும், ‘வியட்நாம் பிரச்சினைக்கு நியாயமான நிலைத்திருக்கக் கூடிய தீர்வைத் தோற்றுவிப்பதற்குரிய சகல சந்தர்ப்பத்தையும் பயன்படுத்த முனைந்துள்ள துடன் தொடர்ந்தும் அவ்வாறு செய்வதற்கு முயற்சிக்கும்’ என்று தங்கள் அரசாங்கம் வெளிப்படையாகக் கூறிக் கொண்டபோதிலும், இப்பிரச்சினைக்கு நியாயமானதும், நிலைத்திருக்கக்கூடியதுமான தீர்வைத் தோற்றுவிப்பதற்கேதுவாக வட வியட்நாம், தென் வியட்நாம் ஆகியவற்றிற்கெதிராக ஐக்கிய அமெரிக்க நாடுகளினால் நடாத்தப்படும் அக்கிரமிப்பினைக் கண்டிப்பதற்கும், ஐக்கிய அமெரிக்கப் படைகளை வியட்நாமி லிருந்து நிபந்தனையின்றி வெளியேறுமாறு வற்புறுத்துவதற்கும் தங்கள் அரசாங்கம் தவறியுள்ள மையையிட்டு எங்கள் வருத்தத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறோம்”.

“but regret that, contrary to Your Government's profession that it has 'sought to use every opportunity to promote a just and lasting solution of the problem of Vietnam and will continue to do so', Your Government has in fact failed to condemn the aggression of the United States of America against South and North Vietnam and to demand the unconditional withdrawal of U. S. armed forces from Vietnam, which are essential for a just and lasting solution of this problem.”

කටහඬවල් අනුව “විද්දේ” මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව
නිශේෂය කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන
ලදි.

குரல்களின்படி “ இஸ்லை ” என்றவர்களுக்கு வெற்றி யென உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப் பட்டது.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, *having collected the Voices, declared that the "Noes" had it.*

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Divide !

මන්නි මණ්ඩලය 48 වන ස්ථාවර නිශේධය
යටතේ—පක්ෂව 54; විරුද්ධව 85; සනුකමින්—
බෙදුණේය.

சுபை, 48 ஆம் நிலையம் கட்டளையின் கீழ் பிரிந்தது :
சார்பாக 54 ; எதிராக 85.

The House divided (under Standing Order No. 48) : Ayes 54 ; Noes 85.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I shall now put the fourth amendment to the House.

මතුපළවන වචන එතැනට එකතු කළ හුණුය, යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී:

பின்வரும் சொற்கள் அங்கு சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டு
மெனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது :

Question put, that the following words
be there added :

“ එතෙකුදු වුවත් ලකිසුරු තුමනි,

ඉටු නොකළ පැරණි පොරොන් දු රාශියක් ගැන යළිත් සඳහන් කරමින් තෙවෙනි වරටත් ඔබ වහන්සේ ලවා 'කියවු මෙවර රාජාසන කථාව, පුනරුත් පොසින් පිරිනු බැවින් ද;

රටේ බලවත්ම පරිහානියට, පත්ති බේදයට හා ජාතික අසමතියට මූලික හේතුව වූ ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂා ආධිපත්‍යයෙන් රට මුදා ගැනීමට මේ රජය අකැමැති බව දැන් හොඳින්ම පැහැදිලි වී ඇති බවින්ද ;

රජ බස් පැනය ගැන වචන මාත්‍රයකින් වත් සදහන් නොකර, එබඳු පැනයක් රටේ නැතැයි එය ඉතා සාර්ථක ලෙස විසඳී ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්නේ යැයි රටවැසියාට ඇඟවීමට දෝ පැස්බර ව්‍රනයක් අනුගමනය කරමින් ඔබ වහන්සේගේ වර්තමාන රජය සිංහල රාජ්‍ය භාෂා පනත කුණු කුඩයට විසිකර දමා පරිපාලන කටයුතු ඉංග්‍රීසි බසින් පවත්වා ගෙන යාම බැවින් ද;

