



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(ගැත්සාඩ)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තික ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 2087, 2221]

පෞද්ගලික මන්ත්‍රීගේ කෙටුම්පත් පණත [නි. 2106] :

The Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science
(Incorporation) Bill— [ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා] පළමුවර කියවන ලදි

වෛද්‍ය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 2107] :

දෙවන වර කියවා පූර්ණ මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩල කාරක සභාවට පවරන ලදි

රජයේ නිවාස (සමාමිත්වය ආපසු ලබාගැනීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත
[නි. 2163] :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදි

කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 2206]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 2087, 2221]

தனி அங்கத்தவர் மசோதா :

The Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science (Incorporation)

Bill—[கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா] [ப. 2106]

முதல் மதிப்பு இடம் பெற்றது

மருத்துவம் (திருத்த) மசோதா [ப. 2107] :

இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று முழுச் சபைக் குழுவுக்குச் காட்டப்பட்டது

அரசாங்கக் குடிமனைகள் (ஆட்சி மீளப்பெறுதல்) மசோதா [ப. 2163] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 2206]

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No. 15

Tuesday,

2nd November 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

හිසෝථින මතත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1965 නොවැම්බර් 2 වන අඟහරුවාදා

1965, நவம்பர் 2, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை

Tuesday, 2nd November 1965

අ. හා. 2 ව මෝත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය. කළා
 නායකතුමා [ශ්‍රීමත් ඇල්බට් එෆ්. පීරිස්,
 සේ. සී. ඊ.] මූලාසනාදායී විය.

சபை, பி. ப. 2 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பட் எப். பீரிஸ் கே.பி.ஈ.] தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

*The House met at 2 P.M., MR. SPEAKER
[THE HON. SIR ALBERT F. PERIES, K.B.E.]
in the Chair.*

ဇိဗိ ဇေဝ်ဘာဌိယံ ဗိဇိဂုဏ်ဘိဓံ

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Regulation made under Sections 166 (2) and 237 of the Motor Traffic Act (Cap. 203)—[ଗଜ୍ଜଡ଼ା]

සභාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சபையின் செயல்திகார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයත් දෙපාර්ත
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சுகாதார அமைச்சு : திணைக்கள ஊழியர் மாற்றம்

HEALTH MINISTRY: TRANSFERS OF DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL

1. පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමත් මයා. (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. பீ. ஜி. பி. கெனமன்—கொழும்பு
மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

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

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :
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දක්වා මාරු කර තිබේද? (ආ) මැතකදී
පවත්වන ලද මහා මැතිවරණයේදී
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මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් හෝ සෙනෙට් සභිකවරුන්
හෝ විසින් කරන ලද කරුණු සැලකිල්ල
නිසා; (ii) මහජනයා යවන ලද පෙත්සම්
නිසා හෝ (iii) පොලිස් වාර්තා නිසා
හෝ ස්ථාන මාරු කීයක් කර තිබේද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அவரது அமைச்சின்கீழ் உள்ள திணைக்களங்களைச் சேர்ந்த ஊழியர்களில், அவர்களது சொந்த வேண்டுகளின் பேரில் மாற்றஞ் செய்யப்பட்டவர்கள் நீங்கலாக, 1965, ஏப்ரல் 1 ஆம் தேதி முதல் இற்றைவரை மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்ட ஊழியர்கள் எத்தனைபேர்? (ஆ) இவர்களுள், அண்மையில் நடைபெற்ற பொதுத் தேர்தலில் முக்கிய பங்கெடுத்தார்கள் என்ற காரணத்தைக் கொண்டோ அல்லது ஏனைய அரசியல் நடவடிக்கைக் குற்றச்சாட்டைக் கொண்டோ மாற்றம் செய்யப்பட்டவர்கள் எத்தனைபேர்? (இ) (i) பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்களின் அல்லது செனேற்றர்களின் வேண்டுகளின்பேரில், (ii) பொதுமக்களாத் செய்யப்பட்ட மனுக்களின் பேரில், (iii) பொலிஸ் அறிக்கைகளின்பேரில் செய்யப்பட்ட மாற்றங்கள் எத்தனை?

asked the Minister of Health: (a) How many employees of departments under his Ministry have been transferred, other than at their own request, from April 1, 1965, to date? (b) How many of these were transferred on the grounds that they had taken an active part in the recent General Elections, or for other alleged political activities? (c) How many transfers were made following (i) representations by Members of Parliament or the Senate; (ii) petitions from members of the public; and (iii) police reports?

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

ගරු එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන (සභාධිපති)

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன—சுகாதார அமைச்சர்)

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

(a) 292. (b) 184—108 transfers were effected on disciplinary grounds and to fill vacancies existing in various offices. (c) It is not possible to say exactly how many such transfers fall into the three categories referred to. These transfers were effected after consideration of various representations made.

කෙනෙත් වයෝ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Will the Hon. Minister agree that representations made by Members of this House and the Senate, petitions by members of the public and police reports were considered when these 292 transfers—

ఆద్య భట్టి. వీ. భట్టి. పయలరేంద్ర

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

184 transfers.

అనునది వా. ౧౩.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Will he agree that among the reasons for the 184 transfers of which he spoke were representations from Members of Parliament and police reports?

ගරු එම්. ඩී. එච්. සේනවර්ධන

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

Yes.

රජයේ නිවාසවල පදිංචි වී සිටින
ආමනිවරුන්

அரசாங்க வங்கலாக்களில் வதியும் அமைச்சர்

MINISTERS OCCUPYING GOVERNMENT
BUNGALOWS

2. කෙනමන් මය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ)
කොළඹ, රජයේ නිවාසවල පදිංචි වී සිටින
ඇමතිවරුන්ගේ නම් හා ඔවුන් පදිංචි වී
සිටින නිවාසවල වර්ගය ඇතුළත් ලැයිස්තු
වක් එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද? (ආ)
නොඑසේ නම්, එ' මන්ද?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ)
கொடும்பிலுள்ள அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் சொந்த
மான வங்கலாக்களில் வதிகின்ற அமைச்சர்
களின் பெயர்களையும், அவர்கள் வதிகின்ற
வங்கலாக்கள் எத்தன்மையானவையென்ற
விபரத்தினையும் கொண்ட நிரலொன்றினை
அவர் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா? (ஆ) அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Finance: (a) Will he table a list of the names of Ministers who reside in Government Bungalows in Colombo, and the type of bungalow they occupy? (b) If not why?

එන්. විමලසේන මයා. (මුදල් ඇමතිගේ
පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. என். விமலசேன—நிதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. N. Wimalasena—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance)

(a) The list is as follows :

<i>Bungalow No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name of Minister</i>
B 64	.. General Service Quarters Grade VI	Hon. U. B. Wanninayake, M. P., Minister of Finance
B_108	.. General Service Quarters Grade VI	Hon. M. D. Banda, M. P., Minister of Agriculture and Food
B 22	.. General Service Quarters Grade VI	Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle, M. P., Minister of Communi- cations

(b) Does not arise.

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

கலிநாசகநாதர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

3 වන ප්‍රශ්නය

ගරු සේ. ආර්. ස්වර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති
සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේත් රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා
විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලි
මේන්තු ලේකම්)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சராகும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சராகும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

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

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, එම ප්‍රශ්නයට
පිළිතුරු සැපයීම සඳහා කල් ඉල්ලා
සිටිනව.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තීරණය කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

കർമ്മാശങ്കരമം

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

4 වන ප්‍රශ්නය.

ශ්‍රී ලාමණි ජයසූරිය (අධ්‍යාපන හා
සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ වැඩ බලන
ඇමති)

(கௌரவ காமனி ஜயசூரிய—பதில் கல்வி,
கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Gamani Jayasuriya—Acting Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs)

එම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීම සඳහා කල් ඉල්ලනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

හොංකොංහි ගරු වෙළඳ කොමසාරිස්
විරසිංහ මහතා මගින් විකිණීම සඳහා යැවූ
හාණ්ඩ

தெற்கொங்கிலுள்ள கௌரவ வர்த்தக ஆணையாளர்
திரு. வீரசிங்கா மூலம் விற்பனைக்கனுப்பப்பட்ட
பொருட்கள்

GOODS CONSIGNED FOR SALE THROUGH
MR. WEERASINGHE, HONY. TRADE
COMMISSIONER, HONGKONG

5. සී. එන් ලැබිවි මයා. (කොළොන්න)

(திரு. சீ. என். மதியூ—கொலன்ன)

(Mr. C. N. Mathew—Kolonna)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ)
1960 න් පසු, මැණික් හැරුණු විට ලංකාවෙන් වෙන කිසියම් වෙළඳ භාණ්ඩයක් විකිණීම සඳහා හොංකොංහි ගරු වෙළඳ කොමසාරිස් වීරසිංහ මහතා වෙත යවා තිබේද යන වග එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, යවන ලද එක් එක් බඩු තොගය පිළිබඳව පහත දැක්වෙන විස්තර එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද?—(i) යවන ලද වෙළඳ භාණ්ඩවල ස්වභාවය හා කිනම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන්ද යන වග; (ii) ඔහුට බඩු යැවීම අනුමත කෙළේ කවුද යන වග හා ගෙවීම් ගැන ඇප වූයේ කවුද යන වග; (iii) වටිනාකම හා ඒවා අයකර ගන්නා ලද්දේ ලංකාවේ මුදල් වලින්ද නැත්නම් විදේශීය මුදල් වලින්ද යන වග?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ)
1960 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குப் பின் இலங்கை
யிலிருந்து மணிக்கற்கள் தவிரந்த வேறு
பொருட்கள் எவையேனும் விற்பதற்கென
ஹொங்கொங்கிலுள்ள வியாபார அதிகாரி
திரு. வீரசிங்காவுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டனவா
என்பதை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) ஆமெனில்,
ஒவ்வொரு தடவையிலும் அனுப்பப்பட்ட
பொருட்கள் பற்றிப் பின்வரும் விபரங்களை
அவர் கொடுப்பாரா :—(i) அனுப்பப்பட்ட
பொருட்கள் எத்தன்மையானவை? அவை
எத்தனைக்களங்களிலிருந்து அனுப்பப்பட்
டன? (ii) பொருட்களை அவருக்கு அனுப்பு
வதற்கு அதிகாரமளித்தவர் யார்? பொருட்
களுக்குரிய பணத்திற்குப் பிணைநின்றவர்
யார்? (iii) அவற்றின் விலை யாது? அத்
தொகை இலங்கை நாணயத்திலா அல்லது
வெளிநாட்டு நாணயத்திலா அறவிடப்பட்
டது?

asked the Minister of Finance: (a) Will he state whether any commodity from Ceylon other than Gems has been sent after 1960 for sale to

வாசிக பிழை

வாசிக பிழை

[திரு. சி. எஸ். ரத்வத்தா—பலாங்கோடா]

Mr. Weerasinghe, the Hony. Trade Commissioner in Hongkong? (b) If so, will he give the following details in respect of each consignment that was sent: (i) the nature of the commodities sent and from which department; (ii) who authorized the despatch of the goods and guaranteed the payment; (iii) the value, and whether it was recovered in Ceylon currency or in foreign currency?

வினாசன மொ.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

(a) Yes. (b) (i) As far as my Ministry is aware handicrafts by the Department of Rural Development and Small Industries; Curry powder, sauce, coconut oil, durian cream, passion fruit-cordial by the Marketing Department. (ii) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs in 1964. Payment was guaranteed by the People's Bank. (iii) The total value amounted to Rs. 11,094.10; Rs. 1,914.20 was recovered in foreign currency by the Marketing Department and Rs. 9,179.90 was paid to the Director of Rural Development and Small Industries by the People's Bank in Ceylon currency.

அனுராதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபை : திருமதி மாறியம்
பேக்கு வீடு வழங்குதல்

ANURADHAPURA PRESERVATION BOARD :
ALLOCATION OF HOUSE TO MRS. MARAMBE

6. தி. சி. ரத்வத்தா மொ. (வெ.
மொ.)

(திரு. சி. எஸ். ரத்வத்தா—பலாங்கோடா)

(Mr. C. S. Ratwatte—Balangoda)

அனுராதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபை : திருமதி நதராசா
பேக்கு வீடு வழங்குதல்

அரு. சி. ரத்வத்தா

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

(அ) திருமதி மாறியம் என்னும் பெயருடைய ஒருவருக்குப் புதிய நகரத்தில் வீடு கொண்டு வழங்கினா? (ஆ) மற்றையவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகள் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டது ஏன்? (இ) அவருடைய தொழில் யாது?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence & External Affairs and Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs: (a) Did the present Chairman of the Anuradhapura Preservation Board give a house in the New Town to one Mrs. Marambe on a preferential basis? (b) Why were the claims of others overlooked? (c) What is her employment?

அரு. சி. ரத்வத்தா மொ. (வெ.
மொ.)

அனுராதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபை : திருமதி நதராசா
பேக்கு வீடு வழங்குதல்

ANURADHAPURA PRESERVATION BOARD :
ALLOCATION OF HOUSE TO
MRS. NADARAJAH

7. ரத்வத்தா மொ.

(திரு. ரத்வத்தா)

(Mr. Ratwatte)

அனுராதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபை : திருமதி நதராசா
பேக்கு வீடு வழங்குதல்

அனுராதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபை : திருமதி நதராசா
பேக்கு வீடு வழங்குதல்

වංචික පිළිතුරු

නඬරුණු මහත්මියගේ ගෙය අත්කර
 ගන්නා ලද්දේද? (ආ) ඇයට වන්දි ගෙවා
 තිබියදී හා නව නගරයේ ගෙයක් ලබා දී
 තිබියදී නව නගරයට යාම ඇ ප්‍රතික්ෂේප
 කළාද? (ඉ) නව සභාපති බණ්ඩාර මහතා,
 සුප්‍රසිද්ධ පෙදෙස තුළ පිහිටි මණ්ඩලයට
 අයත් නිවාසයක් ඇයට දුන්නේද? (ඊ)
 මෙම නිවාස, කඩා බිඳ දැමීම සඳහා දේවස්
 ථානයෙන් අත්කර ගන්නා ලද්දේද?
 (උ) සභාපති විසින් නඬරුණු මහත්මියට
 නිවාස වෙන්කර දීම කරන ලද්දේ මණ්
 ඩලය සමග සාකච්ඡා නොකර හා මණ්ඩ
 ලයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියට පටහැනිව නොවේද?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும், திட்டமிடல், பொரு ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அதுராதபுரப் புனித பகுதியில் பீக்கொக் வீதிக்குச் சமீபத்திலுள்ள திருமதி நடராசாவின் வீடு கொள்ளப்பட்டதா? (ஆ) அவருக்கு நட்ட ஈடும் வழங்கி, புதிய நகரத் தில் வீடொன்றும் வழங்கிய போதிலும் அவர் புதிய நகரத்துக்கு இடம்பெயர மறுத்துள் ளாரா? (இ) பாதுகாப்புச் சபையின் புதிய தலைவரான திரு. பண்டார சபைக்குச் சொந்த மான புதிய நகரத்துக்குள்ளிருக்கும் மனைகளை அவருக்குக் கொடுத்துள்ளாரா? (ஈ) இம்மனை கள் கிறித்தவக் கோயிலிடமிருந்து இடிப்பதற் காகப் பெறப்பட்டனவா? (உ) சபையுடன் கலந்தாலோசிக்காமலும், சபையின் கொள்கை களுக்கு முரணான வகையிலும் தலைவரால் திருமதி நடராசாவுக்கு மனைகள் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டன அல்லவா?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs and Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs: (a) Was the house of Mrs. Nadarajah near Peacock Street, in the Sacred Area of Anuradhapura, acquired? (b) Did she refuse to move to the New Town despite compensation being given, and a house provided for her in the new Town? (c) Did the new Chairman, Mr. Bandara, give her quarters within the Sacred Area, belonging to the Board? (d) Were these quarters acquired from the Church for demolishing? (e) Was not the allocation to Mrs. Nadarajah done by the Chairman without consultation with the Board and contrary to the Board's policy?

මාමික පිළිතුරු

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) අත්පත් කර ගත් ඉඩම් හා ගෙය සඳහා වන්දි මුදල් ගෙවා ඇත. මෙම තැනැත්තියට නව නගරයේ ගෙයක් ලබාදීමක් හෝ ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කිරීමක් හෝ සිදු වූයේ නැත. (ඉ) ඔව්. මිහින්තලා පාරේ පිහිටි අත්පත් කර ගත් නිවාසයක් තාව කාලික පදිංචිය සඳහා දී තිබේ. නඩරාජා මහත්මිය නව නගරයේ ඉදි කරන නිවාසයේ වැඩ අවසන් වූ විට මෙම නිවාසය ආපසු මණ්ඩලයට භාරදෙනු ඇත. (ඊ) ඔව්.

കഥാസാരകർമ്മം

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

8 වන ප්‍රශ්නය

అర్చ. జే. ఘర్. పయిర్దెనా

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

එ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට කල් ඉල්ල
නව.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை
 யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

සකාලයේ නගර සභාව : පාච්චිවි කරනු ලැබූ විදුලි බලය සඳහා අයවිය යුතු හිඟ මුදල්

கொழும்பு மாநகர சபை ; மின்சாரக் கட்டண பரக்கி

COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL:
ARREARS OF ELECTRICITY DUES

9. ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන්
තොට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்
தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiyantota)

ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1965 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 1 වැනි දිනට කොළඹ නගර සභා සීමාව තුළ සිටින විදුලි බලය පාවිච්චි කරන්නවුන් කොපමණ සංඛ්‍යාවක් රුපියල් 100 කට වඩා හිඟ හිටුවා තිබේද? (ආ) මෙම නාම ලේඛනයක් එනම් ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද?

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1965, செப்ரெம்பர் 1 ஆம் தேதியன்று, மின்சாரம் பாவிப்பவர்களில் 100 ரூபாவிற்கு மேல் பாக்கி செலுத்தவேண்டியிருந்தோர் எத்தனை பேர்? (ஆ) அவர்களின் பெயர்களைக் கொண்ட நிரல் ஒன்றினை அவர் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: (a) How many consumers of electricity within the Municipal limits of Colombo are in arrears of over Rs. 100 on the 1st September, 1965? (b) Will he table a list of these names?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (ඉඩම්, වාරි
මාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—காணி,
நீர்ப்பாசன மின்விசை அமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—on behalf of the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power)

(a) 1,777 consumers were in arrears of a sum in excess of Rs. 100 each on 1st September, 1965. (b) Yes.*

“ විරක්ෂිත ” මුද්‍රණාලය

“ வீரகேசரி ” பத்திரிகை

" VEERAKESARI " PRESS

10. **ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා**

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) පොද්ගලික සීමාසහිත සමාගමක් වන සීමාසහිත විරකේසරී ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, සීමාසහිත ජාතික පෙරමුණ ප්‍රකාශකයින් විසින් මිලදී ගන්නා ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) විරකේසරියට රුපියල් 5,00,000 ක ගෙවානිමි ප්‍රාග්ධනය තිබුණු හෙයින් සීමාසහිත ජාතික පෙරමුණ ප්‍රකාශකයින් විසින් ගෙවන ලද ගැනුම් මිල කොපමණද? (ඉ) විරකේසරියේ වැඩි කොටස් සංඛ්‍යාවක්, ඉන්දියාවේ පදිංචි ඉන්දියානු ජාතිකයෙකු සතුව තුබූ හෙයින් මෙම ගැනුම් මිලෙන් කිසියම් කොටසක් ඉන්දියාවට යවන ලද්දේද? (ඊ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කොපමණද? (උ) විරකේසරියේ

ව්‍යවික පිළිතුරු

අනෙක් කොටස් කරුවන් දෙදෙනා,
ලංකාවේ පදිංචි කරුවකු වන ඉන්දියානු
ජාතික කේ. සවන් මහතා සහ ලියාපදිංචි
වූ ලංකා පුරවැසියෙකු වන ආර්. එම්. නඩේ
සන් මහතා පමණක් හෙයින් ගැනුම් මිල
හෝ ඉන් කොටසක් හෝ ඉන්දියාවේ දී
ගෙවීම සඳහා ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රයක් තිබුණේ ද ?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) தனிப் பட்ட வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட கொம்பனியான “வீரகேசரி பப்ளிகேஷன்ஸ் லிமிட்டெட்” என்னும் தாபனத்தினை “ஜாதிக பெரமுன பப்ளிகேஷன்ஸ் லிமிட்டெட்” என்னும் தாபனம் வாங்கிவிட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) வீரகேசரியினது செலுத்தப் பட்ட மூலதனம் 5 இலட்சம் ரூபாவாகையால், ஜாதிக பெரமுன பப்ளிகேஷன்ஸ் லிமிட்டெட் டினால் செலுத்தப்பட்ட கொள்வனவு விலை எவ்வளவு? (இ) இந்தியாவில் வதியும் இந்தியப் பிரசையொருவர் வீரகேசரியின் பெருந்தொகையான பங்குகளுக்கு உரிமையாளராகவிருக்கின்றமையினால் இக்கொள்வனவு விலையின் எப்பகுதியாவது இந்தியாவுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டதா? (ஈ) அவ்வாறாயின், எவ்வளவு? (உ) இலங்கையில் வதியும் இந்தியப் பிரசையான திரு. கேசவன், பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட இலங்கைப் பிரசையான திரு. ஆர். ஏ. நடேசன் ஆகிய இருவர் மாத்திரமே வீரகேசரியின் மற்றைய இரு பங்குதாரர்களாகையால், கொள்வனவு விலையை அல்லது அதன் ஒரு பகுதியை இந்தியாவில் கொடுப்பதற்கு விண்ணப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

asked the Minister of Finance: (a) Is he aware that Veerakesari Publications Ltd., a private limited company, was bought by the Jathika Peramuna Publications Ltd.? (b) Since the Veerakesari had a paid up capital of Rs. 500,000 what was the purchase price paid by the Jathika Peramuna Publications Ltd.? (c) Since an Indian national resident in India owned the major shares of Veerakesari, was any portion of this purchase price remitted to India? (d) If so, how much? (e) Since the only other two shareholders of Veerakesari are Mr. Kesavan, an Indian national resident in Ceylon and Mr. R. A. Nadesan, a registered citizen of Ceylon, is there an application for the payment of the purchase price or a portion thereof in India?

* List tabled reproduced as an Appendix at end of this Day's proceedings.

මාවික පිළිතුරු

මාවික පිළිතුරු

[මෙදෙසමාජය රත්නපාල]

Ceylon? (e) Who were the tenderers and what were the tendered amounts? (f) What was the accepted tender and whose tender was accepted? (g) What was the date of completion and handing over? (h) Was the time exceeded and if so, why? (i) What is the cost of the building to date? (j) Were there 'extras' and if so, what was their value? (k) What sum of money was paid to the foreign Architects and their local representatives? (l) How much foreign exchange was involved on this project? (m) Is he aware that the additional expenditure on special finishes, equipment and fittings was unjustified in view of our foreign exchange situation?

විමලසේන මයා.

(කි. රු. විමලසේන)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

(a) Tenders were called for by the Monetary Board of the Central Bank, which was the competent authority under the Monetary Law Act. The Technical Advisers for the construction of the new Central Bank Building were the Belgian Architects, Messrs. Guillissen and Baltus, who were the successors of the original Architect, Mr. Marcel Van Goethem. (b) Messrs. Guillissen and Baltus, the successors of Mr. M. Van Goethem (deceased). (c) No; The Central Bank authorities felt that there were then no Ceylonese Architects who had the necessary experience or skill in the designing of underground vaults and other special features connected with a building for the use of a central bank. (d) The invitation to tender was open to builders in the U.S.A., U.K., France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, China, Netherlands, India, Pakistan, Canada, Japan, Australia, the U.S.S.R., as well as in Ceylon, by an open advertisement in the press. The Code of Procedure for selective tendering as issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects was generally followed. Tender documents were issued to tenderers selected by the Monetary Board on the advice of the Architects. (e) The

tenderers, and the tendered amounts, were as follows:

Ed Zublin AG (West Germany)	..	Rs. 30,415,038.46
Whatlings Ltd. (Scotland)	..	Rs. 31,830,211.75
Taylor Woodrow Ltd. (United Kingdom)	..	Rs. 33,857,000.00
Gruen & Bilfinger AG (West Germany)	..	Rs. 34,899,513.42
AB Skanska (Sweden)	..	Rs. 37,289,816.00

(f) Ed. Zublin was the lowest tenderer and negotiations were entered into with them on the basis of further modifications proposed by the Architects with a view to reducing the costs of construction, and eventually a reduced figure of Rs. 22,588,010.22 was accepted, as the cost of the structure and for prime cost items. It did not include services of the Architects, the Structural and Electrical Engineer's fees, Quantity Surveyor's fees, and variations on the main contract itself. (g) The building was completed for occupation in stages; the first section was occupied by one department of the Central Bank in January 1964 and later other departments moved in by December 1964; finally the main vault was completed and occupied in February 1965. (h) The time was exceeded owing to circumstances established by the contractors as beyond their control, consequent on the serious port delays and also on account of the unusually inclement weather, which was supported by data kept by the contractors from day to day. (i) The cost of the building to date, inclusive of fixtures and fittings, air-conditioning equipment, lift equipment, vault and its security devices, and "variations" is Rs. 27 million approximately. This does not include the cost of the specialized services of the Architects, Quantity Surveyor, Structural and Electrical Engineers, and service connections, etc. (j) No; but there were variations as referred to above. (k) A sum of Rs. 1,128,827 was paid as fees to the foreign Architects inclusive of payments to their local representatives. (l) Foreign exchange of an equivalent of Rs. 18,290,322.31 in all was

විවිධ පිළිතුරු

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

incurred in respect of the Bank building and this includes cost of specialized services and the cost of basic materials normally required in the construction of a building in Ceylon. (m) Unable to say at the moment.

කම්ප්‍යායෙකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 11.

එස්. ඒ. පීටිස් මයා. (වාණිජ හා වෙළෙඳ
ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்—வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

I ask for a month's time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නිශේශ කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

සීමාසහිත උණුවවුන කොළ කාර්මිකයින්
ගේ සමුපකාර සමිතිය : ආණ්ඩුව ඉඩමක්
පවරා ගැනීම

உணவத்துனத் தும்புத் தொழிலாளர்கள் கூட்டுறவுச்
சங்கம்: காணி கொள்ளல்

UNAWATUNA COIR WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY: ACQUISITION OF LAND

13. පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා. (වලපනේ
—ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.—හබරාදුව—
වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வலப்பனை—
திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர—ஹபருதுவ—
சார்பாக)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane—on behalf of Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habara-duwa)

ස්වදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) සීමාසහිත උණුවවුන කොහු කාර්මිකයින්ගේ සමුපකාර සමිති ගොඩනැගිල්ල පිහිටි ඉඩම එම සමිතියේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා පවරා ගැනීමට කලින් තිබූ

රජය තීරණය කළ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) වර්තමාන ආණ්ඩුව මෙම ඉඩම පවරා ගැනීම අත්හිටුවීමට කටයුතු කළේද? (ඉ) අනතුරුව 1965 අගෝස්තු මාසයේදී එතුමා එම ඉඩම සමිතිය සඳහා අත්කර ගැනීමට එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයට නියම කළේද? (ඊ) ඉන්පසු 1965 අගෝස්තු මාසයේ 15 වැනි දින එතුමා හබරාදුව ආසනයේ පරාජිත එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ අපේක්ෂිතයා සමග එම ස්ථානයට ගොස් ඉඩම පවරා ගැනීම අත්හැර දැමීමට තීරණය කළේද? (උ) එම සමිතිය මෙම ඉඩම පවරා දෙන ලෙස යළිත් එතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටි බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඌ) මේ සමිතිය, ඉඩමේ වටිනාකම වූ රු. 4,000ක මුදලක් ගාලු කව්චේරියේ තැන්පත් කර ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (එ) ඉතා සාර්ථක මෙම සමිතියේ අනාගතය කඩාකප්පල් නොකර, මෙම ඉඩම් පවරා ගෙන, එතැන් දුප්පත් ගම් වැසියන්ගේ දැරුවන්ගේ යහපත එතුමා සලස්වන්නවාද?

உள்ளாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) உணவத்துனத் தும்புத்தொழிலாளர்கள் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் அமைந்துள்ள காணியை அதன் பாவனைக்கென முன்னைய அரசாங்கம் கொள்வதற்கு உத்தேசித்ததென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இக்காணி கொள்ளுதலை நிறுத்திவைப்பதற்குத் தற்போதைய அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கையெடுத்ததா? (இ) இக்காணியைச் சங்கத்திற்குக் கொள்ளும்படி அவர் மறுபடி அவரது அமைச்சுக்கு 1965, ஆகஸ்டில் கட்டளையிட்டாரா? (ஈ) பின்னர் 1965, ஆகஸ்ட் 15 ஆம் தேதி, தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்ட ஹபருதுவ ஐ. தே. க. அபேட்சகருடன் அவர் இவ்விடத்திற்கு விஜயம் செய்து இக்காணி கொள்ளுதலைக் கைவிடுவதற்குத் தீர்மானித்தாரா? (உ) இக்காணியைக் கொள்ளும்படி சங்கம் மீண்டும் அவருக்கு மனுச்செய்ததென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஊ) இக்காணியின் பெறுமதியான 4,000 ரூபாவைச் சங்கம் காலிக் கச்சேரியில் கட்டியுள்ளதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (எ) திறமையாக இயங்குகின்ற இச்சங்கத்தின் எதிர்காலத்தை இடருக்குள்ளாக்காமலும், அதன் மூலம் ஏழைக் கிராமத்தவர்களின் பிள்ளைகளுடைய நலனை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்குமேதுவாகவும் இக்காணியைக் கொள்வதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா?

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[වි. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.]

asked the Minister of Home Affairs : (a) Is he aware that the previous Government decided to acquire the land on which the building of the Unawatuna Coir Workers' Co-operative Society Ltd. stands for the use of the Society ? (b) Had the present Government taken action to suspend the acquisition of this land ? (c) Has he subsequently ordered his Ministry to acquire this land for the Society in August 1965 ? (d) Did he subsequently visit this place with the defeated U. N. P. candidate for Habaraduwa on 15th August 1965, and decide to abandon the acquisition of this land ? (e) Is he aware that the Society appealed again to him to acquire this land ? (f) Is he aware that the Society has deposited the value of the land, viz. Rs. 4,000, at the Galle Kachcheri ? (g) Will he take steps to acquire this land without jeopardizing the future of this efficient Society and thereby ensure the well-being of the children of the poor villagers ?

ගරු ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දිසානායක
(සමුද්දේශ කවයෙන් පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தகநாயக்க—
உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்)

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

(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) The Ministry was ordered by me in August 1965, to acquire the land for the society. At the time that I made that order I was not aware that there had been a judgment against the society in case LN/L 899 of the District Court of Galle. As soon as I was informed that there was such a judgment, I ordered that there should be no acquisition proceedings. (d) I visited this place with the defeated U. N. P. candidate on 15th August 1965. The decision to abandon the acquisition of the land had been made earlier without anybody's intervention as soon as I learnt that there was a Court order against the society. (e) I am not aware. (f) Yes. (g) The future of this society is assured. I negotiated a settlement of the dispute for the

පොදු ගලික මත් ත්‍රිගේ කෙටුම්පත් පනත

benefit of the society. In terms of that settlement, the society has already entered into a ten year lease with the owner of the property at Rs. 10 per mensem.

ප්‍රභූගලික මන්ත්‍රිගේ

කෙටුම්පත් පනත

தனி அங்கத்தவர் மசோதா

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL

CEYLON ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF SCIENCE (INCORPORATION) BILL

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I move,

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science."

මෙවැනිවාර්ගය එස්. එම්. වික්‍රමසිංහ
(අනුරූප්ප)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—அக்
குறஸ்ஸ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

විසින්^ප සවිර කරන ලදී.

வழி மொழிந்தார்.

Seconded.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලද්දේ සහ, සම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත ඊට අනුකූලව පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදිත්, එය මුද්‍රණය කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

වාර්තා කිරීම සඳහා 51 (4) වන සථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ කෙටුම්පත් පනත අධිකාරන හා සංඛ්‍යානික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ආමිති වෙත පවරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

இதன்படி மசோதா முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு, அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

மசோதா, நிலையற் கட்டளை இல. 51 (4) இன் கீழ் அறிக்கை செய்வதற்காக கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சருக்குச் சாட்டப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill stood referred, under Standing Order No. 51 (4), to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, for report.

வேட்கை (சுருட்டி) பற்றி கருத்து

வேட்கை (சுருட்டி) பற்றி கருத்து

மருத்துவம் (திருத்த) மசோதா

MEDICAL (AMENDMENT) BILL

கீழ்க் கருத்து வேட்கை பற்றி உரையின் பின்வரும்
பகுதியைக் கவனமாகக் கேள்வி கேட்குமா? (கேள்விகள் 8).

“கருத்து” பற்றி உரையின் பின்வரும் பகுதியைக்
கவனமாகக் கேள்வி கேட்குமா?—[கேள்வி கேட்குமா?]

பகுதியைக் கவனமாகக் கேள்வி கேட்குமா?

[8, ஒக்டோபர்] வினா மீதான ஒத்திவைக்கப்
பெற்ற விவாதம் மீள ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கான கட்டளை
வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

“மசோதா இப்பொழுது இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்
பிக்கப்படுமா?”—கௌரவ விமலா கன்னங்கரா]

வினா, மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Order read for resuming Adjourned
Debate on Question—[8th October.]

“That the Bill be now read a Second
time”.—(The Hon. Wimala Kannangara.)

Question again proposed.

ஏ. ஐ. 2.17

வேட்கையாட்சி உள். ஸ். ஸ். வினாக்கள்
(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கா)
(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Mr. Speaker, I was on my feet on
the last date when the Debate was
adjourned. Today, we are in a better
position because I find the Hon. Min-
ister of Health is in his seat. He is
in the land of dreams and I am sorry
to disturb him. I think, he will
realize that this is not an infliction
on him but a State duty.

We were fighting almost an un-
equal battle with the Hon. Acting
Minister of Health who was intro-
ducing the principles of domestic
science to the solution of health prob-
lems. But today we may be able to
convince the Hon. Minister of Health,
whose knowledge of legal science
should provide him with a better
sense of judgment in matters relating
to public health administration.

—உரையின் பின்வரும் பகுதியைக்

The Medical (Amendment) Bill,
as I mentioned on the previous
occasion, contains a very undesirable
provision which discriminates against
certain countries. It seeks to give the
Ceylon Medical Council powers which
are not given to the British Medical
Council. And the Ceylon Medical
Council professes to follow implicitly,
blindly and totally the principles and
policy of the British Medical Council.
The amendment seeks to empower
the Ceylon Medical Council to pres-
cribe a special examination in order
to test the efficiency of those medical
graduates who have obtained their
qualifications outside Ceylon and
outside those countries which come
under the British Medical Act, that
is, Great Britain, Ireland and some of
the Commonwealth countries.

I would like to draw the attention
of the Hon. Minister to the functions
of the General Medical Council of
Great Britain. Let me remind him
and the House at the outset that
the British Medical Council is a
more representative body. While the
Ceylon Medical Council has only one
representative from the medical
faculties the British Medical Council
has about 14 representatives from the
medical faculties in that country.
There are also non-medical men
represented in the British Medical
Council. Three non-medical men are
specified in the Act. There is no
special obligation that those who are
selected from the medical faculties
should be qualified medical men;
although invariably the people selec-
ted are those who are also registered
as medical men, but it is not obliga-
tory. The profession has a large
number of representatives elected by
ballot, but it is obligatory that there
should be three non-medical men in
the British Medical Council. Unfortu-
nately, in Ceylon there are no non-
medical men; it is laid down that the
eleven members of the Ceylon Medi-
cal Council should be all registered
medical practitioners or dentists.
So, our Medical Council is very
unrepresentative.

Sir, the medical profession is there
to look after the health of the
people; at the receiving end are the

වෛද්‍ය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

patients, the public. The public must have representation in the Medical Council. But in this Medical (Amendment) Bill they are excluded. From that point of view, it would not be proper to give additional powers to the Ceylon Medical Council which is far less representative than the British Medical Council. I, therefore, ask the Hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill. To say the least, the Ceylon Medical Council is departing from its professional loyalty to the British Medical Council.

I would ask the Hon. Minister to either reintroduce the amendment that was proposed by the last Government or else, in the first instance, reform the Medical Council, modify it after having consultations with the Vice-Chancellor, who happens to be the president of the Ceylon Medical Council, with the Ceylon Medical Association, and with the Ceylon Medical Practitioners Association. Moreover, there are now two medical faculties, one at Colombo and the other at Peradeniya, not one as it used to be some time ago. They should be both represented as well as the public.

Just as much as the University Court has representatives from the House, we can devise a constitution for the Medical Council where parliamentarians can be elected or Parliament given the right to elect some representatives to serve on the Council, so that they can form the non-medical element. In England, the Queen, on the advice of the Privy Council, selected the nominated members to the Medical Council. We, too, can enlarge the membership and make it very representative. This Medical Council must first be reformed. Without reforming this Medical Council, to give it powers to sit in judgment on foreign universities which have very generously accepted our country's request to train medical men and technologists, and students in the various humanitarian sciences, would be a gratuitous insult to those countries.

The present Government sent, I think, about 25 students selected by the Education Department to study in the Soviet Union, in the Lumumba University. Some of them were earmarked to study medicine. In fact, at the instance of both the Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of State an extra student was included in the list of those to be sent to Moscow. So, in such a situation, you cannot come to Parliament and say that as you are not sure whether the Soviet Union is capable of training medical men you want to empower the Medical Council to hold an examination to find out whether those students who are trained there are qualified to practice medicine. It is an illogical situation and a gratuitous insult to the Soviet Union which has been good enough to give specialized training in various sciences at your request, a country that is quite capable of giving a proper training in those spheres.

To make the position quite clear, I would draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a publication that was issued by the British Medical Association which gives an idea of the profession, about the Medical Council, of the ethical standards to which medical practitioners have to conform, and the various post-graduate studies they are organizing in Great Britain.

It is laid down in this book that the duties of the General Medical Council, among other things, are first, to maintain a register of the names of appropriately qualified medical practitioners and, second, to maintain suitable curriculum standards for admission to the Register.

Then, since January 1953, a person obtaining a registrable qualification cannot obtain full registration as a medical practitioner until he has, after passing his qualifying examination, rendered satisfactory service for twelve months as a resident house officer in appropriate appointments in one or more approved hospitals or institutions.

Now this is compulsory. Not only must a medical student pass the qualifying examination—in the case of Ceylon it is the M.B.B.S.—but he must also, after satisfying the examiners of his general education, serve as an intern in an approved hospital which, in the case of Ceylon, is the General Hospital, Colombo. I think, in certain circumstances, the Kandy and the Galle hospitals, too, are regarded as approved hospitals for this purpose.

The medical student has to serve as an intern in this way for one year, and the examiners who hold the examination for the academic qualification have to satisfy themselves that during this year the student has served efficiently and shown capabilities of becoming a full-fledged medical practitioner. This provision is for all students who graduate from any country.

I submit that this provision amply safeguards the interests of the people of this country regarding qualifications obtained from those countries which are accepted by the World Health Organization and by other international bodies which are competent to judge the standards of medical education. They are all agreed on the efficiency of the standards in a large number of countries; and if this is the situation in respect of students who are qualified in universities outside Great Britain and Ceylon and some other countries recognized under the Medical Acts of Great Britain, it stands to reason that those other graduates from countries which have conformed to minimum international standards of medical education should, after this initial period of one year's internship, be entitled to become practitioners, if that period of service as an intern has been satisfactory.

This handbook also states this: "The Council is also at liberty to recognize qualifications granted by Licensing Bodies in other parts of the

Commonwealth or in foreign countries with which reciprocity is established."

So that the General Medical Council of Great Britain has the power to recognize degrees outside Great Britain, outside the Medical Acts of Parliament; it has the power to recognize qualifications from foreign countries. But by this amending Bill we are seeking to exclude from recognition foreign degrees other than those covered by the Medical Acts of the British Parliament; whereas, the Medical Council in Great Britain does not exclude the recognition of such qualifications.

Now, our Ceylon medical moguls have an explanation about this reciprocity. They say, "we cannot recognize degrees from the socialist countries including the Soviet Union." Why? A Ceylon qualified doctor—a registered practitioner—can have his name entered in the British Medical Council. He can practise in England, but he cannot practise in the Soviet Union. They say, "We allow the Britishers to practise here, the Britishers allow us to practise there, so there is reciprocity. The Soviet Union does not practise reciprocity for Ceylon and therefore we do not recognize degrees from the socialist states." But we send students there for training. We have asked them in the past to accommodate Ceylon by training a certain number in medicine, a certain number in engineering, a certain number in metallurgy, a certain number in specialized training in tyre manufacture, and we want them to train students in various other specialized technical branches.

In Britain, buying and selling of medicine is legal, but in the Soviet Union there is a higher state of society and, therefore, buying and selling of medicine is illegal. It is considered immoral. Man's adversity should not be an opportunity for a specially trained medical man to pounce upon that person and make money. So reciprocity cannot be extended. A Ceylonese doctor cannot

வேதஸ் (கனோவன்) பதன் கெடுபிசன

[வேதஸ்வாட்ச் உஃ. ஸ். விஞ்ஞமசிங்ஹ]

go to the Soviet Union and practise medicine; he must become part of the social medical service—a socialized service. In England you can exploit your knowledge and practise medicine.

To consider this question of our local medical men, we ought to demonstrate better knowledge. We ought not to demonstrate such ignorance. Although they may disagree on the question of socialism, on economic matters, on the question of ownership, on the means of production and distribution, and on private ownership of property, with regard to health services, socialized medicine is accepted in England as a very desirable goal. All the responsible health experts in Britain are unanimous in their praise for the socialized health services.

In Ceylon we are not trying to develop our health services on the lines of the health services in England where the buying and selling of medicine still forms a very great proportion of the medical services in England. Most of the doctors are not full-time public health officers. In Ceylon, although buying and selling of medicine is not prohibited, a large section of the population is automatically by economic reasons cut out from buying medicine and doctors are prevented from selling medicine because they cannot get buyers of medicine. In most of the villages you have no doctor other than the medical officer in charge of the hospital who has to treat people free of charge. Now, in my area there is one doctor to about 50,000 people. No medical practitioner settles down there because he cannot afford it.

விமலா கன்னங்கர வி. (கனோவன்)
புத்தினே பார்லிமென்ட் ஸேக்ரெட்டரி

(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கர—சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)
(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health)

Because you are there

—வேதஸ் வர் கியவித

வேதஸ்வாட்ச் உஃ. ஸ். விஞ்ஞமசிங்ஹ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am practising in Matara and not in my electorate. I am not speaking about my practice because I am practising in Matara in the town. In the rural area he cannot make a living by practising medicine because the people are poor.—[Interruption]. Yes, but I live in an immoral society, and I have been fighting hard for the last 40 years to change this society. That is where the difference between my morality and your immorality exists. You try hard to maintain this immoral system; I am trying my best to change it—not only with regard to medical practice but with regard to the entire economy of the country, with regard to ownership of the means of production. I know my hon. Friends will say: Then, you be a philanthropist, so that we can pounce on everything and maintain our immoral system of exploitation. I know it is the uneducated, illiterate type of capitalists who now preach the doctrine that their socialist system is more moral and superior.

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I think the hon. Member is now going away from the subject.

வேதஸ்வாட்ச் உஃ. ஸ். விஞ்ஞமசிங்ஹ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Sir, it is a great temptation. When remarks are made to undermine my professional morality, when my professional morality is being questioned by half-educated Members of this House, naturally, I am tempted to go into the question of the higher morality of the socialist system of medicine.

How have they overcome this question of satisfying the Medical Council that the standards of education in the various institutions which train medical men are adequate? It is not by holding an examination.

වෛද්‍ය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

The British Medical Council appoints persons from time to time to visit and inspect medical schools and inspect examinations held by the various universities and medical colleges and report on the standards prescribed and achieved. It is empowered to take certain action when it is satisfied that the standards are insufficient to warrant the registration of any particular qualification. In that way, it seeks to ensure the possession by every practitioner of the necessary knowledge and skill considered requisite for a medical practitioner.