සිංහලයේ ස්වදේශික ආර්ථිකය

පාලන පළිගැනීම්, අතියම් ඥාති මිත්‍ර අනුග්‍රහය, අයුක්තිය, අසාධාරණත්වය හා අවිචාරත්වය නිසා අපගේ අනාගත බාල පරම්පරාවේ ගුණ වගාව රුකිකත්වය ජීවන දර්ශනය හා සදාචාර වත් පිළිවෙත් පිළිබඳ හැඟීම් පවා විකෘතවීමට සහ විරූපවීමට අවසර ඇති හෙයින්ද ;

ඔබ විහන්සේගේ වර්තමාන රජයේ බියකර, අහංකාර, විනාශකාරී, ස්වරූපය ගැන අපගේ අප්‍රසාදය හා සංවේගය මෙසේ පළ කර සිටිමු.”

“எனினும் மகா தேசாதிபதியவர்களே,

நிறைவேற்படாத, தொகையான பழைய வாக்குறுதிகளை மீண்டும் குறிப்பிட்டு மூன்றாம் முறையும் தங்களைக் கொண்டு வாசிப்பிக்கப்பட்ட உரையானது திரும்பக்கூறும் குற்றமுடைமையாலும் ;

நாட்டின் மோசமான சீர்குலைவுக்கும், வர்க்கப்பேதத்
துக்கும், தேசிய ஒற்றுமையின்மைக்கும் அடிப்படைக்
காரணமான ஆங்கில மொழி ஆதிக்கத்திலிருந்து,
நாட்டை விடுவிக்க இந்த அரசாங்கம் விரும்பவில்லை
யென்பது தற்பொழுது தெளிவாகியிருக்கின்றமையா
லும் ;

அரசகருமமொழிப் பிரச்சினையைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தைதானும் குறிப்பிடாமல், அவ்விதப் பிரச்சினையில்லை. அது வெற்றிகரமாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட்டு அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறதென நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு உணர்த்து விப்பதற்காக, தீப்பறவை முறையைக் கையாண்டு, தங்களின் இன்றைய அரசாங்கம் சிங்கள அரசகரும மொழிச்சட்டத்தைக் குப்பைத் தொட்டியில் வீசிவிட்டு, நிர்வாக வேலைகளை ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடத்துகின்றமையாலும் ;

கடந்த அரசாங்கம் நிர்வாக வேலைகளை படிப்படியாக சிங்கள மொழிக்கு மாற்றுவதற்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கையைக் கைவிட்டு, அரசாங்க அலுவல்களை மீண்டும் ஆங்கிலத்துக்கடிமைப்படுத்த நடவடிக்கை யெடுக்கின்றமையாலும் ;

தேசிய கல்வியைத் தாய்மொழி மூலம் பெற்றுத் தருவதாகக் கூறிக்கொண்டு, உயர்கல்வியைத் தாய் மொழியில் போதிப்பதற்காக எவ்வித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்காது, பல்கலைக்கழக, வைத்திய, சட்ட, பொறியியல், மற்றும் தொழில் நுட்பக்கல்வியை ஆங்கில மொழி மூலமாக கிராமத்திலும், நகரிலுமுள்ள ஏழைக் குழந்தைகளிடையேயும் தொடர்ந்து போதிக்க முயலுகின்றமையாலும் ;

நீதிமன்ற மொழிச்சட்டமென, 1961 ஆம் ஆண்டு 3 ஆம் இலக்கச் சட்டமிருந்தபோதிலும், இலங்கையிலுள்ள ஒரு மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு நீதிமன்றமாவது ஒரு கேள்வி நீதிமன்றமாவது, ஒரு மாவட்ட நீதிமன்றமாவது, ஒரு குற்ற நீதிமன்றமாவது, ஒரு உயர் நீதிமன்றமாவது ஒரு நாளாவது எந்த ஒரு விசாரணையைத்தானும் அரசமொழியில் நடத்தாமல், ஒரு வழக்குத் தீர்ப்புயாவது அரசமொழியில் எழுதாமல்

5. தீர்ப்பாயவது அரசமொழியில் எழுதாமல்

අනුකූලතාවයෙන් කථා :