I am aware that universities in Moscow—for instance, the Lumumba University—specialize in training students from under-developed countries of Asia and Africa. There, they have revised their teaching and training to meet the special problems and needs of the under-developed countries. The curriculum which the students from Ceylon follow in the medical faculty of the Lumumba University is to some extent different from the curriculum that is followed by Russian students, because the general training in medicine for Russian doctors is now of a more specialized nature because of the higher development of the health services of that country compared to other countries in the capitalist world. In the Soviet Union, as I mentioned on the last occasion, from the third year, there is specialization in general medicine, specialization in public health and prophylaxis and specialization in children's diseases. Although all these branches do get a training in general medicine, there is a certain degree of specialization. But for the student from Ceylon, India and the African countries, for whom an integrated type of training is necessary to produce an all-purpose general practitioner, they have organized the training in conformity with what exists in our country or in England. Our medical pundits have not for a moment thought to carry out the policy and principles which the British Medical Council follows, nor to

visit and see for themselves these teaching institutions in the U.S.S.R.

There is no need for a big army of doctors to visit these institutions. Nor does it take time to see how the training is carried out, the methods employed, the curriculum, etc. To carry out such inspections, the British Medical Council does not send out an army of medical inspectors. One or two medical men, engaged in teaching and who have studied the problems connected with teaching, visit and see for themselves these clinics, laboratories, lectures, and so on, and satisfy themselves as regards the standard of efficiency of such training. That is what has to be found out. There is no use merely laying emphasis on the supremacy of an examination.

I like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the lack of competence of the Ceylon Medical Council. They seem to be so incompetent to provide a minimum standard of training at the Ceylon Medical College. I have given a glaring example because I want to show that the Ceylon Medical Council, which is expected to keep a register of Ceylon doctors who have attained the minimum qualifications, has failed in its duty.

For training in psychiatric medicine, the Ceylon Medical Council provides only four lecturers both in respect of theory and practice. I want to enlarge on this and I quote from the British Bulletin published by the British High Commission, dated 23rd October, 1965, at page 3 :

"Ceylon at Medical Talk :

Plans for future development in Ceylon's medical services were vigorously pursued at the Conference. Mr. Jayawardena, who led the Ceylon Delegation, said they had had discussions with Ministers of Health and medical experts forming the delegations from other countries about the possibility of getting highly qualified specialists to advise on the organization and future development of mental health services in Ceylon.

'In addition, we, asked for further post-graduate training facilities in psychiatric medicine, physical medicine and public health, orthopaedic surgery and also post-graduate training for paramedical staff', he said."

වෛද්‍ය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

I agree that very genuine sentiments have been expressed by the Hon. Minister. But before you think of higher post-graduate training for psychiatric medicine, you must think in terms of graduate training in psychiatric medicine. Our students are not given an elementary training in psychiatric medicine. How can they go abroad for post-graduate training in the future? This is due to a criminally inefficient organization.

Psychiatric medicine is now considered as one of the most important branches of medicine—as important as general medicine or general surgery. In England there are a thousand psychiatrists to eight hundred general physicians. There are more psychiatrists in England than general physicians. Fifty per cent of the bed strength of the hospitals in England and America are for psychiatric patients; the other fifty per cent is for the other medical specialities. The incidence of psychosis and neurosis in Ceylon is no less than in Britain and America. In a limited survey carried out here it was discovered that the incidence of psychosis in Ceylon is the same as in England. Our mental hospital was built for 2,000 patients but it now houses 5,000 patients. There are thousands of people in the country who should be under the care of psychiatrists but who are now neglected. And the training given to our medical students at the Medical College is four lectures in Psychiatry!

The best mental health organization in the world exists in the Soviet Union. Two senior Psychiatrists from our mental hospital—Dr. Abeyawardene and Dr. Tudor—went to the Soviet Union recently for a seminar. I think that after their return they submitted a report. They spoke of the remarkable development in the mental health services of the Soviet Union. Immediately after the seminar in the Soviet Union they visited England and saw things there. In England there is one psychiatrist for

50,000 people. In the Soviet Union there is one psychiatrist for 18,000 people—almost three times more than in England—although the incidence of neurosis is much less in the Soviet Union than in England.

The mental health services in the Soviet Union are so organized that the doctor keeps in touch with all the rural areas. Mental health nurses, supervisors in factories, supervisors in collective farms and so on, report any person who shows the earliest stages of mental instability. He is then contacted and treated.

I want to show the gravity of the situation, the lack of efficiency and the utter lack of professional responsibility of the Medical Council in neglecting this aspect of teaching. If they are so neglectful in their teaching at our own Medical College, if they do not understand the value of psychiatric teaching in Ceylon, how can they judge the comparative merits of medical training in the Soviet Union?

Ceylon has only 13 psychiatrists for our whole population, a ratio of 1 to 900,000.

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(කෙළරාව எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

There are 11 more under training.

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(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Two psychiatrists migrated to England. Of course, they have reciprocity. You can buy and sell medicine. Two nationals of this country who had their entire education at State expense, who had their post-graduate training at State expense, leave this country for personal reasons. They were not persecuted; they had the fullest opportunity to practise in Ceylon. They go to England to practise. They are welcome there because they could buy and sell practice. Of the thirteen psychiatrists for eleven

வேட்கள் (சுனாமி) பற்றி கெட்டுப்போன

—தேவன் வர் கிண்பிம்

million people two have gone to Britain to practise. If they go to the Soviet Union, the people of the Soviet Union will at once consider them to be unpatriotic people, who regard self-interest as being more important than their services to their own country. The very fact that their own country is very badly in need of their professional service will make them consider these people as men without any moral fibre. The providing of health services to a nation is a vital duty. Our medical pundits say that Britain is superior, that there is reciprocity, but the fact remains that even though we have only thirteen psychiatrists yet two have been accommodated in England. The Soviet Union would never have done it.

This is the argument brought forward to justify this Bill. Are we living in the latter half of the twentieth century, or are we living in the dark ages for the Hon. Minister, who has had a liberal education in England, to come to this House and ask that the Medical Council, the performances of which I was just trying to establish, be given this authority? It is so primitive, inefficient and corrupt, but still you want it to judge the competence of the Ceylonese doctors trained, at our request, in the Soviet Union. What is really necessary in Ceylon is that the medical undergraduates must be given—

அரு. சே. ஈர். சீவர்தன

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

How long are you going to speak?

வேட்கையாடர்சு உயர். ஸ். வி. கிருமசிங்ஹ

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)
(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

As long as I can contribute to this question, of being able to meet the attempt at throwing gratuitous insults on the educational institutions

in socialist countries which have responded to the request made by the previous Government to accommodate students from Ceylon for training in those countries. I will continue as long as I can contribute to this question. Do not for a moment get the impression that this is filibustering or that it is an attempt to delay legitimate legislation from being passed. This is an attempt to prevent this Government from inflicting any insult on the higher educational institutions in some of the most advanced countries in the world. We have a Medical Council which shelters under the words "British traditions", but which is absolutely practising in a way completely alien to the British medical traditions. British medical traditions have developed, although not to the extent as in socialist countries, but they have gone a great way to meet the needs of the country. In socialist countries they have socialized medicine.

அரு. சே. ஈர். சீவர்தன

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

In Ceylon we have socialized medicine.

வேட்கையாடர்சு உயர். ஸ். வி. கிருமசிங்ஹ

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)
(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

You have a very poor idea of socialized medicine.

அரு. சே. ஈர். சீவர்தன

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

The free State-aided system.

வேட்கையாடர்சு உயர். ஸ். வி. கிருமசிங்ஹ

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)
(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

It is not a free State-aided system; it is a very inadequate system to meet the total needs of the population.

வேட்கு (கண்ணென) பதனக் கெடுதலு

—வேட்கு வர கியவி

[வேட்குலார்க்கு உஃ. ஸ். விஞ்ஞெக]

Socialized medicine is free health service to meet the total needs of the population. Do you still say that we have a system of socialized medicine?

கலாநாயகரு

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member is again trying to go outside the point.

வேட்குலார்க்கு உஃ. ஸ். விஞ்ஞெக

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The Hon. Minister put a question and it goes on record. The people will think that there is a system of socialized medicine in Ceylon. With all due respect to you, Sir, I must contradict such mischievous and misleading statements.

உஃ. ஸ். ஐ. ரீ. ஜயவர்தன

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We shall abolish the private practitioners!

கலாநாயகரு

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I think it is best if hon. Members leave the hon. Member in my hands. I have been following the hon. Member very carefully to see whether he is deviating from the point. I called him to Order once. If the hon. Member goes outside the point, I shall certainly call him to Order. I ask other hon. Members, please not to interrupt, because it takes so much of time for the hon. Member to reply to the interruptions. I would ask the hon. Member to please keep to the subject.

வேட்குலார்க்கு உஃ. ஸ். விஞ்ஞெக

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am speaking on a subject in which I am professionally qualified to speak. I was on the question of the importance of the treatment of mental

diseases and the fact that the Ceylon Medical Council has completely neglected this aspect of providing adequate and efficient training in psychiatry to the medical students of the two medical universities in Ceylon.

It is an established fact that every doctor must be able to acknowledge, understand, and diagnose mental diseases. Do you for a moment imagine that with just four lectures in both practice and theory you can impart any idea of the problems of mental diseases? With regard to the methods of treatment now available—these were not available 25 or 30 years ago—I should like to say that, in the same way that the discovery of sulpha drugs and antibiotics has revolutionized therapeutics, the recent discovery of drugs in the treatment of mental diseases has revolutionized that branch of medicine.

கலாநாயகரு

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

How does the hon. Member bring that into this subject? This is merely for the registration of certain practitioners after an examination and also in regard to apothecaries.

வேட்குலார்க்கு உஃ. ஸ். விஞ்ஞெக

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The Ceylon Medical Council is to be entrusted with the task of holding an examination to test the efficiency of doctors trained in the Soviet Union. I want to show that when the Ceylon Medical Council is utterly incompetent and inefficient, when it has neglected the training of medical students in Ceylon, when it is incompetent to give an elementary, basic

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training in psychiatry to medical students in Ceylon, it is far less qualified to be entrusted with the task of judging the competency of medical officers trained in the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union there is a comprehensive course in psychiatric medicine. The Ceylon Medical Council will at once rush to the conclusion that they are wasting their time on unessential matters. The Ceylon Medical Council will think, "We give only four lectures in psychiatry both in regard to practice and theory. In the Soviet Union the students are given over 100 hours' training in prevention and treatment of mental diseases." I want to demonstrate, with practical examples, the utter inefficiency and incapacity of the Ceylon Medical Council to discharge the duty that is to be thrust on them. I am appealing to the Government to withdraw this amending Bill. That is where the question of relevancy comes in. In regard to treatment there are drugs and sedatives. There are drugs for tranquilizing patients. There are also drugs used as stimulants. They are new drugs that have been discovered within the last 20 years. There is specific medical treatment with drugs. There are anti-excitement, anti-delirium, anti-repressive drugs and there are also electrical methods adopted in treatment, like insulin shock therapy.

Formerly a patient who became mentally unbalanced was sent to the lunatic asylum not in his interest but in order to protect the general public from him. Today, such people are treated in their own interest and most of them can be rehabilitated as useful members of society because these new drugs are available. I discovered recently that after the visit by two top psychiatrists to the Mental Hospital they are now removing the iron bars and cages where the patients were treated like wild animals in a zoo.

That is why I want to emphasize on this question of the Ceylon Medical Council. Let us go into the whole question, see whether it is a

corrupt or inefficient body and reform the council. We must ask them to recognize these foreign degrees. In reality this amendment is aimed at those medical graduates who have been trained in socialist countries.

The Medical Council does not recognize students trained in any country other than Great Britain, Ireland and some Commonwealth countries which are recognized by the British Medical Council. This is almost a gratuitous insult to those socialist countries.

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(කෙළරාව எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

Yugoslavia ?

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(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Yugoslavia is a socialist country ; it has a socialist economy.

You can get these students to go through a period of compulsory internship, which is essential ; and if during that period you find any of them displaying inefficiency, or you feel that they may be a danger to the public, then you need not give them the right to practise as medical men. We have the right to do that. It is only if they discharge their duties efficiently during the year of internship that they should be given the right to enter their names in the medical register. During this period of one year they may be provisionally registered. This does not necessarily become a permanent registration. When the doctors under whose supervision these graduates will work certify that they have discharged their duties efficiently they should be made eligible to put their names in the register. For that purpose we will have to see that the Ceylon Medical Council is empowered to make provisional registration of all graduates from any university which the Ceylon Medical Council considers has reached the minimum standards.

வேதன் (ஊனோடு) பதன் கெடுதலு

—தேவன் வர கியவீ

[வேதனவரலய உள். உ. வினாவின]

There is a publication by the United Nations Organization on internationally accepted minimum standards of medical education. This whole question of minimum standards of medical education had been thoroughly investigated by the World Health Organization in which my Hon. Friend the Minister of Health is proud to be a participant. This organization has issued a publication, "Technical Report Series 1962, No. 239".

அரு உதி. வி. உதி. பசுவரலய

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

They also suggested international examinations.

வேதனவரலய உள். உ. வினாவின

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Internationally accepted medical standards, not examinations.

அரு உதி. வி. உதி. பசுவரலய

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

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வேதனவரலய உள். உ. வினாவின

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I will read it. It says :

"The use of external examiners (i.e., teachers from other medical schools) is a valuable device for the maintenance of standards."

With that we all agree. If an external examiner in Psychiatry were to come here, I am perfectly certain he will not endorse that the Ceylon medical degree has reached a sufficient standard with regard to Psychiatry.

Further it says :

"There are two general approaches to the problem of assessment on an international level: one is concerned with the accreditation of schools, which could

conceivably be organized upon request by a number of international bodies; the other with the assessment of the product (graduates) of medical schools, mainly for the purpose of post-graduate studies abroad. The second approach would imply the introduction of some sort of international qualifying examination."

That is for those who go for post-graduate training. What is suggested is quite different from this corrupt Medical Council.

—"This whole problem has many facets. The Group expressed the belief that such an international examination was, however, most desirable and that WHO was the body to supervise it. It recommended that WHO conduct further inquiry on the principles and application of such a procedure."

The WHO which has gone into the whole question of minimum standards of medical education since its formation and has invited reports from various experts from about fifty countries, still wants to conduct further inquiries in regard to the principles and application of such a procedure. Our Medical Council seems to think that it is fully competent. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

Instead of casting further impositions on medical men to cram for examinations, it should consider how best it could perform this function. And what is the nature of the examination? You can certainly have some general test to satisfy yourself whether every medical graduate who has been trained abroad has achieved a certain general standard of efficiency. That would be a very healthy test. But the Medical Council should not be allowed to hold an examination because it will not be a test of efficiency. To them, the very virtue of people being trained abroad in foreign universities, will be sufficient to consider them as inefficient. I say our Medical Council is incapable of judging what is the most valuable form of training for students in Ceylon. That is why I consider this is a case of putting the cart before the horse. Till then let us recognize the graduates from those universities. That was the amendment which was

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had the unanimous approval of the last Parliament but which unfortunately lapsed, or to bring in another amending Bill whereby persons who hold foreign degrees in medicine may secure registration as medical practitioners after a period of service for one year as an intern in a recognized hospital, and if you find that that does not work satisfactorily, you can come to Parliament again.

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

There is a liberalization there.

(Mr. Speaker)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I would ask the Minister to withdraw this Bill, and to accept the suggestions made by me in regard to the recognition of degrees from foreign countries, and if it is found that they do not work, then, that would be the time to take other action.

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(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவார்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

I think the House will agree that in this discussion we have had a surfeit almost of the point of view of doctors, on how this Bill concerns the question of doctors, but unfortunately we heard very little about apothecaries. I think it is unfortunate that there is not a single apothecary in this House although there are several doctors. If we had, we might have been able to hear something about the view-point of the apothecaries on this question.

I think the Hon. Minister must have received several representations from apothecaries and I have no doubt that it is as a result of these representations that this present Bill is somewhat more liberal towards the apothecaries than the previous Bill introduced in August 1964 by the then Hon. Minister of Health, Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud. I think the request of the apothecaries has been conceded to some extent.

The request of the apothecaries is, I believe, that 20 years' experience, wherever it may be, whether in Government Service or in an estate or in both should be considered sufficient to give them the right to practise without, as now proposed in this amending Bill, the requirement to have served 10 years under a qualified medical practitioner.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவார்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

No supervision.

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(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவார்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

The Hon. Minister himself states that the reason for this is that there is no supervision and that it is only if there is a certain supervision of the apothecaries who have been

carrying on this practice that it is possible to give them the right to practise medicine like a doctor. In that case, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister a question. Why is it that in this Bill it is proposed to give the right to practise medicine and surgery to certain apothecaries, even though they may not have had this supervision in the past, provided that their activities are confined to plantation workers on the estates?

I would draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the explanation that is given because on reading the law itself things may not be quite clear, as this is an amendment to another amendment. This is what it says:

"Clause 4: Under the present law a Government apothecary can have himself registered as being entitled to practise medicine and surgery only—

- (a) after he retires or resigns from Government Service, and
- (b) if he had performed his duties satisfactorily...

This clause also enables estate apothecaries—

- (a) to practise medicine and surgery on estates to which they are appointed, and
- (b) where they have so practised for at least 20 years, and have served at least 10 years under a registered medical practitioner, to have themselves registered as being entitled to practise medicine and surgery anywhere in Ceylon."

In other words, the supervision of 10 years under a qualified medical practitioner is made necessary for an apothecary to practise medicine and surgery anywhere in Ceylon other than on the estates. On the estates apparently it is not necessary to have this. Is it because the estate labourers' lives are less valuable than the lives of the people in the rest of the country?—[Interruption]. In other parts of the country people can go to doctors; there is nothing to prevent them going to doctors. I would like to know from the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman), who is a representative of estate labour, whether or not, this is discrimination

වෛද්‍ය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

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against estate labour. This Government prides itself as saying that this is a National Government which treats all sections of the people equally, but I find in the amendment proposed agross departure from that principle.

A person who is not qualified, that is to say, a person who is an apothecary who has not had the advantage of working under a qualified medical practitioner for 10 years, is allowed freely to practise medicine and surgery in the estates.—[Interruption]. But he is not allowed to practise medicine and surgery in the rest of the country. He is not good enough for the rest of the country but good enough for the estates. I want to know how this squares with the professed claim of the National Government that it treats all inhabitants of this country alike. I think this is discrimination against estate workers. If you seriously consider that there is a real danger in permitting these apothecaries who have not worked 10 years under a qualified medical practitioner to practise medicine and surgery, then I say you are doing a great injustice to an important section of our population, namely the plantation workers, by permitting these inexperienced people to practise in the estates, and possibly endanger the lives of estate workers.

But I do not think this danger is there, in fact. I do not think it is really discrimination against estate labour that accounts for this anomaly. I know the reason: the reason is that you do not find private medical practitioners working on the estates to compete with these apothecaries. You do not find Western-qualified medical practitioners being called by patients on the estates. Plantation labourers cannot afford to call them. Normally it is only a *kangani* who can afford to call a private practitioner. The *kangani* and his family are not treated by the apothecary; they generally take a car and come to town. But in the rest of Ceylon, if you give apothecaries the right to do private practice—even apothecaries

who have not had 10 years of experience under a qualified medical practitioner—you will be cutting, even to some slight extent, into the practice of the Western-qualified medical practitioners, and it is these Western-qualified medical practitioners who are objecting to this.

As a matter of fact, you will find that these apothecaries, even without 10 years' experience, are actually doing private practice. Of course, it is illegal, but it is happening; and I do not think it is leading to any increase in our mortality rate. So long as we are unable to find a sufficient number of fully-qualified doctors to be distributed throughout the country there is no harm in permitting apothecaries, even those who have not had 10 years experience under a qualified medical practitioner, to minister to the needs of the patients. Surely, if there is a qualified medical practitioner in a village, a person who falls ill will go to him; he would prefer to go to him. It is where you cannot find a qualified medical practitioner that you go to the apothecary. Why do you want to prevent these people from going to apothecaries?

You must not forget that the Western medical profession in Ceylon is very bigoted in many respects. We have the Ceylon Medical Association, a branch of the British Medical Association, which is not even a trade union. It is a medical guild. It is only one step more advanced than our vedamahatmayas here, who hide the secret of their decoctions and do not pass it on except to the next generation. This is not so bad as that. It is a guild which existed in medieval times in Europe, which is so concerned about its own interests that it is not worried about the interest of the public at large. That is the position of the British Medical Association. Therefore, we must not allow ourselves to be guided by them.

If we are able to produce sufficient doctors for the whole country to minister to the needs of

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[ලේස්ලි ඉණවර්ධන මය.]

the entire population, it would not, in fact, be then necessary for you to place all these bans on the practice of medicine. People would certainly prefer to go to qualified medical practitioners but since we do not have a sufficient number of such qualified medical practitioners all over the country, the patients in distant areas find it convenient to go to the apothecaries. Therefore, I would ask the Hon. Minister to consider the question of removing this disability, particularly as this disability does not attach to apothecaries who practise on estates.

The explanation under "Statement of Legal Effect" in respect of Clause 4 states:

"This clause also enables estate apothecaries—

(a) to practise medicine and surgery on estates to which they are appointed, and

(b) where they have so practised for at least 20 years, and have served at least 10 years under a registered medical practitioner, to have themselves registered as being entitled to practise medicine and surgery anywhere in Ceylon."

That is, if an estate apothecary has served at least 10 years under a registered medical practitioner, he can practise medicine and surgery anywhere in Ceylon.—[Interruption.] That man can practise anything. There is nothing here to say that he can only attend to minor injuries, or injuries caused as a result of a cut by a mamoty, and so on. He can treat cases for anything; he can even deliver a child.

What I say is, why are you making this discrimination? The explanation given by the Hon. Minister may be plausible but the truth is that the Ceylon medical profession does not object to apothecaries being allowed to practise on estates as they do not enter into competition with them. They enter into competition with them only in

the rest of the country. That is why this restriction is imposed.—[Interruption.] I know enough of the medical profession. My father was a doctor and I have two brothers who are doctors. I know what the standard of the Ceylonese medical profession was before the last war and the extent to which it has deteriorated after the last war. I have seen the same individual—the same doctor—being one man before the war and quite a different person after the war. Before the war, the doctor was concerned with his subject, his patient, but after the war, his concern is first with money and only after that, his subject, his patients. It may be that their knowledge has increased but from the point of view of professional standards they have deteriorated. I do not want the Hon. Minister to take these doctors at face value but to look beneath the surface. Now, that is the position with regard to apothecaries.

With regard to the doctors. I am sorry that, when the hon. Parliamentary Secretary introduced this Bill, she did not tell us in advance that this was an altered form of a Bill that had been presented an year ago by the previous Minister of Health of the last Government. If she had told us this fact we might have had a useful debate because this Bill makes an effort to face a certain problem. The problem is the problem of those Ceylonese students who have passed medical examinations in medical colleges abroad where those medical colleges are not recognized by the British Medical Council. There are a number of students who are placed in this position. An effort was made by the Minister of Health of the last Government to face and solve this problem in one way. The present Hon. Minister of Health has made an effort to solve this problem in another way. It would have been useful if the hon. Parliamentary Secretary could have pointed out to us the original proposal and told us in what way the present proposal differed from it. If that had been done we could have debated this matter properly.

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Now it is a one-sided discourse which will be replied to by the Hon. Minister at the end. This is not a satisfactory situation.

However, what was the problem of the Minister of Health at that time? There was and is such a problem which has to be faced. We know that different universities in different parts of the world have different standards and I do not think anybody in this House says that we should recognize the degrees of all these universities. Certain minimum standards have to exist before we recognize a medical degree in this country not only for the purposes of post-graduate studies but also for the purpose of giving a person a licence to practice as a doctor.

There are universities whose standards are not sufficiently high or whose standards are different. Persons who obtain degrees from such universities are not given licences to practice medicine in Ceylon. What was the solution of the Minister of Health of the previous Government to this problem? It is very short. I will quote his solution from the HANSARD of August 1964.

"We have sent a large number of students on scholarships to obtain medical degrees from continental universities. Hitherto our Medical Council has been recognizing only Ceylon degrees and other degrees and diplomas recognized by the British Medical Council. Many of the East European Universities are not recognized by the British Medical Council. It is therefore proposed to add a new sub-paragraph to Section 29 of the Medical Act to say that degrees recognized by the Inter-Universities Board of India, of which Ceylon is a member, may be accepted for registration in Ceylon. This board has no list of universities recognized by it, but it grants recognition on an *ad hoc* basis as each application is received. Using their investigations and experience, Ceylon will decide the degrees that should be given recognition." —[OFFICIAL REPORT, 20th August 1964; Vol. 57, c. 794.]

This Bill was passed at that time. There was no opposition to it. In fact, I think, the hon. Member for Udupiddy (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam), also spoke in the debate and welcomed the provisions of that

Bill. But the point is this. You might ask the question why this Bill was not finally passed by the Senate. After it was passed in this House certain medical interests, I believe, led by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Ceylon, made representations to the Government, including the Prime Minister of the day, who is now the hon. Leader of the Opposition. They said that this was not an entirely satisfactory solution and then it was decided as a result of these representations not to overthrow that entire principle. It was decided, according to my information, in addition to having this test of the Inter-Universities Board which is recognized by the Medical Council, to have an oral test when students come to Ceylon. That is the information I have got. This is not a written examination but an oral test. In any case, I am not biassed on that question at all. What I say is that this Inter-Universities Board should decide which degrees are of a sufficient standard that we can accept. Once that is done no oral test is required; what is required is to be an intern for one year. In that period of one year that doctor, who is just like those qualified in Ceylon or doctors qualified abroad at universities which are recognized by the Inter-Universities Board, will work under a senior doctor in Ceylon. So, there need be no fear that there is no test to find out whether or not these doctors are able to practise under conditions prevailing in Ceylon.

One argument that was raised was that these doctors cannot prescribe in English or Latin, whichever is the language used for prescribing in Ceylon. That question was raised and it was discussed. The problem can be solved if you require these foreign qualified people to practise as interns for one year. If they practise here for one year, it will be possible for the surgeon or the physician in charge to give his report that so and so worked under him and that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery or both under the conditions obtaining in Ceylon.

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[ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මය.]

That solution would be reasonable and would enable us to get over the difficulty this Government and the country would be facing if this Bill were passed in its present form.

It is a fact that with the knowledge and connivance of the Government of Ceylon certain students have gone to universities abroad, accepting the hospitality of the governments of those countries, and are following a course of medical education. Now they are reaching the end of their course and if they pass out from there and come here they will be put to a test or written examination to judge whether they are fit to practise medicine or surgery. That would be a gratuitous insult to those friendly governments who, at a time of difficulty, provided these facilities with the purpose of assisting us. This Government may well hold the view that if it had been placed in such a position it would have adopted a different way to solve the problem. This Government, if it had been in power then, might have decided that it did not want any doctors qualified in the Soviet Union or in Yugoslavia. This Government might have decided to have only doctors qualified in certain countries. But it was not this Government that was in power then. The Government of the day availed itself of certain opportunities. It may be that it also implicitly gave certain undertakings. I think, it is the duty of this Government to respect and observe those undertakings. If this Government does not do that, what it will, in fact, be doing is that it will be offering a gratuitous insult to those countries which, with the consent and connivance of the Government of the day, came to our aid in this particular predicament. That it is one aspect that I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

I also wish to point out that this Bill, when it was brought in 1964, did not have provision for any kind of examination, even oral. It was then passed unanimously. There

were Members of the Hon. Prime Minister's party in Parliament at that time. They could not have changed their policy in a year. We were told that the old policies of 1956 have now been changed. That is possible. But you could not have changed the policies of 1964 to something different in 1965.

The last Government had a certain policy, and in August 1964 that Government brought a Bill in line with that policy. On that occasion there were Members of the United National Party in this House, but nobody opposed that policy and the Bill was adopted unanimously. Now, within a year, you are bringing this Bill which has a different principle. Have you changed your policy? If you have not changed your policy, then you should not have introduced this Bill. In the alternative, if you have not changed your policy and your policy has always been what you are proposing in this Bill, then the Members of the U. N. P. who were in this House in August 1964 should have opposed the Bill that was brought. If they had done so, you would then have a moral right to even completely refuse to have these doctors trained in Russia. Then you may well say, "We are not responsible for the actions of the last Government. Even on that occasion we assumed no responsibility. If these people who pass out in Russia want to practise medicine in Ceylon, let them enter the Ceylon Medical College and go through the whole course."

If you had openly opposed that Bill at the time it was brought, you could have said that. But not having done so, having in fact voted for that Bill—it was passed unanimously—you are not morally entitled to adopt a different principle on this occasion. Having voted for that Bill, it is your duty to accept the consequences of that action as being consequences of an action taken with your knowledge, consent, and vote.

The present Government, which has a predominance of U.N.P. Members, has a responsibility, therefore,

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for the situation which has arisen. It may be the last Government that sent these people to the Soviet Union, but when Members of the U.N.P. voted for the Bill that was brought, they acquiesced in and accepted that situation. Today, when you come here and try to change that situation it is not only a gratuitous insult, an injustice that is being done to those countries that came to our help in time of need, but also an immoral act which this Government is not entitled to do because it gave a certain assurance by its vote in August 1964, on this question.

I know and I wish to point out the reason why this Government is bringing this Bill. It is doing this under pressure from the Ceylon Medical Council which is a powerful body. The medical profession itself is a very powerful body in Ceylon and that is why, if you will permit me to say so, it even went to the extent of granting an oral examination or an examination of some sort. That is why, I believe, the previous Prime Minister, now Leader of the Opposition, herself was also influenced to some extent by that pressure. I have no hesitation in saying what I feel, because this medical profession is powerful.

But it is the wrong type of pressure that is being brought to bear. As pointed out by the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) the composition of the Medical Council is of all these western medical practitioners, all people who have passed the British degrees or their counterparts the Ceylon degrees or Edinburgh degrees which are easy. There is no member of the public on this council. On the other hand, if we are interested in having a council that is concerned not only with the narrow trade union or, I would say, the guild interests of the medical profession, but also with the interests of the public at large then, on this Medical Council, you would be having at least a couple of suitable representatives of the general public. But that is not the case.

I also feel—I do not know why it is—there is a drawback on the part of all or most of the members of the medical profession. I dare not say, all, with my Friend the hon. Member for Akuressa by my side. The drawback is that they tend to shut themselves in with matters that concern the profession without interesting themselves in matters of the world outside. That is one thing I have often found among medical students as well. There are other students who are in touch with numerous other subjects but all the medical students stick only to their books. Their whole life seems to be spent on their medical and surgical books and the hospitals. They have no outside interests, and if they do have any, it is of a certain type but not ones which would elevate their mind. This is probably one of the reasons why—it is my experience as a Member of Parliament since 1956, not as long as many others, but long enough for me to have made the discovery—of all the Government departments in this country the most bureaucratized department is the medical, the health, department. It simply will not alter its methods. I suppose in the treatment of patients the doctors are prepared to adopt new ideas and study new treatment methods; I hope so. But certainly in the method of the treatment of patients, the organization of this healing profession is simply refusing to consider any kind of innovation, change or suggestion that is made. I think, the Hon. Minister, although he cannot say openly, in his heart of hearts will agree with me that this department of which he is in charge is perhaps the most bureaucratized of all departments in this country. I do not wish unduly to lengthen my remarks on this question. The hon. Member for Katugampola (Mr. Subasinghe) also wants to speak a few words.

Before I conclude I would like to urge on the Minister these two matters. One is, do not have this examination. If you must have an examination, have something like an

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oral test and have one year's internship for these students. That should be sufficient to judge whether they could practise medicine in Ceylon or not. The second is, do not make this invidious distinction between the plantation workers and the rural population of this country. If an apothecary without ten years' experience under a doctor is good enough to treat the estate labourers, then he is good enough to treat outside the estates as well. Please do not make this invidious distinction.

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(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கர)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara)

Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my gratitude and pleasure at the high standard of debate maintained by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) and the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa). I think there was certainly a lot of good criticism in their speeches constructive criticism, with some of which we may not see eye to eye, but in the long run these criticisms will be useful for us to go ahead with our policy.

There has been a lot of controversy on this Bill. It was mentioned that I did not state that this Bill had been previously passed by this House. With regard to that matter, I wish to mention that this is not the same Bill that had been brought before. The original Bill was introduced in 1964 and was passed by this House, but subsequently, because of pressure brought by the Medical Council, the then Minister who had had an interview with them, agreed that a further conference should be held with the Medical Council. This was held in December 1964. I think the Hon. Minister of Health when replying to the points raised will table the entire notes of that conference at which the Medical Council discussed these further matters. The then Prime Minister had agreed that they could

come to an agreement on a test provided that there was no discrimination against the socialist countries. Therefore, the present Bill as it stands is really the outcome of an agreement of the present Opposition then as the Government, to introduce it in this form. I think matters will be understood more clearly when the Hon. Minister informs the House of the contents of the conference notes available in our Ministry files.

The hon. Member for Akuressa, a learned doctor who has spent so many years in the medical profession, dwelt at great length on the various aspects of this question. In certain instances he really strayed out of the way into the wilderness in search of hornets' nests when he attached his "bogey-man", the Medical Council, and he was very anxious that I should accompany him to the General Hospital to show me certain administrative defects. But the learned doctor knew all the time that it was not the Medical Council's function to look after the maintenance of the hospitals or the allocation of beds in a ward to particular surgeons.

Anyway, our visit to the wards was very helpful. It had the effect of twenty beds being allocated to the Plastic Surgeon, a duty which was overlooked for the last three years.

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(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

What about the *debera kuduwa*?

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(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கர)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara)

We had to call the fire brigade to tackle that.

You will therefore realize that the Medical Council could not have been held responsible for that. That is something outside their duties. Regarding the Medical Council, I think, all the necessary data have been given by the Opposition. The only matter which they argued for

வேட்கள் (கூடுதலாக) பதில் கெட்டுப்பத

three or four days is the question of a test for medical graduates who qualify with foreign degrees and come into our country.

First and foremost, we should have confidence and trust in each other; otherwise, we can never achieve our objective or go ahead with our work. Hon. Members need not have any fears that this Bill is a conspiracy by the U. N. P. Government to prevent persons holding degrees in medicine from Russian and Chinese universities from entering our medical service. That is not so.

This Bill has been introduced because the former Bill was not acceptable to the Medical Council. They asked why foreign medical degrees should be recognized by another foreign body such as the Inter-University in Board of India, and they wanted the local body parallel to that, that is the Medical Council to assess the competence and knowledge of such graduates by holding an examination in our own country.

That is the short answer to a long-standing problem which has been a big headache to the Opposition, and I really think they have full faith in us, and we assure them that we will not betray the purposes for which this Bill has been brought forward.

Hon. Members wanted me to give details in regard to the W. H. O. Conference. I am happy to say that I had the privilege of meeting Dr. Mani, Regional Representative of the W. H. O., when he visited the Island in regard to the Asian Malaria Conference. He paid a courtesy call on me as Acting Minister of Health.

He read the reference in HANSARD to the W. H. O. Conference. He did mention that they had a lengthy discussion regarding minimal international standards to be achieved by foreign medical graduates before they are recognized as medical practitioners but that they could not come to a decision. The matter had to be postponed and entrusted to an executive committee. In course of time,

—தேவன் வர் கிவிலி

within a few years, when that executive committee has formulated its proposals and come to a definite decision on minimum standards, then, we will not any longer require the Medical Council to hold examinations to test the competency of persons holding foreign medical degrees.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Sitting is suspended for half an hour. On resumption the Deputy Speaker will take the Chair.

4.30 மணிக்கு நிறுத்திவைக்கப்பட்டு 4.30 மணிக்கு மீண்டும் தொடங்கப்படும். உப சபாநாயகர் [திரு. சி. எஸ். கே. கோபால்] தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

இதன்படி அமர்வு பி. பி. 4.30 மணிவரை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. உப சபாநாயகர் [திரு. சி. எஸ். கே. கோபால்] தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 P.M. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. C. S. SHIRLEY COREA], in the Chair.

விடுவா கன்னங்கர சிவ.

(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கர)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not dispute that certain European countries, and eastern countries like China, are far advanced in the sphere of medical science, but that does not mean that other countries are as advanced as they are. It must not be understood that the achievements of a few individuals in particular fields constitute an advancement in all fields of medical science. For instance, could it be said that Dr. Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, had a far-advanced basic education than the other graduates of his country? Therefore, it is a debatable point that the standards in European universities, and in the Chinese universities, are more advanced than in the United Kingdom.

What we want is that in all international countries there should be similar syllabuses and similar professional standards so that the

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[විමල කන්නන්ගර මිය.]

achievements of all in the medical sphere will be on a basic standard of knowledge.

In conclusion, may I point out that nothing would be achieved by withdrawing this Bill as suggested by the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)? We would be just where we are at present. We will not progress. Support us in this Bill in order to make an advance in the science of medicine which will be of great benefit to our future generations. This amending Bill has been well studied and drafted. I think, the Hon. Minister will elaborate in regard to the value of this Bill.

Lastly, I wish to mention that by passing this Bill we will be helping the apothecaries—a dying grade—who have been agitating for years, for over 20 or 30 years, for recognition of their status as medical practitioners. There are 1,200 apothecaries. After this Bill is passed, only a small number, about 200, will be benefited and for this dying grade the last batch of recruits have been taken. Therefore, they will be only eligible for registration provided they have undergone 20 years' service, ten years of which should be under a medical practitioner.

I think these are all reasonable demands and demands which you should give not only to the highly qualified, but also, as representatives of trade unions and leaders of trade unions, that you should join hands and welcome this Bill in giving social status to the apothecaries by calling them medical practitioners in the future. I think it is a far-seeing and well devised Medical (Amendment) Bill that this country is greatly in need of. I think even the Medical Council could be readjusted or reconstituted under this Bill. Therefore, all should welcome this Bill and as one happy family put up your hands in favour of this Bill and say "Aye" or "Yes" and assist us to go ahead for the progress of medicine in our country.

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(திரு. ஈ. பி. சுபசிங்க—கட்டுகம்பொள)

(Mr. T. B. Subasinghe—Katugampola)

I will be very brief, but there is one point that I want to raise and which has been raised by previous speakers. I want to deal with that for the simple reason that I have some personal knowledge of this particular problem of the registration of boys and girls who are trained in medicine in some of these countries.

I can understand the attitude of the Ceylon Medical Council in being rather sticky about recognizing degrees of foreign countries and also allowing the apothecaries, who have rendered long years of service in the medical profession, to treat patients in all parts of the country. I can understand the attitude of the Ceylon Medical Council in trying to restrict these numbers. But I certainly cannot understand the attitude of the Government which falls into line with the advice of the Ceylon Medical Council on this subject.

The previous Minister of Health, for instance, took a much more liberal view about the registration of these young people who have qualified in medicine. I do not know why the present Minister has gone back on it and has fallen into line with the recommendations of the Ceylon Medical Council almost 100 per cent in placing restrictions in the way of an examination.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

We are following Mr. Bandaranaike's policies.

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(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

I know in every field they are trying to follow this policy but in actual action it is something different that

we see.

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Look at the problem from this angle. The argument of the Ceylon Medical Council is that they must be necessarily restrictive in registering people as practitioners in this country in medicine for the simple reason that high standards must be maintained for the sake of safety of the population—those who are ill. That is a very laudable object. We are all agreed that very high standards should be maintained, but there is some illogicality in the manner in which the problem is being tackled. On the one hand, the Ceylon Medical Council insists on your applying very high standards for people who have already had a scientific training. Even the apothecaries have had a scientific training. So are the young boys and girls who are studying in some of these foreign countries. The Ceylon Medical Council insists that they must be satisfied that these people are capable of treating the sick, that their lives are not endangered.

But at the same time, in this country of ours, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are lakhs and lakhs of patients who go to ayurvedic practitioners, and it is common knowledge today that some of the ayurvedic practitioners are prescribing some of the latest drugs, quite indiscriminately, thereby certainly causing a great deal of danger to our patients, to the ill, to the sick. There seems to be some illogicality. I am not saying that the Government is ignoring it. There are laws to control these things. But in actual fact what is happening today is that some of the ayurvedic practitioners are resorting to prescribing some of these dangerous drugs, thus endangering the sick, while on the other hand the Ceylon Medical Council, because they have the power to bring these people within the scope of their organization, are insisting that very stiff regulations be satisfied in registering people who have already had a scientific training.

We are very glad that after long years of agitation the apothecaries have been able to win some of their

demands. We are happy that the Government has agreed to give them registration under certain conditions. But I am very much interested at the moment in the young people who are having medical education in countries like the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Eastern Germany, and so on.

There is a feeling in the medical profession in this country, especially in the higher echelons, that they must be very cautious in recognizing degrees granted by countries like the Soviet Union because some of the boys and girls who went to those countries to study medicine did not have the necessary preliminary educational qualifications for the study of medicine. That is a false notion, and, I think, I can correct them on that. If this charge can be maintained it can be maintained only in relation to the University of Friendship in Moscow named after Patrice Lumumba. But there again I can acquaint the Hon. Minister with the facts.

When this university was established it was thrown open to students from the newly-independent countries in Asia and Africa. Large numbers of boys and girls who normally would never have had a chance of having a university education applied for admission there, and they were admitted. It is true that in the first batch some twenty-odd students were selected from Ceylon, and among them were a few who did not even have the S. S. C. That is quite true. But I can assure you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that when they embarked on their university course it was found that they did not have the preliminary educational qualifications to pursue a university course, and those boys and girls who did not rise up to the required level had to fall out. I can say from my personal knowledge that most of those boys and girls who did not have that preliminary education had to go in for training of another sort in technical colleges and institutions like that.

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[සුබසිංහ මය.]

Ever since that first batch all the students who have gained admission to that particular university are boys and girls who have been selected by a board sitting here in Colombo with representatives from the Ministry of Education and representatives from the Soviet Embassy here. They go through the certificates and the educational records of these students, and ever since the second year of the Lumumba University the students who have gone out there for studies in engineering and medicine are invariably students who have attained a very high standard, some of them with four and five credits.

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(ශ්‍රී. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Some of them with six credits.

සුබසිංහ මය.

(ශ්‍රී. සුබසිංහ)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

Some of them with six credits. I happen to know most of these students personally; they are all doing extremely well, and I can assure you that the university authorities are most pleased that the standard of the students that we sent out from here is indeed very high. Therefore, if some of the medical men in this country were to entertain the notion that they must be cautious in recognizing these degrees merely because, in the first instance, there were a few boys and girls who went there without the necessary preliminary education. I think, they should abandon that fear, because since then the standard of the students who have gone there has been very high as to be able to meet even the requirements of high class universities anywhere in the world.

The question of the recognition of these degrees has been causing the students grave concern. At the moment, at the Lumumba University alone there are 175 students from Ceylon; I stand subject to correction. Out of the 175 students—at the time I left Moscow—there were at

least 50 students studying medicine. Their constant worry was, after going through a medical course for seven years in the Soviet Union whether, when they came back here their degrees would be recognized.

I cannot understand the Medical Council coming to the conclusion that they must sit for a test in order to assess the standard of education in that country. I tried to interest the Ceylon Government and the Medical Faculty, in particular, to send out a team of some teaching professors in the University, to make an assessment of the level of education there before they came to any conclusion. They did not do it.

It is true that certain members of the Medical Faculty went on one or two occasions on certain other business, but I do not think they had the time or even made the attempt to make a proper assessment of the standard of medical education in that country. Therefore, to come back here and ask the Medical Council to insist on this high level requirement is, I think, absurd.

What I would suggest to the Hon. Minister is, as has been suggested by some of the previous speakers, that the Government should agree to recognize degrees on the basis of reciprocity. Even before you agree to that, if you want to satisfy yourself fully, you should send out a team of senior lecturers from the Medical College and, I think, the Soviet Government, the Czechoslovakian Government, and the governments of the countries where our students are pursuing medical studies, would only be happy to receive such a team.

I think, the Chancellor of the University was invited a number of times to visit that country so as to acquaint himself with the education system there, but he never went. What I suggest is that a team of people be sent out to assess the standard of education, specially of medicine, and simultaneously, through diplomatic channels, discuss the question of recognizing their degrees here and our degrees there, on the basis of reciprocity. I have not the slightest doubt

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

that the Soviet Government or the other governments, would be quite prepared to agree to such a proposal.