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශ

பொது மக்கள் விளங்கமுடியாத அந்திய மொழியில் சகல நீதிமன்ற அலுவல்களையும் நடத்திவருகின்றமையாலும் ;

இன்றைய நீதிமன்றங்களின் அமைப்பும், நிர்வாக முறையும், சட்டத் தொழிலும், அவை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சம்பிரதாயங்களும், இந்நாட்டின் வரலாற்றுக்கும், பண்பாட்டுக்கும் எவ்விதத்திலும் ஒத்தவையாகாத போதிலும், இங்கிலாந்தின் ஆங்கிலேய வாழ்க்கைமீது தங்களின் இன்றைய அரசாங்கம் காட்டுகின்ற மோகத்தின் காரணமாக, அதனை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்கு விருப்பமில்லாமல், இலங்கை யன்னையை ஆங்கிலேய சட்ட சம்பிரதாயமென்னும் பன்றிவாலுடன் கூடிய உரோமத் தொப்பியினால் மூடி வைக்க முயலுகின்றமையாலும் ;

தொழிலாளர் பிணக்குச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சாதாரண தொழிலாளர்களின் நன்மைக்காக நிறுவப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர் நீதிமன்றங்களிற்றானும் அலுவல்கள், வழக்குவிசாரணைகளைப் பதிதல், தீர்ப்புகளை எழுதுதல் என்பனவற்றை இந்நாட்டின் தொழிலாளர்கள் விளங்கிய சிங்களத்திலில்லாமல், இங்கிலாந்து மகாராணியின் தாய் மொழியில் நடத்துகின்றமையாலும் ;

புதிதாக நிறுவப்போகும் அரசாங்க கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திலும் கூட, உள் விவகார அலுவல்களைத்தானும் அரசமொழியில் ஆரம்பிக்காமல் தங்களின் அரசாங்க கௌரவ அமைச்சர்கள் தங்களின் தாய்மொழியாகக் கருதுகின்ற ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே நடத்துகின்றமையாலும் ;

இந்நாட்டிற் பிறந்த மக்களின் பொருளாதார, கலாசார, ஆதீக சுதந்திரத்தின் அடித்தளமாகக் கருதப்படுகின்ற தேசியப்பற்றின் புனிதமான இலட்சியமாகக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதக்க, எமது அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்தை நாமே, நமது மொழியால் வகுக்க வேண்டியிருக்க, கறுப்புத்துரைகளுக்கு நாட்டைக் கையளித்துச் சென்ற வெள்ளைத்துரைமார்களால், இரகசியமாகச் சிக்கல்களுடன் வகுத்து அவசர அவசரமாகக் கொண்டுவந்து எமது தலையிற் சுமத்தப்பட்ட சோல்பரி அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டமான பிரித்தானிய முட்கிரீடத்தை அங்குமிங்கும் ஒடித்து மூலேகளை வெட்டி ஒதுக்கி, ஒட்டுப்போட ஆயத்தப்படுகின்றமையாலும் ;

தங்களின் தற்போதைய அரசாங்கம் ஆட்சிக்கு வந்த நான்முதல், நாட்டினதும், சமுதாயத்தினதும் சகல அம்சங்களிலும் பரவியுள்ள பலவிதமான ஊழல்கள், ஒழுக்கச் சீர்கேடுகள், அரசியல் பழிவாங்கல், முறையற்ற சுற்றந்தழுவுல், நியாயமின்மை என்பனவற்றின் காரணமாக எமது எதிர்கால இளம் பரம்பரையினரின் ஒழுக்கவளர்ச்சி, இரசிகத்தன்மை, வாழ்க்கையின் குறிக்கோள் ஆதியனவை சம்பந்தமான உணர்வுகள் தானும் அழிந்துபோகும் நிலையிலிருக்கின்றமையாலும்

தங்களின் இன்றைய அரசாங்கத்தின் பயந்தாங்கொள்ளி, அழிவுகாண் உருவத்தைக்குறித்து எமது அதிருப்தியையும், துக்கத்தையும் இவ்விதமாக எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறோம்”.