Having satisfied yourself about the standard of education, and also having agreed to recognize them on that basis of reciprocity, once the students come back here, they should be given a period of internship in our hospitals under trained medical men. During that period of internship they would certainly prove whether they are fit or unfit.

These students are very intelligent, are very enthusiastic about their studies, and are also working very hard, but they are living in anxiety. They have even told me that they are very nervous about facing the test here, not because they lack the knowledge. Let us not forget the fact that they have pursued their studies in a foreign language—not in English or Sinhalese but in the Russian language—and have come back here. On their arrival here, they will have to sit for this examination in English, and what with the excitement and the nervousness that would prevail—because already they are living in a state of tension—I am sure that at least some of them might fail to satisfy the examiners.

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(කෙළරව எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

How can they treat patients if they are so excitable?

සුබසිංහ මහා.

(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

It is not necessarily so. To get them to sit an examination in the English language immediately on their arrival is, I think, unfair. Therefore, all that I have to suggest to the Hon. Minister is, if possible, to amend this Bill to permit reciprocal recognition of degrees so that we will recognize a degree of a country that recognizes our degrees. If the Hon. Minister would agree to this I think we can support this Bill.

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(කෙළරவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

This Debate has taken several days but we are very fortunate that perhaps the best speakers of the Opposition have taken part in it. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central, (Mr. Keuneman), the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe), and the hon. Member for Katugampola (Mr. Subasinghe), whose speeches I read with some pleasure in the days when I was in the wilderness, have made valuable suggestions.

This Bill has been described by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central as admirable except for two small features.—[Interruption]. Except for two proposals regarding the incorporation of apothecaries and the examination before people are registered as medical practitioners in Ceylon. It is with a great deal of happiness that we presented this Bill because the apothecaries have been pressing for this Bill for a very long time. I am happy that it has been our good fortune to introduce this Bill. I see that members of the Apothecaries' Association are following this Debate very closely from the Galleries.

I must first say that we have made a great concession to apothecaries. I must also say that I am prepared to accept the amendment proposed by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central that apothecaries working in Government institutions—corporations and other institutions partly financed by Government—should be given this same recognition.

As regards further training for apothecaries, I must say that in the U. N. P. manifesto an undertaking is given to provide a further course of training for apothecaries. What we have stated in our manifesto will be implemented. I am making this promise to the hon. Second Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa),

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

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(මිනුවන්ගොඩ)

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

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

He is second to none !

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

I wish to inform the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) that a course of training has been drawn up. However, we have a little difficulty with regard to what designation apothecaries will want after their course of further training. We have a large number of problems in the Medical Department at present, but we have not forgotten this matter. I will see that something is done about it soon.

With regard to the provision for an examination contained in this Bill about which hon. Members spoke so long, I wish to go through the history of it. Originally, when my predecessor introduced this Bill the proposal was to recognize degrees recognized by the Inter-Universities Board of India. Thereafter, certain representations were made to the then Government and the then Prime Minister, at a conference, agreed to this change.

Having an examination is not something which is novel in this country. Even in the U. S. A. every state has an examination before it registers a doctor from another state. Japan has such examinations. Many other countries too have such examinations.

This matter regarding the recognition of foreign degrees—it concerned not only medical degrees but engineering degrees too—was brought to the notice of the then Prime Minister at a conference held on the 26th of November 1964. At that conference the Hon. Prime Minister was present. The Hon. Minister of Health, Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, the Permanent

Secretary, Ministry of Health, Sir Nicholas Attygalle, Vice Chancellor of the University of Ceylon, Dr. A. Guruge, Ministry of Education, the Director of Public Works, Mr. H. R. Premaratne, representatives of the Ceylon Medical Council and the Institute of Engineers, and Mr. H. O. Wijegoonawardena from the Ministry of External Affairs, were also present. To quote :

“It was, therefore, suggested that an examination should be held—”

I am only reading the conclusions and not the whole thing.

“—for those who hold degrees in medicine or an equivalent qualification of a recognized university or medical institution in a foreign country. Once such degree holders come back they could work as internes and then, on the passing of the examination, have their names entered in the register. After that they could practise like any other Ceylon qualified medical practitioner. This arrangement, of course, would be available to Ceylonese nationals only.”

Then the Hon. Prime Minister says :

“so long as the arrangement covered all foreign degrees and was not discriminatory against the socialist countries, it would be acceptable.”

Then, Sir, after the representations of the engineers were made, it was also agreed to. So, when you say that this Government took a particular line, again I must say that this Government was not out to discriminate against those foreign doctors who had obtained degrees in socialist countries. If it was so we could have kept quiet without introducing this Bill at all and these doctors could not have had any practice at all. We have taken this step forward.

The hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) made the suggestion that we were using the Vice Chancellor of the University at Peradeniya as a weapon to discriminate against socialist countries. You should realize that if there was no amendment to the Medical Act then these doctors could not have any practise at all. We are here taking a definite step to give recognition to those who deserve recognition.

වෛද්‍ය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

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That is not all. The then Prime Minister (Mrs. Bandaranaike) agreed to this examination. There were also certain matters which were referred to in the conclusions of the World Health Organization. The World Health Organization no doubt appointed a committee to inquire into this matter, and this committee did make a report which is published as "World Health Organization Technical Series Report No. 239" where they definitely state that an international examination was desirable. They suggested that the World Health Organization would be the best authority to hold such an examination. I am not going to read the whole report. It is available to any hon. Member who desires to see it. This report was considered by the World Health Organization and the minutes are available here, printed in this handbook, seventh edition, covering the resolution and decisions of the World Health Organization and the Executive Board. They decided that the report should be considered, but no final decision was made. When the World Health Organization gives a final decision on this matter we are quite prepared to accept their decision and the standards which are set up by the World Health Organization.

Now, much uninformed criticism has been levelled against the Ceylon Medical Council. The hon. Member for Akuressa has been guilty of saying many things in his enthusiasm for these doctors and various other people who have passed out from foreign universities. He said that the Ceylon Medical Council was a corrupt organization and that its members were not fit to lick his shoes. I regret very much the assertions made by the hon. Member for Akuressa.

I am now going to read out the names of those who form the Ceylon Medical Council. This council was not appointed by me but by the president, Sir Nicholas Attygalle. His name was suggested by the other members and Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud, my predecessor, accepted him

as president. Then here is the election by the teachers of the medical faculty and we find there Professor G. H. Cooray. Then there are the others who have qualified in England or whose names are registered in the British Medical Register. They are entitled to elect two people, and their representatives are Dr. K. N. C. de Silva, and Professor C. C. de Silva, both very estimable gentlemen. Then there are others elected by the medical practitioners in Ceylon, namely, W. L. Fernando and E. L. Wijerama, who was elected as President of the Ceylon Medical Association. They are men of outstanding ability and respected by everybody. Then we find the dentists' nominee, Mr. V. Coomaraswamy. Then there are the Minister's nominees—not my nominees but Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud's nominees—Dr. A. D. P. A. Wijegoonewardene, a well-known, recognized private practitioner, Dr. S. Rajanayagam, Dr. R. P. Wijeratne, and the Director of Health Services, Dr. V. T. H. Gunaratne—a very estimable body of gentlemen.

This body was called corrupt and described by various other names. It is not for me to defend them. These names are themselves a testimony which everybody accepts as belonging to men of high integrity.

In the Bill itself there is provision made for an appeal to the Minister from a decision of this body. I am not congratulating myself nor flattering myself, but as Minister—I think my hon. Friends in the Opposition will agree—whatever my political views are, I have an innate sense of justice. I will not allow something that is wrong to happen.

I am not saying that I am happy with the Ceylon Medical Council as it is constituted at present. I like to inform hon. Members of the Opposition that the Ceylon Medical Association made certain representations about the Ceylon Medical Council, and I have had about three consultations with them. Everything is now finalised, and the matter will be placed before the Cabinet in a week. The

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[ගැ ඵම්. කි. ඵම්. ජයවර්ධන]

only matter of difference in regard to the composition of the Ceylon Medical Council is this. The Ceylon Medical Council, as suggested by the Ceylon Medical Association, is in future going to be a body of 15 persons. Three of them are to be nominated by the Governor-General on the advice of the Minister of Health. Of these three, one will be a retired judicial officer. They did not want that for the purpose that the hon. Member for Akuressa mentioned, namely, to represent the public. They wanted a judicial officer to help them in their disciplinary inquiries. Various points of law are raised which doctors are unable to decide, and they wanted somebody to guide them in their deliberations. That was why they wanted a retired judicial officer. My nominee will be the Director of Health Services or perhaps his deputy or one of the doctors in one of the hospitals. Elected members will number twelve. Of the 12 elected members, the medical practitioners will elect eight. The teachers of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Ceylon will elect two, the Medical College Council will elect one, and the registered dental practitioners will elect one.

The hon. Member for Akuressa advised us, if we wanted good advice, to go to that honourable body of men, the Ceylon Medical Association. He asked, "why do you not consult them instead of trying to stipulate that there must be an examination before these foreign doctors are registered? Why do you not go and consult that body instead of consulting this outdated, pro-British, archaic Ceylon Medical Council?" What does this progressive liberal body, the Ceylon Medical Association, say about the registration of doctors? They say that when a citizen of Ceylon who is not registered under the British act or is not registered in Ceylon seeks registration, "the Medical Council should be empowered to hold a suitable examination and register such person if he is found fit". This is the body

whose advice the hon. Member for Akuressa wanted me to follow. What I read out just now is their advice.

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(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am ashamed of that.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

The hon. Member for Akuesssa is a member of that wonderful body whose advice he wanted me to follow.

I assure hon. Members that we are not out to hold a very stiff examination with a large number of written papers with the object of deliberately failing them. The hon. Member for Akuressa admitted that in the Soviet Union medical students specialize at a very young age, some doing surgery, others general medicine, and still others health. They have three different branches. Of course, he explained that before they finish their course, those who are from Ceylon are given some training.

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(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

On a point of personal explanation. The Ceylon students have a special curriculum and special training. They have a special training to conform to the curriculum that exists in Ceylon. The same training is given.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

The hon. Member says that the same training is given. Be that as it may, that is as far as Russia is concerned. The Bill before the House is not meant only for Russian degrees but for all foreign degrees. There may be countries, like Russia, where people have to follow three streams. Suppose, we have a doctor coming out from that country? That doctor registers himself. He has specialized only in general medicine or public health. He is appointed

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There is one other point which was raised by the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa), and that is about the question of private practice for doctors and apothecaries in regard to which he thought there was going to be an explosion. I would like to tell him that this explosion will not take place because private practice is allowed

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only in places where there are no independent medical practitioners. And where there is a D. M. O. and an apothecary it is not likely that the apothecary will be given permission to practice when there is a doctor. You may have already read in the newspapers that the Government has made certain decisions about private practice. We have appointed a committee to go into the matter further and certain proposals will be placed before this House in due course.

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(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What do you mean? Are you going to bring back private practice?

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

We are not bringing it back; we are going to abolish it.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It has already been abolished.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

But some people are allowed channelled practice. It may not be necessary to give channelled practice in certain areas where there is a sufficient number of doctors and specialists.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is also contemplated.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

Yes. Now, in regard to this Bill, once we have accepted the suggestion made by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central Mr. Keuneman), regarding apothecaries in corporations, then that matter is disposed of.

As regards the doctors trained abroad, I explained the situation under which we had introduced this provision and the necessity for this provision. I also explained to you why we have automatically recognized the British degrees which are registered in England. It is a matter of reciprocity.

I was very glad to know from the hon. Member for Katugampola (Mr. Subasinghe), that unsuitable persons are not taken and that people who are recruited to those universities to follow a course are only those who would profit by it. If they say they are prepared to give us reciprocity, we are prepared to consider recognizing those students who come from their universities without their having to sit for this examination. But at present I cannot agree to the amendment without referring the matter to the Cabinet. Therefore, I ask you and the House to agree to take the Committee stage of this Bill on Friday, so that I may be able to consult the Cabinet about the advisability of giving reciprocity. Hon. Members would realize that we are not out to have a stiff examination so as to fail everybody. If that was the intention, the easier course would have been not to have this Bill at all.

This Bill has been described as an admirable Bill. I hope hon. Members of this House will support the Bill and give the apothecaries a right for which they have been fighting for a long time.

There is another matter raised by the hon. Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene.) That is about allowing estate apothecaries the right to practise without the ten years apprenticeship under a doctor. All estate apothecaries attend to very minor ailments, people suffering from hookworm, influenza, mild fevers, cuts, bruises and so on. The estates make use of the provision available to them under the Estates Wants Ordinance where they are able to summon a doctor on a very small fee, and they take advantage of that. It is to protect the public that we are doing this, not to discriminate against the public as the hon. Member for Panadura thought.

ரீசயே திவாச (ஃபாஸிங் வுட் ஃபாஸிஸ்ட்ஸ்)
பதன் கெடுதலுடன்

—தேவநகர் கிளப்பி

I think I have answered all the points that have been raised, and I commend this Bill to the hon. Members of this House.

புள்ளியை விசேஷமாகக் கேள்வி கேட்கும் விச.

கேடுதலுடன் பதன் 20 அங்குலம் தேவநகர் கிளப்பி

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

தேவநகர் கிளப்பி விச.

“கேடுதலுடன் பதன் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்கக் காரணமாக உலகம் யுத்தம்.”—[அரு. சி. சி. சி. சி.]

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“மசோதா முழுச்சபைக்குமுடிவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமா”
—[கெளரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன.]

Resolved :

“That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.”—
[The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena.]

பதன் கெடுதலுடன், 57 டிசம்பர் 1965-ல், தேவநகர் கிளப்பி பதன் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்கக் காரணமாக உலகம் யுத்தம்.

நிலையறக்கட்டளை இல. 57 இன்படி மசோதா எதிர்வரும் வெள்ளிக்கிழமை நடைபெறும் முழுச்சபைக்கு முடிவுக்குச் சாட்டப்பட்டது.

Bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House under Standing Order No. 57 for Friday next.

ரீசயே திவாச (ஃபாஸிங் வுட் ஃபாஸிஸ்ட்ஸ்)
பதன் கெடுதலுடன்

அரசாங்கக் குடிமனைகள் (ஆட்சி மீளப்
பெறுதல்) மசோதா

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS (RECOVERY OF
POSSESSION) BILL

தேவநகர் கிளப்பி விச.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.
Order for Second Reading read.

அ. டி. 5.7

அரு. ஜி. சி. வன்னினாயக்க (இடல் அமைதி)
(கெளரவ யூ. பி. வன்னினாயக்க—நிதி

அமைச்சர்)

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

I move,

“That the Bill be now read a Second time”.

In view of the difficulty in obtaining vacant possession of Government quarters from officers who fail to vacate them when ordered to do so by the allocating authority, the Treasury was directed by the Cabinet in November 1961, to consider what action should be taken against such officers. The Treasury accordingly consulted the Attorney-General who, in September 1962, suggested the introduction of special legislation providing for a summary procedure for ejectment to recover possession of quarters expeditiously. With the approval of the Cabinet in January 1963, the Legal Draftsman prepared a draft Bill which was approved by the Cabinet on the 10th of October 1964. This Bill could not be presented to Parliament on account of the dissolution of Parliament in December 1964. It was reconsidered by the new Government and approved by the Cabinet on 21st July 1965. The Bill which is now being presented is the very same Bill which was approved by the Coalition Government in October 1964. So they cannot vote against this Bill.

In the case of officers in service who fail to vacate Government quarters when ordered to do so, the Treasury had issued a circular with the approval of the Public Service Commission informing allocating authorities to recover penal rent as well as institute disciplinary action against them, but still a number of officers continued to be in occupation of Government quarters in spite of such measures.

In the case of officers who have ceased to be in service, legal proceedings have to be instituted for ejectment. The procedure involves considerable time and expense.

In both sets of cases ample time is allowed by the allocating authorities to enable these officers to find alternative accommodation before penal rent is levied or legal action is instituted. However, these measures have

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[ගරු මන්ත්‍රීනායක]

not proved successful in several instances. It was in these circumstances that the previous Government (and the present Government) agreed that some form of summary procedure should be available for the ejectment of occupants of Government quarters.

It must be emphasized in this connection that Government should not be compared with any private landlord in the matter of ejectment as the quarters referred to are meant for occupation by Government servants and the rent paid is well below their economic value.

A large number of public officers wait for these quarters and it is not fair for some officers to continue to remain in occupation after they have ceased to be eligible for them. Only a limited number of houses/flats are available for allocation in this manner, and it is the Government's intention that everyone should have a fair chance of the privilege of being in them.

It is not the intention of the Government to harass its officers. The provisions of the Bill will be invoked only when all other measures have been tried and failed and the officer persists in remaining in the quarters in spite of them.

Some doubts have been raised whether the definition of "Government quarters" in the Bill is wide enough to cover houses and flats built by the Department of National Housing for the use of the general public. This was raised by the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa). As it is the intention of the Government that the provisions of this Bill should apply only to quarters built for public servants, a suitable amendment is being introduced to the definition of the term "Government quarters" under Clause 8 so as to make the position quite clear.

At present there are 1,425 applicants in the waiting list for quarters allocated by the Treasury as follows: Grade 6, 14 applicants; grade 5, 99

applicants; grade 4, 47 applicants; grade 3, 532 applicants; grade 3 Z, 733 applicants.

Since 1958, there were over 30 cases where the Treasury was compelled to institute legal proceedings for ejectment. These proceedings sometimes lasted as long as two or three years at considerable expense to the Government.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா—கொழும்பு தெற்கு)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was really surprised when the Hon. Minister got up and moved the Second Reading of this Bill, because I had expected that he would get up to withdraw this Bill.

I must, however, thank him for having indicated that there is an amendment being proposed to exclude houses that come within the scope of the Commissioner of National Housing, particularly since the Hon. Minister acknowledged that he was made aware of the position by a communication which I had addressed to him as well as to the other Members of the Cabinet and other hon. Members of this House. The position, however, is not improved by that proposed amendment.

The definition of "Government quarters" as the Bill stands is very wide. At page 4 "Government quarters" has been defined as "any building or room or other accommodation occupied or used for the purposes of residence which is provided by or on behalf of the Government to any person, and includes any land or premises in which such building or room or other accommodation is situated."

Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister admits that the position would be anomalous if the houses controlled by the Commissioner for National Housing were to come within the scope of this Bill, in which case you would have had the

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position of two authorities, namely, the Commissioner for National Housing, and the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, who is named as the competent authority under this Bill.

The Hon. Minister of Finance, who, politics, apart, I admit is a very kind hearted man—a man with a very kind heart—surprised me also again by coming out with all the arguments which can be typical of the bureaucrat. This whole Bill is the enthrone-ment of the bureaucracy. This is arming the beast with powers of a very strange type. What does this amount to? I do not think hon. Mem-bers are fully aware of some of the provisions.

The competent authority is created—the Deputy Secretary to the Treas-ury. He can create other competent authorities. Any public officer can become a competent authority. The Deputy Secretary to the Treasury names another officer a competent authority and he becomes a compe-tent authority exercising all the powers of the competent au-thority. So you can have a multiplicity of competent autho-rities. As to how the definition of their various provinces of activity will be is not indicated in this Bill. It may be possible for the Deputy Secre-tary to the Treasury to name an officer a competent authority and say, “Your business is to look after the houses administered by the Ceylon Government Railway”; call another competent authority and say, “Your business is to look after the houses given out by the Treasury”. But in this Bill there is nothing to indicate that. As the Bill stands, a competent authority can act in respect of any Government quarters. Let that posi-tion also be noted because if the Hon. Minister of Finance is going to amend this Bill, then that also is a matter in regard to which an amendment has to be made for, you will see how terri-ble it can become.

What is the position that emerges? Say, Mr. James Fernando is an occu-pant of a Government house coming

within the definition of “Government quarters” in this Bill and the compe-tent authority wants to recover the possession of the quarters occupied by Mr. James Fernando. What does he do? He serves a quit notice on Mr. Fernando. If he sends the quit notice by registered post, it is deemed to have been delivered. So says this Bill—paragraph (3) of Clause 3:

“A quit notice issued in respect of any Government quarters shall be deemed to have been served on the occupier of such quarters if such notice is sent by regis-tered letter through the post to such occupier at the address of such quarters.”

This is the most terrible kind of pro- vision.

The public servant may be on leave, he may be on a holiday, he may be in hospital—a notice is served by regis-tered post on him. I know the Hon. Minister is sneering at my remarks. It is most unworthy procedure on the part of the Hon. Minister because I know how he proceeds because he says, “we are not going to use these powers in that way”. That is not an argument. The Hon. Minister is not going to be the Minister of Finance for ever. Your competent authorities will not necessarily be the competent authorities you create.

Hon. Members of the United Natio- nal Party have always argued when they were in the Opposition, “Do not imagine that you are bringing laws into being which are going to be ad- ministered by you alone”. Why is that excellent principle being forgot- ten by the Hon. Minister? It may not be the intention of the Hon. Minister of Finance to do anything nasty or unpleasant under this Bill, but he is arming the bureaucracy with powers which will remain even after he has gone. How is he going to guarantee how anybody will behave in these circumstances? The Hon. Minister is aware of the powers in regard to the grant of leave to various public ser- vants and so on. I will mention an instance. There was a very famous figure in the Ceylon Civil Service. I do not want to mention names out of

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respect for the dead. In the good old days when a black man could rarely act for a Government Agent, this officer was enabled to act for the Government Agent at Kurunegala. He was functioning in another part of the province in the capacity of Assistant Government Agent. As Assistant Government Agent he sent up a leave application to the Government Agent. The Government Agent went on leave and this Assistant Government Agent went as acting Government Agent. In his capacity as acting Government Agent he gave himself leave and enjoyed his leave well beyond the regulations. The Government Agent came back from leave and found that there was nothing he could do to punish him, because he had acted well within the rules as they existed at the time.

Now, the Hon. Minister of Finance is asking us to place a tremendous faith in himself and the bureaucracy. I am not prepared to have any faith in this Government, but apart from that matter, how is it possible to ask us to legislate for the future in regard to which he can offer no guarantee?

As I said, this competent authority serves notice upon the person occupying the house, say, Mr. Fernando whom I took as an example. He states the reason, but his reason is a reason for himself alone; it is a subjective matter, because nobody is called upon anywhere in this Bill to adjudicate on the validity of that reason. Nowhere in this Bill is anybody called upon or given the power to state that the reason given by the competent authority is a good reason or a bad reason. There is nobody to sit in judgment on him. It may be a fantastic reason; it may be a trumped up reason; it may be an absolutely shabby argument that is being urged, it may be a bogus reason. Whatever it may be, he has only got to give a reason and say: I want you to quit these premises by such and such a date. He indicates the period, and the period can be as short as 24 hours.

Now, what happens? If Mr. Fernando on receipt of this quit notice, does not quit the house, what happens to him? A competent authority—not necessarily the same competent authority as the person who serves the quit notice—can go to the magistrate having jurisdiction for the area concerned and give him three documents. One, a copy of the quit notice. The second states the following facts: I am the competent authority. Mr. Fernando occupies government quarters. On such and such a day quit notice was served on him asking him to quit for the following reason within such and such a period. He has not left. Therefore, I am applying that he be ejected.

When these three documents are presented to the magistrate having jurisdiction in the area, writ must forthwith issue. That is what Clause 6 of the Bill says:

“6. Upon receipt of an application for ejectment in respect of any Government quarters, a Magistrate's Court shall forthwith issue, and if need be reissue, a writ of possession to the Fiscal of the district in which such quarters are situated requiring and authorizing such Fiscal before a date specified in the writ, not being a date earlier than three or later than seven clear days from the date of the issue of such writ, to deliver possession of such quarters to the competent authority or other authorized person specified in the quit notice relating to such premises. Such writ shall be sufficient authority for the said Fiscal or any police officer authorized by him in that behalf to enter such quarters with such assistants as the Fiscal or such officer shall deem necessary and to give possession accordingly, and to eject the occupier and his dependents, if any, from such quarters.”

Now, what is wrong with this process is this: That a decision is being arrived at regarding the expulsion of a person from his home by a bureaucrat. That is what is objectionable. There is no judicial process. The magistrate is invoked and is called upon to do something. What is it that he is called upon to do? To set the fiscal in motion, to set the process of eviction by fiscal in motion. The magistrate to whom the application is made does not sit in judgment

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on the merits and demerits of the reason given. He does not call upon the party concerned, the occupier, to state his case. His case is unheard at all. Then, on receipt of an application for ejectment, writ shall forthwith issue. That is what Clause 6 says. There is no judicial process here. There is no going into the arguments for and against. There is no hearing of any kind in regard to either the case for the landlord or the case for the tenant or the occupier who is to be ejected. All that entire process takes place in the mind of the bureaucrat who is the competent authority. The competent authority says: "He shall be ejected" and he is ejected. The court has nothing to do with such matters. The court is invoked only for the purpose of securing the intervention of the fiscal, and that is all. This is a most dangerous kind of procedure.

I listened with pained surprise to the remarks of the Hon. Minister of Finance. He said that there are 1,400-odd applicants for government houses and he proceeded to list the numbers in each category. Is this an argument? Does he seriously intend to urge that as an argument? The number of public servants is multiplying daily. The various departments are increasing their cadre every day. Once a person becomes a public servant, naturally he makes an application for a Government house. When there is a general shortage of houses in the country and the quarters given by Government to its employees for purpose of residence are not sufficient to meet the needs, you will obviously find a large number of applicants for quarters. That does not mean, therefore, that you should have the right to eject persons from one house to give that house to another.

I have never heard of a *non sequitur* argument like this: there is a housing shortage, there is a great demand on Government for occupation of Government quarters, and therefore the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury must be given powers of

summary ejection. Why do you not build houses? Obviously that is the conclusion to which you must come.

Why is a public servant reluctant to give up his quarters? Because he cannot get another. Have you given your mind to that aspect of the problem? Ejecting "A" from a house and giving the house to "B" is no solution to the problem. What are the arguments? They are the typical arguments of the bureaucrat.

We have the houses of the Ceylon Government Railway. These houses are meant for its employees. Why? Because the C.G.R. requires a certain number of trained personnel whom it can use at will. For instance, at the running shed at Dematagoda, a certain number of carpenters, fitters and the like are required for a job. There might be an emergency and the staff on duty might not be sufficient to cope with the situation, in which case they can send a message to Maligawatte, where the railway quarters are, and summon the necessary staff using the powers given to the authorities under the Manual of Procedure to come and serve in that emergency. It is for that reason—to have a work force at hand—that quarters have been given. That is the reason why the P.W.D. has quarters, the Electrical Department has quarters, the Irrigation Department has quarters, and these various departments give quarters to their employees.

The argument of the bureaucrat is that these quarters are not meant to solve the housing shortage among the employees. The argument is that these houses are given in order to see that a work force is available in an emergency. And therefore, if one person occupies that house, and when that person completes the department's requirements, then the department's purpose is not served if it cannot get that person to vacate that house. Now, this is the typical argument of the bureaucrat who plays the role of employer. But when the employer gives a house out to anybody to occupy he is not only the

ரஜஸ்தான் (காங்கிரஸ் தலைவரின்)
பதவி கைப்பிடித்த

[பதவி கைப்பிடித்த]

employer but also the landlord. To that extent his relationship with that person is not merely that of employer and employee but of landlord and tenant. That aspect of the matter must not be forgotten even by a Government that legislates for a special purpose.

We are aware of the position that the Rent Restriction Act, which governs the relationship between landlord and tenant, does not apply to Government quarters, not even to houses occupied by tenants of the National Housing Commissioner. There is case law on the matter, a judgment given by Mr. Justice Gratiaen in 49 N.L.R. pages 536-537 in the case of David Appuhamy v. Attorney-General, where, quoting two English judgments, Mr. Justice Gratiaen held that the provisions of the Rent Restriction Act cannot apply to houses owned by the Government for the reason that the legislature does not intend to deprive the Crown of its inherent rights in regard to any property unless it specifically says so, and since in the Rent Restriction Act it is not specifically stated that the Crown is liable, it is presumed that the Crown is not liable. That was the argument.

On the basis of that argument Mr. Justice Gratiaen quoted two English judgments in which the English courts—it was a King's Bench judgment—had held that the provisions of the Rent Restriction Act in England did not apply to premises owned by the Crown. Following from that position, in David Appuhamy v. Attorney General, Mr. Justice Gratiaen took up the position that the Rent Restriction Act did not apply to Crown property.

எஃப். டி. டயாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்கை (டொம்பே)

(திரு. எம். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்கை—
டொம்பே)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Dompe)

The Crown is not bound by the Rent Restriction Act.

—தேவதர கிணை

பதவி கைப்பிடித்த.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

That does not mean that where the Crown is the landlord the obligations of a landlord completely cease in respect to the Crown. It is not the intention of Mr. Justice Gratiaen's judgment to say that the duties of the Crown as a landlord shall cease as a result of this position flowing from English law.

செ. ஜே. டி. ஜயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

These are capitalist principles!

பதவி கைப்பிடித்த.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

These are worse than capitalist principles. This is almost going back to the feudal system.

That is why the Hon. Minister's Colleague, the Housing Minister, has a different set of rules in regard to recovery of possession. If the Hon. Minister will read the provisions of the National Housing Act, he will find that it has an entirely different approach to the problem from the Rent Restriction Act as amended. Under the Rent Restriction Act the position is that you can evict a person for non-payment of rent, for misuse of the house, for using it for wrongful purposes or if the owner or a relation of the owner—being next of kin of the owner—requires the premises for occupation.

Now these provisions are set aside, but in order that a tenant of a house administered by the National Housing Commissioner shall not be at the mercy of any bureaucratic decision the National Housing Act provides a special procedure for securing the recovery of possession. Part V of the Act as amended subsequently is quite clear in regard to the procedure. The procedure here is this. The National Housing Commissioner as a landlord serves notice on the occupier asking

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him to vacate the premises by a certain date. If he does not do so, it is not open to the occupier to claim protection under the Rent Restriction Act; but, on the other hand, the National Housing Commissioner is compelled by law to go before the Court of Requests with an application in order to have the person ejected.

It was argued by the Hon. Minister of Finance that the Treasury had in a number of cases been compelled to go to courts to effect an ejectment and that the processes of the courts have taken an unduly long time and cost the Government a considerable amount of money. Now, Sir, that would be the case if the Crown uses the normal procedure outside even the Rent Restriction Act for the purpose of securing possession of land which it held invoking the power of the district court for that purpose. If the Crown as owner of the land, or else as the landlord, goes to a district court of the Island for the purpose of recovering possession, I admit that the process would be a long one. I am aware of that. That is why the National Housing Act shortens the procedure in respect of houses owned by the National Housing Department. While the tenant or the occupier of a Government house owned by or administered by the National Housing Department does not have all the immunities conferred upon the ordinary tenant by the Rent Restriction Act, at the same time, the Crown is protected, from anybody seeking a tortuous and long procedure in invoking the district court for ejectment by the procedure laid down here under the National Housing Act.

This is a much shorter procedure. Even the Rent Restriction Act lays down a much shorter procedure for securing recovery of possession. It ensures that an occupier shall be given a hearing in a court of law and that he shall not be ejected on the decision of the National Housing Commissioner alone or by a person to whom he has delegated his powers. In other words, the decision to eject anybody occupying those

houses is not a bureaucratic decision but a decision that is subject to a judgment of a court of law. There is a hearing given. A person is called upon to come before a court of law specified in that behalf and the landlord is expected to state his case, the tenant states his case, and where through the employment of clever lawyers the tenant may seek to prolong the agony by getting date after date, the National Housing Act definitely provides that that kind of dodge shall not be resorted to by the tenant. Therefore, the Crown is protected under those provisions.

Now, why was it not possible for the Treasury to recommend to the Hon. Minister of Finance, if the normal process now available to the Treasury for recovering possession of premises is long and tortuous, to bring some measure whereby the process is shortened without necessarily bringing into being these powers given to a bureaucrat, completely dispensing with judgment of a court of law? Why was it necessary?

Sir, if this definition of Government quarters in this Bill is not amended, then the provisions in this Bill will supersede the provisions of the National Housing Act and you will have the competent authority, the D. S. T., invading the province of the National Housing Commissioner and even securing eviction of persons occupying these houses. The Hon. Minister says he is going to amend it. I want to ask the Hon. Minister this question. Why is it that in this matter of the relationship of landlord and tenant you want to have three categories—(1) where there is the private landlord and tenant to whom the Rent Restriction Act will apply; (2) where there is the landlord and tenant to whom the National Housing Act will apply; and (3) where it happens to be an employee who is occupying quarters to whom the provisions of this Bill, when it passes into law, will apply? Why is it necessary to have these three processes, the third of which is a denial of all the rights that accrue

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

to a person under the common law in respect of natural justice, the denial of all those rights by a special piece of legislation?

This Bill was sought to be defended by a reference to the number of applicants for Government houses. The second reason was that a number of persons had not quitted the premises after they had ceased lawfully to occupy them at the wish of the department. A large number of those cases are of persons who are pensioners or dependants of Government servants who have died—widows and orphans. I do not want to evoke any kind of emotion by using these emotive terms “widows” and “orphans”, but the fact remains that they are the dependants of dead public servants. The persons contemplated are pensioners and dependants of dead public servants, and provision is made in regard to them. Interpretation clause says :

“‘dependant’ in relation to the occupier of Government quarters, means any person who is dependent on the occupier, whether as spouse, child or otherwise, and includes any other person who is permitted by the occupier to reside in such quarters ;”

“‘occupier’, in the event of the death of the person who first came into occupation, includes a dependant of that person.”

Everything has been provided for. The Hon. Minister of Finance should be imbued with a sense of shame. He is aware of the delay in the payment of commuted pension and the like. He knows how long a widow has to wait after the husband has died in the Public Service. He and his department are responsible for the delays. No mention is made of that, but when a poor pensioner continues to occupy Government quarters after he has retired from service, then they have to invoke the provisions of this Bill and see that he is pulled out of the house and thrown on to the road with his family and children.

This is a most inhuman law. I listened to the Minister of Finance with a sense of shame, a sense of surprise—pained surprise. I know that he is a kind-hearted man and I know that he does not have these attitudes which have been put into the words which he repeated just now.

Today, there is a housing shortage. Everybody knows that an ordinary person who wants to get a house has to pay a large sum of money as key money. The Hon. Minister's Treasury does not pay a retired public servant his commuted pension until a long time has elapsed. He cannot get it until the sum has been verified by the department, until all the leave particulars have been entered up, until all the deductions have been made, until the particulars have been verified, sent to audit for further verification and sent back again for re-checking by the Treasury.

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(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

They are expediting.

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(තිரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We know what sort of expedition there is. I know that Senator J. P. Obeyesekere, when he was Parliamentary Secretary to the then Minister of Finance, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, Mr. D. C. L. Amerasinghe, Mr. Saparamadu, and others got together to do something to expedite the payment of pensions. But that is not fast enough. There has been some benefit to the public servants as a result of certain steps taken to expedite the payment of pensions ; I grant that. When the delay is shortened from about five years to about three years we are expected to be grateful, but the time-lag of three years is still a very painful time lag, and during that period in which the public servant gets no pension, no salary, has nothing on which to survive, he may be getting, perhaps after several petitions, an

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

alimentary allowance of a very small amount. I am asking the Hon. Minister of Finance in all fairness to estimate that position and see how that man is going to find alternative accommodation elsewhere. He cannot borrow a loan because he is out of employment. He cannot go to the Lady Lochore Loan Fund because he has retired. He has nothing to pledge, no security to give and he has nothing to hypothecate. From where is he going to borrow the money or get the money? He is not given his commuted pension. His pension is delayed and he gets a miserable alimentary allowance. The very definition of the word "alimentary" shows that it is only for the purpose of seeing that certain metabolic processes are kept going within that person. How is he expected to pay "key" money and get a house? I am asking the Hon. Minister of Finance, how is he going to quit his quarters and give vacant possession? And if he does not do so, a competent authority can invoke the process of this Bill and eject that person and his dependants or the successors; as a result of the person's death his widow and children can all be thrown out on to the streets by an order of the Fiscal because the Treasury wants the house.

What is the use of the Hon. Minister of Finance saying that these powers are not going to be used except in extreme cases? Where is it said so in this Bill? We are not voting for the intentions of the Hon. Minister. We are not called upon to do so. We are voting for a law that has been printed and given to us. We are asked to pass these provisions into law, and they will operate. The Hon. Minister of Finance will be the first to admit the impersonality of a Government department in regard to the decision it makes about persons. There is a certain impersonality. I will tell you why. I must give you an example from the Colombo Municipal Council.

There was a poor man who contracted pulmonary tuberculosis. Under the rules he was entitled to

nine months leave with pay in order to get cured. But it is required that a medical board should announce that he has to be given the nine months leave. The certificate given by the T. B. clinic is not enough. The rules require that a medical board shall sit and certify that the nine months leave should be given. With all the various processes that have to be gone through you get a medical board, and the Hon. Minister knows how long they take. I finally managed to get a medical board appointed for this poor man and he was given the nine months leave with pay. Now he required a hospital to go to. At last I found a vacancy in a hospital somewhere on the Avissawella Road in Eheliyagoda where there is a T. B. hospital. The man went there. Of course this man was a particularly unfortunate person. I do not know the state of his horoscope but certainly a series of misfortunes overtook him. As soon as I got him admitted to the Eheliyagoda T. B. hospital there was a thunderstorm the very next night and the hospital came down burying a number of patients under the debris. The man escaped with a number of wounds and after that I managed to get him admitted to Welisara.

He had been given nine months leave with pay. Now who is to draw the pay? The wife. This poor woman came to me saying that she had not been paid the salary due to her husband. I sent her to various officers of the Colombo Municipal Council in order to get that money and she must have made over fifteen to twenty pilgrimages to the Town Hall to get the money. I am not blaming the municipality. I am only showing how bureaucratic minds work and the operation of the bureaucratic machinery in regard to individuals. Finally, I had to take her to the Municipal Commissioner himself, Mr. P. M. Jeyarajan when he was Municipal Commissioner, and he walked down to the paying department with me and found that there was one obstacle to the payment of

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

this money. The book of rules require that the overseer who was in charge of the gang in which this worker was employed must himself identify the recipient of the pay. And since nobody could identify this woman as the lawful wife of that worker, she made twenty visits to the Town Hall without being able to draw her husband's salary.

Now, I admit the rule is a correct one in order to see that the wrong person is not paid. I admit all that. I am not stating that the officer who said that somebody must identify the woman was acting wrongfully. I am only stating that rules are applied in an impersonal manner and made to operate in that fashion. It required the intervention of Mr. Jeyarajan to say, "I will identify the person. Pay this money and I take the risk under audit", before that family could be kept alive.

Now, under such circumstances, for the Minister to get up here and say that this law will not be misapplied is the most fantastic kind of argument in support of a Bill which creates powers like this.

The Hon Minister's party Members complained when there was another Government in office that persons were being victimized by that Government. Today, now that the Hon. Minister's party is in office, complaints are being made by us of the Opposition that public servants who are suspected of having political opinions which are not necessarily favourable to the Government of the day are being victimized.

Now, never mind what the Government is. Can you put powers like this into the hands of an officer who has to obey the behests of his Ministers, in a situation in which victimization is feared with every change of Government? How can you do that? I will come to this question later.

This Bill was prepared by the Treasury. I know the Treasury has for long years been exasperated over

the failure of public servants to quit the quarters which had been given to them for occupation. Therefore, they have been pushing ahead with this matter and going through with the preparation of this Bill. That there were certain recommendations of the Treasury which went before the Legal Draftsman, we are aware of. But I can assure the Hon. Minister of Finance that if the Government of 1964 had not been defeated on the 3rd of December 1964, this Bill would never have seen the light of day because the Minister of Finance, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, had never seen this Bill. If he had seen it, he would have consulted others in regard to this matter before he brought this Bill before the House. He would have given his own mind to the provisions of this Bill, and he would never have brought a Bill like this.

Do not try to go behind this matter by merely saying that there was something on record in a file which meant that the preparation of this kind of dreadful instrument was to take place. There were a number of other dreadful things which were in preparation by various public servants and bureaucrats which would never have seen the light of day even if it received Cabinet approval. Why, there was a measure in regard to the Tea Propaganda Board. It came from the Ministry of Commerce. The Minister approved it. It received Cabinet sanction. It was brought before this House and from here it went to the Senate. At that stage, I intervened, and the Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce agreed to certain amendments which were moved in the Senate. And the Bill came back here. When the Bill came back here and the same amendments were moved here, the present Leader of the House sabotaged the whole thing at the request of the planters and the Chamber of Commerce. That is what happened. So the question that this Bill was under preparation by the former Government is not correct.

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(කෙළරාව ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Not you, the other section.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Nobody. Let us take some of these definitions. "Authorized person" in relation to any Government quarters, means any person, other than a competent authority, authorized by a quit notice issued in respect of such quarters to take possession of such quarters."

"Competent authority" means the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, or any other public officer authorized by such Deputy Secretary to be a competent authority for the purposes of this Act."

Now, Sir, there is nothing in this Bill which says that the competent authority created by the competent authority, that is, the public officer authorized by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury to be a competent authority, will have his powers limited in any particular way. It may be the intention of the Hon. Minister and of the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury to limit the powers of any competent authority. But there is nothing in this Bill to say that his powers will be circumscribed in any way.

What does that mean? Let us take clause 5. It says:

"In any case where the occupier of any Government quarters fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 4 in respect of any quit notice served on him relating to any Government quarters, any competent authority (whether or not he is the competent authority who issued such notice) may make an application in writing in the form B set out in the Schedule to this Act to the Magistrate's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which such quarters are situated et cetera.

This means that one competent authority can serve the quit notice, but he may not necessarily want to proceed with the next step. But the mere fact that a quit notice has been served empowers any other competent authority so minded from taking the next step.

There are railway officers, Government servants, occupying quarters provided by the C.G.R., and unless you are going to define the scope of each and every competent authority, you can have a situation where one competent authority issues a quit notice but not necessarily follow it up, and another competent authority, in respect of the neighbouring irrigation quarters, making the application referred to in Clause 5 in the Colombo South Magistrate's Court, although the railway authorities have decided not to follow up action after service of the quit notice.

I see the Hon. Minister smiling. He is almost sneering, because, he thinks, no such absurdity will be committed. But let me tell him that where any such situation is possible, you cannot bring legislation of this kind and ask us to support it. Do not imagine that your good intentions are going to operate always.

I have nothing against the D.S.T. He is a very worthy gentleman. I am not criticizing him or the Secretary to the Treasury or anybody else. I am taking the thing in its entirety. Public servants are a very hard-worked set of persons trying to do a difficult job. But we know of public servants working against public servants themselves.

What you are trying to do here is to arm the beast, the bureaucrat, and to the extent to which any particular bureaucrat ceases to function as a human being and functions as a bureaucrat, you are giving a most dangerous weapon to such a person.

I have been dealing with public servants for a large part of the last twenty years, and I am aware of the extent to which heads of departments

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[ඔර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

misuse the authority with which they are vested for the purpose of exacting revenge. I am not saying that every head of a department is that kind of bureaucrat. I am not saying anything against the entire Civil Service or the Administrative Service or anything like that. By and large, the affairs of the Public Service go on very well and the relations between the various layers are good; I admit that. But you also get a public servant who is placed in authority, who believes that he is being subjected to some kind of affront by some subordinate who wants to wreak vengeance on him. I have known a number of instances in which I have made the answers to charge sheets which have been served which are absolutely bogus, absolutely false, framed up charges against certain public servants. I have written replies. I have assisted other public servants who were going to defend them before committees of inquiry and they have been exonerated. There was one recent instance in the Prisons Department, which I brought to the notice of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice, where they were all trumped up charges.

Where you have that kind of power given to a public servant, delegated authority from the Public Service Commission, where the exercise of that power could have a harmful effect upon the public servant, a semi-judicial or quasi-judicial procedure has been devised by the Public Service Commission itself before the head of department can exercise that power. Before a head of department, acting on authority delegated by the Public Service Commission, can deprive a man of his employment, he has to follow a certain quasi-judicial procedure under the very Public Service Commission rules and the Manual of Procedure. That is the position. Why is that so? Why does not the Public Service Commission say, "We delegate this authority to the head of the Irrigation Department or the head of the Ceylon Government Railway or to some other

person in some other place as we have ample confidence in him to see that no person is punished without due cause"? They have confidence in the person to exercise his powers correctly, but in the interests of natural justice they say, before a man is deprived of his employment, a quasi-judicial procedure shall be gone through and the man given a hearing. That is where it is proposed to deprive a man of his employment.