“but inasmuch as,

this Speech, which refers again to numerous unfulfilled old pledges and which Your Excellency was required to read for the third time as well, is full of repetitions ;

it is now abundantly clear that this Government is unwilling to liberate the country from the stranglehold of the English language which has been the primary cause of the greatest national decline, class distinction and national discord ;

Your Excellency's present Government, without mentioning even a word about the official language question but purporting ostrich-like perhaps to indicate to the people that there is no such problem and that it has been solved successfully and that Act is being implemented, is doing administrative work in the English language, having thrown the Official Language Act into the waste paper basket :

the gradual change-over to Sinhala in administrative work, brought about by the previous Government has been abandoned and action is taken to re-introduce English into Government affairs ;

Your Excellency's Government while claiming that national education is being imparted in the mother-tongue, is not taking any steps to employ the mother-tongue in the sphere of higher education but is forsaking rural children and poor, helpless urban children by continuing the English medium in medical, law, engineering and other professional studies in the universities. ;

in spite of there being an Act called the Language of the Courts Act No. 3 of 1961 never was a single case heard or a single judgment written in the official language in any Magistrate's Court, in any Court of Requests, in any District Court, in any Assize Court, in any Supreme Court, in any Court of Criminal Appeal, in Ceylon, but instead all judicial work is conducted in an alien language, not understood by the masses ;

the existing system of justice, the legal profession and many of its related conventions are totally alien to the historical and cultural environment of this country, Your Excellency's present Government, because of its attachment and abject servility to the English mode of life, as prevailing in England, is attempting to shroud Mother Lanka with the pig-tailed wig and other English legal conventions, in its reluctance to effect any change in this state of affairs ;

even in the Labour Tribunals set up, under the Industrial Disputes Act, for the convenience of ordinary employees, the proceedings, maintenance of records and

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

writing of judgments are done not in the Sinhala language, understood by the workers of this country, but in the mother-tongue of Her Majesty the Queen of England ;

in the newly established corporations, too, even internal administration is not conducted in the official language, but in English, which is regarded by the Honourable Ministers of Your Excellency's Government as their mother-tongue ;

instead of framing ourselves in our own language our own Constitution, which should be the foundation of the economic cultural and spiritual freedoms of the people born in this country, and which should be the purest symbol of national pride and sovereignty, preparations are being made to cut the corners, snip the edges, piece together and thereby patch up the Soulbury Constitution which is an English crown of thorns hastily and secretly put together and placed on our heads by the white sahibs who handed over this country to the black sahibs ;

the various forms of corruption, moral degeneration, political vindictiveness, nepotism, injustice, inequity and irrationality which have spread throughout the length and breadth of the land and in every nook and corner of society since Your Excellency's Government came into power, have paved the way for the perversion and distortion of moral precepts and practices, the philosophy of life, the aesthetic sensibility, and the moral virtues of our future generations :

we express our displeasure and deep regret in regard to the alarming arrogant and destructive aspect of Your Excellency's Government."

කථනවලදී අනුව "විරුද්ධ" මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

குரல்களின்படி "இல்லை" என்றவர்களுக்கு வெற்றி யென உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப் பட்டது.

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

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා
(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Divide!

ස්තුති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය 48 වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ—පක්ෂ 50 ; විරුද්ධ 84 ; යනුවෙන්— බෙදුණේය.

சபை, 48 ஆம் நிலையற் கட்டளையின் கீழ் பிரிந்தது : சார்பாக 50 ; எதிராக 84.

The House divided (under Standing Order No. 48) : Ayes 50 ; Noes 84.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I shall now put the original Question to the House :

මුල් ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී :

விடுக்கப்பட்ட மூல வினா :

Original Question put :

"අනිලා අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමන් විසින් පවත්වන ලද කථාවට පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් මෙම මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය විසින් පහත දැක්වෙන ස්තුති යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුය :

‘අනිලා උතුමාණනි,

සාර්වමේන්තුව විවෘත කිරීමේදී ඔබතුමාණන් විසින් පවත්වන්නට යෙදුණු කථාව වෙනුවෙන් නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ සාමාජිකයෝ වන අපි ඔබතුමාණන්ට ස්තුති කරමු. අප වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද සියලුම කරුණුවලට අපගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන බව අපි ඔබතුමාට ස්ථිර ලෙස ප්‍රකාශ කරමු."