Here the Hon. Minister proposes to create powers for depriving a man of his house without any such procedure. If the Hon. Minister had said that this competent authority was going to hold an inquiry in which the man would be represented and a certain procedure would be gone through before his ejection by the fiscal, even then I might have been prepared to say that there would have been some justification. In order to deprive a man of his employment or take disciplinary action against him, you have a quasi-judicial procedure. Why do you dispense with that in the case of depriving a man of his house and why does the Hon. Minister think it is necessary to do so? A range of people can be covered by this.

I know of a hospital administered by a medical superintendent under the S. H. S. of the district. The medical superintendent was an extremely petty-minded person and I know some of the things he did to the doctors and the specialists who were working in that hospital. I know some of the things he did in respect of the nurses working in the hospital. The man suffered from a violent type of complex which required the services of a psychiatrist, but he was allowed to continue in authority in spite of the kind of treatment he gave to persons who were under him against whom he fancied grievances. Specialists, specialist medical officers, interns, house officers, nurses, attendants—nobody was safe from this man. He had only to give a reason. The reason could be anything.

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What is the difficulty of framing a reason? You make an administrative change and you say that the carrying out of that particular administrative change requires that this house shall be occupied by somebody else. That is all. That is a very simple reason. It is not at all easy for a person to defend himself in this matter. I admit there are certain circumstances in which the Government will find it extremely tortuous to go through the process of a district court to secure possession. I admit that, but that does not mean you must have this Bill. Why not admit the procedure laid down in the National Housing Act, which is a shorter one, where the bureaucracy does not decide that a person shall go, but you require that there shall be a judicial process, however short, and you give the person a hearing? You adjudicate on the reason given by the landlord; you adjudicate on the counter arguments adduced by the tenant—the occupier as he is called here. Shorten the process if you want to. I am prepared to grant that in order to see that a person who is going to be evicted shall be evicted only after a judicial process and not after a bureaucratic process. That is my argument. It was perfectly possible to frame a law in that way. What is the use of the Hon. Minister saying, "We are not going to do any of these things"?

In the Ratmalana Railway Housing Scheme, some years ago, there was a quarrel between two occupants. Sir, wives quarrel, and a tiff over something developed into an accusation made by one employee against another that a fowl had been stolen, and the welfare officer at that time decided that a particular worker should be got rid of. His only solution was to eject the person from the premises. Happily, this Bill was not in existence at the time. Otherwise, that particular welfare officer would have had that man ejected. He was not able to do so, and fortunately it was later discovered that the quarrel need never have taken place because the

fowl had been stolen by a complete outsider. On the mere accusation that an employee had stolen a fowl the welfare officer was prepared to eject that employee, and if this Bill had been in existence at the time and had been law, he would have been ejected.

I say this is a most deadly kind of authority to arm anybody with. It is not merely a public servant who is on transfer, and who appeals against that transfer while the head of the department is anxious to have him transferred, who is exposed to attack from a head of department who may be the competent authority; if a particular head of a department has a favourite to whom he wants to give a house, if anybody in the Treasury has a favourite to whom they want to allocate a house either in the Torrington Avenue Housing Scheme, the Manning Town Housing Scheme or in the Deal Place Housing Scheme, it is easy to think of a reason. The Treasury attends to the transfer of public officers and all that they have to do is to post a man to a place like Puttalam and say that he does not require a house in Colombo. It may be a head of a department, it may be a person in the Administrative Service, it may be the humblest worker in the Ceylon Government Railway or the Irrigation Department. You open avenues for corruption; you open avenues for revenge—all sorts of avenues for all these things—if you pass this Bill into law.

Imagine a person in the Manning Town Housing Scheme who is employed in the Colombo Kachcheri. Kachcheri to kachcheri transfer takes place through the Ministry of Home Affairs; but it is easy for the Treasury. If somebody wants this man's house, or if they want to give it to some other officer, may be a favourite, what do they do? This man who is in the Colombo Kachcheri is transferred on Treasury orders out of that office into some other Government department outside—not necessarily in a kachcheri. He may be transferred to the

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

Ministry of Local Government and sent to Ratnapura, and told: You do not want a house in the Manning Town Housing Scheme. He is given a month to go, and if in a month he and his children cannot go, the man can be ejected under this Bill. The poor man may be protesting against the transfer. While the protest is receiving the attention of the Minister of Finance, the D. S. T. or other competent authority can proceed to eject that public servant. This is an enslavement of the public servant through the medium of this House. Any public servant who occupies Government quarters lives with a sense of fear and insecurity because the moment he displeases his head of department, or his superior officer, or the Government of the day, he can be thrown out of his quarters with all his goods and chattels.

All the arguments of the Hon. Minister are traceable to the housing shortage. I am prepared to grant that there are certain circumstances in which the Government should be enabled to have, fairly quickly, possession of a house. I am prepared to grant that. In a case where a house is given by virtue of office, and the person quits the office but does not quit the house, it may be necessary to remove that person after some time because the successor has to be given some place to live in. If the Hon. Chief Justice occupying a palatial residence in Bulwers Road quits the office of Chief Justice but fails to move from the house that is given to him, it may be necessary for Government to take action against him. But I for one do not want, even against an erring retired Chief Justice, to have the provisions of this Bill used against him.

[At this stage the lights in the Chamber failed.]

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(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The sitting is suspended for ten minutes.

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இதன்படி அமர்வு இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended and then resumed.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister for Power is not here. Can he give us the assurance that we can continue without let or hindrance?

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

When darkness overtook us, I was discussing the Hon. Minister's fatal Bill. I was discussing the opportunities for misuse of power and was making the point that, therefore, such wide powers must never be given to any person because they are capable of misuse. There are no limitations in this Bill. If there had been some kind of preamble on the basis of which we could have understood that there were certain limitations, or if in the process of making these definitions here the Minister had introduced certain limitations, we might have understood. If he had even said that quasi-judicial procedure would be gone through by the head of department or the competent authority, we might have understood. I should have thought it necessary to provide something like this. What would have been better was for him to have adopted something like the measures in the National Housing Act which shortens the procedure.

I know, for instance, that, where there are squatters on Government land, it becomes difficult for the Government Agent of the area to secure their eviction except by the elaborate process of going through the district court and having a very lengthy case in the matter. I admit that. But because of that fact, when the Land Acquisition Act was framed, the Government of the day presented the same kind of procedure in regard to

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that matter, that, where the Government acquired land it became the owner of the property—certain processes were laid down by means of which even if there is any contest and, after any dispute, in regard to valuation and so on has been settled—vesting orders are complete and absolute as against any person. Under the Land Acquisition Act there has been a considerable amount of injustice and I know that the Hon. Minister of Land has been the recipient of a large number of petitions over the years asking for an amendment of this law in order to see that injustices are not done. I am aware of it.

I am glad that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice is here. I brought to his notice a number of instances, as I said earlier, where there had been injustices committed by heads of departments through misuse of authority. It is in order to avoid that kind of injustice that various procedures are devised in order to see that the public servant against whom it is sought to proceed will not be the victim of any particular act of injustice.

On a recital made by the Hon. Minister of Posts we were discussing the other day the misdemeanours of various officers of the postal service about letters that are stolen and so on. In regard to the Postal Department there is a special law. But does that law say that the head of the postal service can take summary action under that law whether the person concerned be an employee or not? It does not say so. It defines a number of offences, it gives certain special powers to the Post Master General and to persons to whom he delegates his powers. But in the exercise of those powers there are certain safeguards for the persons who are likely to suffer. One safeguard is that in regard to members of the public who may be offenders there shall be no punishment except as decided upon by a court of law. In regard to officers who may commit some of those offences they are liable to be tried by a competent tribunal established for that purpose by the Public

Service Commission. In order to define the offence you must read the Manual of Procedure and the P. S. C. rules together with the special law that has been enacted in that behalf. That is the procedure.

Similarly, there are the standing orders of the police force, regulations made under the powers given to the Minister by the Police Ordinance as amended. Now even under those rules, where any officer of the Police Department is likely to suffer, where some harm can be caused, there are certain procedures established for that purpose, despite the fact that the police department is treated almost as if it were a military unit. Take the army, the navy, or the air force! Where a member of those Services is to be subjected to some form of punishment, there is a procedure established for that purpose, that is to say, a person can be court-martialled. Now, that is not something that I sincerely approve of, but still it is a court.

All that I am trying to urge is that before a public servant can be subjected to the penalty of losing his house, or having his dependents ejected from the house they occupy, while he is alive or after he is dead, that there shall be, there should be, a judicial process by means of which that decision can be arrived at. That is what I am urging, and my principal protest against this Bill is that it takes away that protection, the protection of the court of law, from the occupier.

The Hon. Minister says that the cases that have been lodged by the Treasury against certain public servants have taken a long time and cost the Government money. I admit that argument, but what is the answer to that? Not this Bill, but to shorten the judicial process; by all means let it be a judicial process and not a bureaucratic one. That, Sir, is my argument. You can shorten it, your National Housing Act has shortened the entire procedure that is laid down under the law of landlord and tenant, under the Rent Restriction Act. That

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does not apply to the houses given out by the National Housing Commissioner, but then by the National Housing Act it is a much shorter process. If you want to shorten it still further, it is possible to legislate in that way; and if the Hon. Minister wants our assistance we are prepared to assist him in drafting the necessary legislation by showing him how it can be drafted. I will show him how it can be drafted in order to shorten the process, but do not abolish the judicial process and substitute a bureaucratic one for that. That is what I am objecting to. The complacency with which the hon. Members of the Government Party are taking this piece of legislation is incredible; it is something that I cannot understand. What are your democratic pretensions? You are taking over through bureaucratic means a dictatorial power.

Sir, I wrote an article for the party paper and I published it as a leaflet; English and Sinhalese copies of this leaflet were sent to every hon. Member of this House and the other place, including the Hon. Ministers, by me. I am glad that as a result of it the Hon. Minister of Housing has intervened with the Hon. Minister of Finance and taken these houses, the National Housing Commissioner's houses, from the purview of this Bill. It has not yet been done, but the Hon. Minister promised to do that. Does the Hon. Minister realize, whatever may have been the original intentions in drafting this Bill—if I had not pointed this out, if this had been allowed to go through with the complacency which seems to have overtaken the Government today—what would have happened? Every single tenant of the National Housing Commissioner would have been placed in jeopardy as a result of this Bill. No, Sir, this is not legislation that we can accept.

To point to Cabinet responsibility in the past is not an argument that could be urged in defence of the Bill. Why, Sir, if they are to be consistent

they have overthrown that Government. Why are they inheriting its sins? If that be so why did the Hon. Minister of Finance throw away the Budget proposals of the then Hon. Minister of Finance (Dr. N. M. Perera) and substitute his own? Why are you accepting that? Why are you defending this—[Interruption]. Unless it is in line with your policy; unless it is in line with the policy of your party. And that is why you accept it. I want to ask, is it your policy, the policy of the National Government, to see that the threat of dehousing shall be held over the public servants who occupy Government houses? Are you going to compel obedience to your wishes by the employment of this threat—complete conformity to the wishes of the Government of the day?—[Interruption]. There is another Minister of Finance of the past intervening. I should like to have the benefit of his views, loud enough to be heard.

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අමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ஜனாப் எம். எம். முஸ்தபா—சமூகசேவை
அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. M. M. Mustapha—Parliamentary
Secretary to the Minister of Social
Services)

It is in the interests of the Public Service that this Bill is being introduced.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

All I can say is, Oh, Mustapha! Oh, Mustapha! The Hon. Minister's Bill, he says, is in the interest of the Public Service. I met one or two public servants who sought to argue on those lines. They had been transferred to Colombo. Expecting a house somewhere in Thimbirigasyaya, but denied that house, they said, "Why cannot the Treasury eject somebody and give me that house?"

If you are bringing this Bill as a result of the housing shortage, then it is even less defensive. The cure for the housing shortage is not to arm

yourselves with the powers of ejectment but to see that more houses are built.

In the last Speech from the Throne the Hon. Minister's Government put into the mouth of His Excellency a certain proposition, namely, that this Government is not going to grant immunity to those who committed offences in the name of the Government. "We shall make the public servants and the Government liable in tort", they said. Where are all those grandiose principles that were announced? What are you doing in this Bill? I do not know the provisions of the Bill that is proposed, if they do bring it at all. But where a competent authority misuses the powers under this Bill in respect of a public servant, it will not be always possible to establish a case where an action is committed *mala fide*, where the ejectment is entirely *mala fide*, where the reasons given are bogus ones, or where the situation is created within the Treasury itself on the part of persons governed by self-interest or revenge, where they transfer a public servant and thus secure his house. How are you going to prevent all these things happening? You are opening the door to corruption and to private vengeance on the part of public servants against others. The poor public servant will be at the mercy of whoever is the competent authority and any Government that is capable of giving instructions to that competent authority.

All the democratic pretensions of this Government are brought to nought and exposed as nonsense by this Bill. Whenever any act of nationalization is proposed by us, they talk about a dictatorship being created. When we say that the oil compensation paid is too much, we are accused of heading towards dictatorship. When we even invoke what would be normal constitutional rights in respect of parties in this House, then too we are accused of trying to establish a dictatorship. But here is a Government arming

itself with powers to deprive a man of his home without a judicial process. You base yourselves upon the principles of British democracy and tradition. In the days of the Stuarts, Edward Coke fought against the misuse of powers by the King of the day, by the bureaucracy as it was then represented by His Majesty. It was a fundamental principle that a man shall not be evicted from his house except by a judicial process. "A man's home is his castle, and even the King of England shall not enter therein." Those were the slogans of a British democracy. I know when capitalist values came in the time of John Dryden, things got changed, and John Dryden said, "A man is entitled to occupy his house as long as he pays his rent." That is the modification that the capitalist values brought about. But the original statement even in capitalist democracy has stayed in England, the statement of Sir Edward Coke who fought for the rights of man against the Stuarts in English times. What did he say? That a man is entitled to his home and that he shall not be ejected therefrom except by the due processes of the law. And what is the Hon. Minister substituting in the twentieth century? A purely bureaucratic decision for the judicial process.

I am not an unqualified admirer of all judicial processes. Their lordships who sit on the bench are themselves human beings who are capable of human error, subject to human weaknesses and all the vices and weaknesses that society as it is now composed on a class basis and otherwise can create in their minds; and their judgments are sometimes distorted as a result of the operation of those weaknesses or vices. But that is the final guarantee that we have in the society as it is constructed today. The court of law and the judicial process of hearing both sides of a matter before a decision is given which can harm a person and cause a loss of his rights, that is the final protection that a man has today. And this Bill seeks to deprive a man, a public

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

servant who occupies a house, of that protection. If that is not the naked enthronement of a dictatorship I want to ask the Hon. Minister of State what is. This confers a power upon a Government over a public servant who occupies a house, which is immeasurable, which should not be in the hands of anybody, any public servant or bureaucrat. No one should have such powers.

This is not a plain and simple Bill which merely seeks to give the Treasury the power to take back quarters when a public servant overstays his welcome. This is something far more dangerous. It affects every public servant who occupies Government quarters from the Hon. the Chief Justice, doctors in the Medical Service, engineers in the Public Service, humble workers in the C. G. R., the Irrigation Department, the Land Development Department and the like, right down to the *wadi* in the jungle in which the Land Development workers spend their days. All these are Government quarters within the definition of this Bill. Anyone can be ejected at the will of a competent authority. This Bill blows sky-high this democratic facade that they have been trying to prop up before us in this country. This is a Bill which enshrines the principles of dictatorship and bureaucratic authority in respect of a man's home. It is a first step towards the taking of special powers on the part of a Government determined to take revenge against those who differ from their political views.

On all these points I have to oppose this Bill and call upon every hon. Member of this House not to treat this matter with the lightness with which the Hon. Minister appears to be treating it, but to go into all the serious implications and reject the Bill as a piece of legislation which is unworthy of this honourable House.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, on this occasion it is a great pleasure to follow upon the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South who as usual has made an extremely careful and searching analysis of the Bill presented by this so-called democratic Government for consideration.

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)
Passed by your Cabinet.

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

I shall demonstrate to you just what exactly was in contemplation by this Government in comparison with the past Government, and you will then be in a position to see the difference. Let me be fair. A Bill was considered by our Cabinet round about October 1964 for certain specific purposes. The S. L. F. P. Government of that time was called upon to decide what was to be done with Government quarters given to coup prisoners who had been found guilty by the Supreme Court or were on trial by the Supreme Court years and years after they had ceased to hold office in the Public Service. Their wives and families were in occupation of 'A' grade Government quarters and it looked as if they were going to continue to be in occupation for ever. There were certain fears that even Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries who were in occupation of certain quarters might, upon ceasing to hold office as Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, do so and that they should, therefore, be subject to some process by which they could be prevented from occupying them for ever and ever. Of course one expects Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries not to continue

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to be in occupation of quarters once they are out of office; one expects them to respect democratic processes and to vacate the property which they have occupied by virtue of office. But in case circumstances of that sort arose, I believe, the Treasury wanted to be prepared for that, and they put forward a Cabinet Paper proposing that there should be some special provision to deal with persons of that kind.

I think, the particular categories who were in occupation of Government houses were politicians such as Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, and also persons who had been dismissed from the Public Service or left the Public Service or were interdicted in circumstances such as the coup trial. A number of senior police officers who fell into this last category were occupying Government quarters in Longden Place, Stanmore Crescent, and in the area of Brownrigg Road. They and their families continued to be in occupation of those premises long after their spouses were either held in detention or had been put on compulsory leave, and this was going on for years. There was no process of law for their ejection. So, the officers of the Treasury put forward certain proposals for the purpose of ejecting them. Now, I do not know myself whether the Cabinet approved it or not. Let us assume the Cabinet did. But may I say this? It is completely incorrect to say that the Government of that time would ever have introduced in this House or passed as legislation a Bill as monstrous as the abortion now placed before us by this Government—[*Interruption.*] I do not know, the same bureaucrats may have drafted the abortion for you, but if somebody else proposes an abortion, at least disown it as we would have done. We would not have accepted any draft Bill put forward by bureaucrats in this state and form.

To say that we would have approved the ejection of certain public servants and politicians from Government premises in the circumstances I indicated, is perfectly,

true, and the Cabinet, at that stage, would certainly have been prepared to introduce the necessary legislation to ensure that Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries do not continue to be in occupation of premises if they had ceased to hold office. The Government would certainly have drafted the necessary legislation to exclude persons suspected of treason to continue to occupy and enjoy the benefits of Government property after they had been put on trial before a competent court. I am talking of the coup prisoners; I will tell you straight. But if you say we would have approved a law like this, calculated to undermine the very basis of democracy in a country, to fundamentally interfere with the basic rights of persons merely because some diseased mind in the Treasury has conceived of such a plan, I can assure hon. Members of this House that it would never have been brought before this House, and it never was.

Let us find fault with ourselves if we have presented in Parliament a monstrosity of this nature. The S.L.F.P. Government never did and never shall. If you have inherited public servants with diseased minds, then I would ask you to ask the Hon. Minister of Health to submit them to some sort of cure. We read in the papers about these public servants who now seem to take an unholy delight in wanting to reduce the salaries of doctors. We have read what the papers have to say about the permanent secretaries who also owe their origin to the Treasury, devising new means of, or trying to suggest techniques for reducing salaries, and when a trade union protests, a Government trade union, to tell that trade union that they have no right to protest. What are trade unions for? Here we find a law the significance of which I shall clearly demonstrate to you, which is calculated to deal with politicians who wanted to stay in Government bungalows when they were not entitled to. This is not intended to deal with persons who have

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

committed offences against the State and who continue to be in occupation of Government quarters. This Bill is calculated to hit at every single person who has a contractual relationship with the Crown.

This Government used to talk about equality before the law. This Government used to be very proud of the concept of the rule of law. They used to tell that all persons must be equal before the law. They used to say that some persons should not be more equal than others.

May I ask this Government: When you function as a landlord why do you want yourself to be in a position different from other landlords? Why do you want the law to be more equal to you, much more equal than others as far as landlords are concerned? Why is it that when you become a landlord you want a different law to operate? If the Government is subject to the law, if the Government is so concerned with the equality of all before the law that it has instructed its lawyers appearing before the Privy Council not to present arguments to the contrary, then may I ask the question in plain language, why, when it comes to the rights and privileges of landlords, the Government as a landlord wants to enjoy special privileges?

It is bad enough under the law by which according to the annual value of premises, the landlords of more valuable premises exceeding Rs. 2,000 as annual value in the city of Colombo are placed outside the Rent Restriction Act. But even where your premises are worth less than that, within the municipal area of Colombo, the Crown is not bound by the Rent Restriction Act as was pointed out by the hon. joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa). He cited the case of Davith Appu vs. The Attorney-General reported in 49 N. L. R. at page 356.

What does the judge, Mr. Justice Gratiaen, say in that judgment?

"In my opinion, however, the Crown's right to object an overholding tenant of Crown property is not affected by the limitations placed on other landlords by section 8 of the Rent Restriction Ordinance. The doctrine of the English law that no enactment shall in any way affect the right of the Crown unless it is therein expressly stated or unless it so appears by necessary implication is part of the Statute Law of Ceylon. (Section 3 of the Interpretation Ordinance, Chapter 2.) The underlying principle is that the Legislature is not presumed to have intended to deprive the Crown of any prerogative, right or property unless it expresses its intention to do so in explicit terms or unless the inference is irresistible... It has been held that the Rent Restriction Acts of England do not bind the Crown. *Clark v. Downes* and *Wirral v. Shaw*. Learned Counsel for the appellant submitted that there are essential differences in language between the local Ordinance and the English Acts, and that these decisions can be distinguished for this reason. I regret that I can find nothing in the local Ordinance from which one can be drawn irresistibly to the conclusion that the Crown was intended by the Legislature to be bound by the provisions of section 8."