"மேன்மை தங்கிய மகா தேசாதிபதி அவர்களால் நிகழ்த்தப்பட்ட பேச்சுக்கு மறுமொழியாக இச்சபை பின்வரும் நன்றியுரையைச் சமர்ப்பிப்பதாக :

மேன்மை தங்கிய உத்தம !

பாராளுமன்றத் திறப்பின்போது மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களால் நிகழ்த்தப்பட்ட பேச்சுக்கு, பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை அங்கத்தினராம் நாம் எங்களுது நன்றியைத் தெரிவிக்கின்றோம். மேன்மை தங்கிய தங்களால் எம்முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட எல்லா விடயங்கள் மீதும் எம் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்துவோம் என உறுதி பகர் கிறோம்".

"That this House do present the following Address to His Excellency the Governor-General in reply to his Speech :

'May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Members of the House of Representatives, thank Your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open Parliament. We assure Your Excellency that we shall give our attention to all matters placed before us."

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාව :

කටහඬවල් අනුව පක්ෂ මන්ත්‍රීන්ට ජය බව නිශේෂය කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

குரல்களின்படி “ஆம்” என்றவர்களுக்கு வெற்றி யென உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் பிரகடனப்படுத்தப் பட்டது.

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

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Divide !

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය 48 වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ—පක්ෂව 85; විරුද්ධව 52; යනුවෙන්—මතභේදය.

சபை, 48 ஆம் நிலையற் கட்டளையின் கீழ் பிரிந்தது :
சார்பாக 85 ; எதிராக 52.

The House divided (under Standing Order No. 48) : Ayes 85 ; Noes 52.

ଗୁରୁ ଶି. ପି. ଓ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I move,

“That the Proposer and the Seconder do present the Address of Thanks to His Excellency the Governor-General.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහායම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විමර්ශය

ස්ත්‍රීනි යෝජනාව ඩී. ඩී. රණතුංග මයා, සහ එම්. එස්. අමරසිංහ මයා, යන ආණ්ඩුවේ මන්ත්‍රීන් දෙපොළ විසින් පිළිගත් වනු ඇත.

அரசாங்க அங்கத்தவர்கள், திரு. டி. பி. ரணதுங்கா
வும் திரு. எம். எஸ். அமரசினியும் நன்றியுரையைச்
சமர்ப்பிப்பர்.

Address of Thanks to be presented by
two Members of the Government, viz.,
Mr. D. B. Ranatunga and Mr. M. S.
Amarasiri.

කල්පනාව

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. භා. 5 වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය කල් තබන ලදී.

මත්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව, අද දින සහා සම්මතිය අනුව, 1967 ජූලි 23 වන ඉරිදි අ. හා. 2 වන තෙක් කල් ගිණිගිය.

அப்போது பி. ப. 5 மணியாக்கிவிடவே உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் வினா விடுக்காமலே சபையை ஒத்திவைத்தார்கள்.

அதன்படி, சபை, இன்றைய தீர்மானத்துக்கிணங்க 1967 ஜூலை 23 ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை பி. ப. 2 மணி வரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

And it being 5 P.M., MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly until 2 P.M. on Sunday, 23rd July 1967, pursuant to the Resolution of the House this Day.

දයක இஃரீ : இஃரீ ஸெவன டீனென் பஹுல டீரனென ஸெய் ஸெ ஸெ 12ன் ஸஃரூ
 ரூ. 32.00ஃ. ஃனெய்ஃன பிஃபன் ஸஃரூ நஃ ரூ. 35.00ஃ. ஸெ 6 ஃப ஸெய்ஃனென் ஃஃஃ.
 பிஃபன் ஃன 30ஃ. நஃஃஃன ஃன 45ஃ. இஃரீ, ஃனெஃஃ ஸெ இஃஃஃ, ஃனெஃஃ
 ஃஃஃஃஃஃ ஃஃஃஃ ஃஃஃஃ ஃஃஃஃ ஃஃஃஃ ஃஃஃஃ ஃஃஃஃ ஃஃஃஃ ஃஃஃஃ

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