The provisions of Clause 8 of the Bill before us put the matter beyond all doubt. Whether Mr. Justice Gratiaen's interpretation was right or not, certainly it was an interpretation that worked against the subject, when the Crown was in a position to say, as a special landlord, even where the property consists of a tenement or even a shack, "We can eject our tenants at will," although other landlords, where the premises are worth less than Rs. 2,000, are told, "You must prove that it is required for your use, or you must prove that the premises were sublet, or you must prove that there was damage to the property, or considerations of that sort like arrears of rent." The Crown does not need to say any of these things.

The Crown was bound by the common law at least by Mr. Justice Gratiaen's judgment. But by this piece of legal chicanery, what is sought to be done is to free the Crown from the fetters of every law. The Crown is to be completely freed not merely from the shackles of statute law but from the shackles of the common law.

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At least on a contractual right, ordinarily, leave aside the Rent Restriction Act, the Crown will have to go to court in order to eject its tenant. There is no procedure known to the law by which a man has the right to walk into his tenants house and throw him out, whether he has paid his rent or not. Under no circumstances does the law permit a man to take the law into his own hands and throw his tenant out. Not even the Crown had that right before this proposed Statute and now you are seeking to create a situation where under a pretended judicial process—it is not even a judicial process—you claim the right to take policemen into the houses of Crown tenants, take them and their children by the scruff of their neck and throw them out and also take their property and throw it into the streets. This is what this Government seeks to do.

I can understand your talking about special privileges for the Crown. It is fair enough. That is necessary, if you think it is necessary, for the purpose of enforcing your rights. But while you are not bound by any duties, not even the ordinary duties of a landlord, to provide decent accommodation or to effect repairs—you are not even obliged to fulfil a single one of the ordinary commonplace duties which are placed on landlords—why do you claim special powers and privileges outside the law, outside not merely of the proposed Statute which you have expressly provided for by Clause 7, but outside the common law to do as you please to the detriment of your tenants?

Look at the provisions of Clause 6. Upon receipt of a certificate from a competent authority in a magistrate's court, the magistrate is given power to issue a writ to the fiscal. The magistrate issues a writ to the fiscal and the fiscal is entitled to take a policeman with him and throw the person out of occupation. Have you ever heard of such an amorphous disgraceful procedure? I have never heard of a magistrate issuing a writ to a fiscal in the first place. Magistrates have

certain powers. The civil courts have certain powers. The fiscal is an authority functioning under the civil courts for purposes of ejectment. We all know that. That is under the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Code—under Section 323 onwards. Decrees for the possession of immovable property are enforced by the fiscal, but even the fiscal in an ordinary civil suit has no power to take policemen with him; he has no power to use police officers under his authority. If he is resisted in obtaining possession, there is a special procedure that applies under Section 325 of the Civil Procedure Code by which the fiscal has to report to court. The court is required then to investigate and find out who the person is who obstructed the fiscal, the circumstances of the obstruction, and, if it is found to be malicious or wrongful there is provision for the court, if it is necessary, to sentence that man to one month's jail for the purpose of ascertaining the civil rights of the parties.

What do you intend to do under this law? Look at the wording.

"Such writ shall be sufficient authority for the said Fiscal or any police officer authorized by him in that behalf to enter such quarters with such assistants as the Fiscal or such officer shall deem necessary and to give possession accordingly, and to eject the occupier and his dependants, if any, from such quarters."

This is a right which does not exist as far as a decree-holder in a judgment of the district court is concerned, as far as any person who is even found guilty of a crime in the magistrate's court is concerned, but a mixed procedure based upon the assumption that an occupier of Government quarters is a criminal. You do not set the police on him under any procedure known to the law. I have never known of a situation where the police are used to deal with civil transactions. The police function is to maintain law and order, to apprehend criminals, and to bring them to trial. Under what procedure does this Government seek to harness the police force and give them legal authority to walk into people's houses and throw them out?

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පනත් කෙටුම්පත—දෙවනවර කියවීම

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My respectful argument to this House is, do not use an argument of convenience that you are the Government, in order to introduce into the Statute Book the kind of legislative monstrosity that is contemplated here.

There is much more to be said on this Bill, but as we are reaching the time of Adjournment I shall look forward to continuing my argument in regard to this Bill and to ask the Government to think again before they introduce a law such as this. I have got some concrete suggestions to make as to how you can recover possession of Government property. I appreciate your problems ; I appreciate your needs. Certainly some legislative action may be required to enable you to get back possession of Government property where Government servants who are being transferred, or where the exigencies of the service require it, have got to move and refuse to quit their premises, to quit the houses that were given for their use and occupation. I appreciate that. But this is not the way to do it and this is a wrong procedure and a procedure by which you yourself would be creating a monster meet which the people of this country will have cause to save you afterwards. This is not the democracy which you are pledged to protect.

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අත්සිටුවා විවාදය කල් තබන ලදි.

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அப்போது பி. ப. 7 மணியாகி விடவே சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகள் இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

விவாதம் நாளை ஆரம்பமாகும்

It being 7 p.m., Business was interrupted, and the Debate stood adjourned.

Debate to be resumed Tomorrow.

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ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

සෞඛ්‍යය ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදීන් ප්‍රශ්නය
සහතික කරන ලදී :

“ ඔන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය ”.—
[ගරු ජේ. අර්. ජයවර්ධන.]

“சபை இப்பொழுது ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெறுமாக”.—
[கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன] எனும் பிரேரணை
பிரேரிக்கப்பட்டு, வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Motion made, and Question proposed.

“That the House do now adjourn”.—
[the Hon. J. R. Jayewardene].

පරිසර වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා. (කඹුරුපිටිය)

(திரு. பேர்ஸி ஷீக்ராமசிங்ஹு—கம்புறுப்
பிட்டிய)

(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe—Kamburupitiya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, පසු
ගිය සති කිහිපය තුළ මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ
පැවතුණු තද වර්ෂාව හේතු කොටගෙන
ඒ මුළු මහත් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයටම වූ අලාභ
හානි පිළිබඳව රජයේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු
කරවීමටයි, මම පළමුවෙන්ම බලාපොරො
ත්තු වන්නේ. කුඹුරු වැඩ කරන ගොවී
න්ට කවදාවත් මුහුණ පාන්නට නොවූ
තරම් බරපතළ හානි මෙවර සිදු වූ බව මම
ගරු කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාගේ දැනගැනීම
සඳහා සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි. ගොවීන්
තුන් හතර වතාවක්ම කුඹුරුවල වී වැපුරු
නමුත් වර්ෂාව නිසා ඒවා සෝදාගෙන
ගියා. නමුත් නාන්සේලාගේ ප්‍රචාරක කට
යුතු නිසා මෙවර ගොවීන් ඉතා උනන්දු
වෙන් ගොවීන් වැඩ කළා. නමුත්
අවාසනාවකට මෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ ඒ ගොවී
න් හෝදා පාළු වී ගියා. නමුත් ඒ
ගොවීන්ට කුමන විදියක හෝ සහනාධාර
යක් ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ.

මේ පිළිබඳව දිසාපතිවරයාට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කොට අඩු වශයෙන් බිත්තර වී වත් මේ ගොවීන්ට සපයන්නටයයි මම ඉල්ලා සිටි නමුත්, පිට පිට තුන් වතාවක් කුඹුරු පාළු වුවොත් මිස බිත්තර වී නොදිය යුතුයයි භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ නීතියක් තිබෙනවාය කියා ඒ ඉල්ලීම ඉටු කිරීමට නුපුළුවනැයි කීවිවා. මේ නීති නිසා මේ

කල් තැබීම

තරම් හානිවලට පත් වූ ගොවීන්ට කිසිත් සහනයක ලබාගැනීමට බැරි තත්ත්වයක් පවතිනවා.

කුඹුරු වැඩ කරන ගොවීන් පමණක් නොවෙයි, ගඩොල් උළු කර්මාන්තයේ යෙදී සිටින අයත් අද විශාල අමාරු තත්ත්වයකට වැටී සිටිනවා. ඒ වගේම එළවළු කොටු සේදී ගොස් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඒ වගාවන් විනාශ වී තිබෙනවා. මේ විදියේ අලාභ හානි මුළු මහත් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයටම සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

පසුගිය 23 වන දා ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මගේ ආසනයට ගියා. එතුමාගේ ගමන ස්වල්ප වේලාවක් පමණ වුණා නම් මට එතුමා ඔරුවකින් එගොඩ කරන්නයි, සිද්ධ වෙන්නේ. ඒ විදියේ තත්ත්වයක් එහි ඇති වුණා. ඒ නිසා මම මේ රජයෙන් ඉතා කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, මේ පිළිබඳව කල්පනා කර බලා ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවීන්ටත්, කාර්මික ශිල්පීන්ටත් යම් කිසි සහනාධාරයක් ලබා දෙන ලෙස.

මගේ අතින් ප්‍රශ්නය යොමු කිරීමට ඇත්තේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටයි. අද පත්‍රයේ තිබෙනවා, ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය මගින් දීම සඳහා ලබන අවුරුද්දේ කාර් 52 ක් ගෙන්වීමට රජය තීරණය කර තිබෙනවාය කියා. කාර් ලොතරැයි කිරී මෙන් දැන් මේ රජය ලොකු සුදුවක් කර ගෙන යනවා. අවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය පවා ගෙන්වීමට විදේශ විනිමය නැතැයි ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් විදේශ විනිමය ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට කපා කරන මේ රජය කාර් 52 ක් සඳහා රුපියල් හාර ලක්ෂයක පමණ විදේශ විනිමය වැය කරන්න අදහස් කරනවා. අද කාර් අබලන් තත්ත්වයකට පැමිණි රජයේ සේවකයින් සිටිනවා. පාර්ලි මේන්තු මැති ඇමතිවරු සිටිනවා. නමුත් ඔවුන්ට නියම මිලකට කාර් ගැනීමට පුළු වන්නකමක් නැහැ. ඒ තරම් විදේශ විනිමය අමාරු තත්ත්වයක් තිබියදී කාර් 52 ක් ලොතරැයි ක්‍රමයට දීම සඳහා ගෙන්වීම විහිළුවක් නොවේදැයි මම මේ රජයෙන් අහනවා. විදේශ විනිමය ආරක්ෂා කරන්න යන්නේ මේ විදියටද කියා මම අහනවා. රජය මේ විදියට කටයුතු කරනවා නම් අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය සේවාවන්හි යෙදී සිටින

කල් තැබීම

සියලුම අයට මෝටර් රථ ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වන ලෙස විදේශ විනිමය දෙන්න වය කියා අපි ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 7.4

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා. (දඹදෙනිය)
(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க—தம்படெனியா)
(Mr. R. G. Senanayake—Dambadeniya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මට ප්‍රශ්න තුනක් ඇසීමට තිබෙනවා. පළමු වන ප්‍රශ්නය පළාත් පාලන උප ඇමති තුමාගෙන් ඇසීමටයි, තිබෙන්නේ. බොරැල්ලේ පදික වේදිකා වෙළෙඳුන්ගේ ප්‍රශ්නය තවම නිරාකරණය වී නැහැ. මීට පෙර පොලිසිය ඒ උදවියගේ බඩු මුට්ටු පොඩි පට්ටම් කොට පහර දී පන්නා දැමීම. ඊට පසුව ඔවුන්ගේ නියෝජිත පිරිසක් ගරු අගමැතිතුමා හමු වී සහනයක් ලබාගෙන තිබෙනවා. අගමැතිතුමාගේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැතැයි කියා තිබෙනවා. ඊට පසුව නගරාධිපතිතුමා හමු වූ විට එතුමාගේ විරුද්ධත්වයක්ද නැතැයි කියා තිබෙනවා. රටේ අගමැතිතුමාගේත් නගරයේ නගරාධිපතිතුමාගේත් අවසරය මෙසේ ලබාගත් තත්, මේ පදික වේදිකා වෙළෙඳුන්ට තම වෙළෙඳාම කරගෙන යන්න අවස්ථාවක් ඇත්තේ නැහැ. මීට හේතුව කුමක්ද? බොරැල්ලේ තිබෙනවා, මුරුගන් බංකුව. එය ඉදිරිපිට පෙට්ටියක් තබන තුරු ප්‍රශ්නයක් තිබුනේ නැහැ. ඒක පටන් ගත්තට පස්සේ, මුරුගන්ගේ විරුද්ධත්වය නිසා පදික වේදිකා වෙළෙඳුන් සියල්ලටම ගසා පන්නා දමා තිබෙනවා. අද වන තුරු මෙම තත්ත්වය විසඳා නැහැ. රජය මගින් තැනක් සාදා දෙනවය කීවට, තවම එවැන් තක් කෙරී නැහැ. මේ අයට සහනයක් සලසා දෙන්නෙ කවදාද කියා මා ගරු පළාත් පාලන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කරනව.

ඊළඟට ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගෙනුයි, ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්න තියෙන්නෙ. නුංගමුව මහා විද්‍යාලය මගේ කොට්ඨාශය තුළයි, පිහිටා තිබෙන්නෙ. අළුත් උපාධිධාරී මහ තෙක් එම විද්‍යාලයේ මුල් ගුරුවරය වශයෙන් පත් කර සිටිය. ඒ මහත්මයාට ඩිප්ලෝමා එකකුත් ලැබී තිබෙනව, විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය මගින්. ඔහු එම විශේෂ ඩිප්ලෝමා

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

[ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.]

එක ලබාගත්තේ පී. එස්. සී. එකේද්ද අවසරය පිටයි. එම පාඨශාලාවේ එක්තරා අවුලක් ඇති වුණා. මා එම අවුල විස්තර කර දෙන්නට කැමතියි.

කුඹුරක වැඩ කිරීම පිණිස එම විද්‍යාලයේ ඉගෙනීම ලබන ළමයින් 33 දෙනෙක් දෙන්න පුළුවන්ද කියා ඒ ජන්තවුමා අසා එවා තිබෙනවා. එම ඉල්ලීමට එකඟ වෙමින් ළමුන් 33 දෙනෙක් දෙන්න සූදානම් වන අවස්ථාවේ, කුඹුරු හිමියාත් සමග මේ ගැන සාකච්ඡාවක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. එම සාකච්ඡාවේදී එක්තරා ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු වුණා. අළුත් විද්‍යාලයාධිපතිතුමා ආවාට පස්සේ එම විද්‍යාලය අවට ශුද්ධ කරන්න සිදු වුණා. ඒ සඳහා අවට කැලේට ගිනි තැබුව. එතකොට ඒ කැලේ හිටපු නයිසහ පොළොංගු වගයක් අර කුඹුරට පැනල තියෙනවා. ඒ සර්පයන් අතුරින් පොළො භූත් දෙදෙනෙක්ද කොහේද මරා දමා තිබෙනවා. මේ නිසා කුඹුරු හිමියා කියා තිබෙනවා, “මෙම කුඹුරේ පොළොංගු එහෙම ඉන්න පුළුවනි. මම පොළොංගු දෙන්නෙක් මරා දැමුව. එම නිසා ළමයි එවන විට කරුණාකර ටිකක් බලාගෙන එවන්න” යනුවෙන්. නමුත් මෙම සිද්ධිය උඩ කවුරු හරි පෙත්සමක් යැව්වා. ඒ අනුව පැය 24ක් තුළ එම පාඨශාලාවේ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලයේ ගුරුවරු 7 දෙනෙක් මාරු කර යවා තිබෙනවා. විද්‍යාලයාධිපති තුමා කීවලු, ඒ කුඹුරේ නයි ඉන්නවය කියා. උන්නැහේ එහෙම කිව්වේ නැහැ. ඒ අනුව උන්නැහේගේ ඩිප්ලෝමා එකත් ගහල ගිහින්. පැය 24 ක් තුළ ගුරුවරු 7 දෙනෙක් මාරු කර යවල. ඉතින් මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ එම විද්‍යාලය පවත්වගෙන යන්නෙ කොහොමද?

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

ඒ වෙනුවට වෙනත් අය පත් කර තැද්ද?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

තවම නැහැ. එම ආචාර්යවරයාගේ ඩිප්ලෝමා එක නැති කළා විතරක් නොවෙයි, පාඨශාලාවට ගුරුවරුන් නැති කළා.

හේතුව: කුඹුරේ නයි ඉන්නවය කියා ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම. මේ ගැන සොයා බලන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඔය කාරණය අනුවම ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙනුත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්න තියෙනවා. කුඹුරුවල නයි ඉන්නවය කියන ප්‍රශ්නය උඩ ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ ඒ ජන්තවුමත් මාරු කර යවා තිබෙනවා. නයි හිටියේ, නුංගමුවේ වෙලකයි. කුඹුරක නයි සිටියාය කියා ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ ඒ ජන්තවුමා මාරුකර යවා තිබෙන බව පත්‍රවලින් පෙනවා. මේවා පුදුම දේවල්. ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ ඒ ජන්තවරයා වූ සේනානායක මහත්මයා මාරුකර තිබෙන්නේ මොකද කියා මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා, ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන්. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, එතුමන් කීවලු කුඹුරුවල නයි ඉන්නවය කියා. එම නිසා එතුම පැය 24ත් මාරු කරල. [බාබා කිරීමක්] පත්‍රවල තියෙන එකයි, මම කියන්නේ. එතුමා ඉතා අවංකව සේවය කර තිබෙන බව අපි දන්නවා. තමුත්තාත්සේ හැම වෙලේම කියනවා, “ජාතිවාදය අවුස්සන්න එපා; ජාතිවාදය අවුස්සන්න එපා” කියා. මා කියන්න ඕනෑ, මෙතුමා මාරු කළේ ජාතිවාදය නිසා බව. එතුමා එම ස්ථානයෙන් පත්තා දමන්න අවුරුදු ගණනක පටන්ම ඇතැම් දෙනා උත්සාහ දරා තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන් ත්‍රිකුණාමල වරායේ ප්‍රධාන විධියට වැඩ කරන ජෙනරාල්ගේ නමැති කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු. ඔය අවස්ථාවේ උපාලි සේනානායක උන්නැහේ අර—

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

ඒ කවුද?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

මගේ සහෝදරයෙක්. [බාබා කිරීමක්] මල්ලි කෙනෙක්. එහෙනම් මගේ අයිස කෙනෙක් ඔතන්න ඉන්නේ. ඒක පුදුම යක් නොවෙයි. අයිසල මල්ලිල පුදුම දේවල් කරනවා. එතුමගේ වාර්තාවක් අල්ලාගෙන, මෙම ඒ ජන්තවුමා අදකෂයි කියා ප්‍රකාශ කළා මාරු කර යවා තිබෙනවා. එතුම

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

පත්ත ගන්න මෙව්වර කලක් යටින් කුමන්ත්‍රණ යෙදුව; නමුත් බැරි වුණා. නමුත් අර වාර්තාව අරගෙන එක පාරටම පැය 24 න් පැත්තුව. උසස් නිල ධාරීන් මෙසේ මාරු කර යැවීම ඉතාම අසාධාරණයි. මෙතුමා මාරු කර යැවුවේ කුමන හේතුවක් නිසාද කියා මා ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් නැවතත් අහනවා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] එතුමා පළමුවන වතාවටයි, බ්‍රයන් සේනානායක මහත්මයා හමු වුණේ කියා මා සිතනවා. මේ විධියේ නිලධාරියකු පැය 24 ක් ඇතුළත පත්තා දමන එක යුතුකමක්ද? “කොමියුනිස්ට් පක්ෂයට බැඳියන්” කියන්නාක් මෙන් මේ විධියට පත්තන එක සුදුසුද? මේ මාරුව එතුමාගේ තත්ත්වයට විශාල පහරක් තේද? කාගේ කීම පිටද මේ මාරුව සිද්ධ කෙළේ? “සේවය” ගැන යමක් කියන්නට නොදන්නා සාමාන්‍ය කෙනකුගේ කීම පිට තේද මේ නිලධාරියා මාරු කර තිබෙන්නේ? ජාති වාදය නිසා එතුමා ත්‍රිකුණාමලයෙන් මාරු කිරීමට අනන්ත උදවිය විරිය කළා. දැන් ඒක ඉෂ්ට වෙලා තියෙනවා. ඇත්තෙන්ම එතුමාගේ අදක්ෂතාව නිසා නොව ජාති වාදය නිසාම එතුමා ත්‍රිකුණාමලයෙන් මාරු කර තිබෙන බව කියන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

අ. භා. 7.11

වෛද්‍යවාර්දය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ
(*டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்*)
(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අත් යන්ත්‍ර පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථාන 1,000 ක් ආරම්භ කිරීම සඳහා මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ සහයෝගය ඉල්ලමින් ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් අප වෙත වාර්තාවක් එවා තිබෙනවා. දැනට මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඇති පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථාන ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය මේ අවස්ථාවේදී යොමු කර

වන්නට කැමතියි. දැනට තරුණ තරුණියන් 4,000 ක් පමණ දෙනා වැඩ කරන පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථාන මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ තිබෙනවා. දැනට රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 12 ක ප්‍රාග්ධනයක් යොදවා මෙම ව්‍යාපාරය කරගෙන යනවා. ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ දිස්ත්‍රික් නිලධාරියාගේ ප්‍රධාන සහයෝගය ඇතිවයි මේ ව්‍යාපාරය පවත්වාගෙන යන්නේ. එම දිස්ත්‍රික් නිලධාරියායි පේෂකර්ම සමිතියේ සභාපති වශයෙන් සිටින්නේ. ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සහයෝගය ඇතිව රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 12 ක තැන්පත් මුදලක් ඇති කරන්න පුළුවන් තරම් තත්ත්වයකට මෙම ව්‍යාපාරය දියුණු වූ නමුත්, දැන් සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ කුමක්ද? දැන් ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඒ ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරී තැන මාරු කර යවා සිටිනවා. ඒ වෙනුවට වෙන කෙනකු පත් කර නැහැ. මාතර කච්චේරියෙහි කරන්න දෙයක් නැතිව සිටි කෙනකුට දැන් ඒ වැඩ කටයුතු පවරා තිබෙනවා. ඔහු මුලින් පත් විමක් ලැබුවේ Cultivation Officer කෙනකු හැටියටයි. ඔහු විභාගවලින් සමත් වූ කෙනෙක් නොවෙයි. එස්. එස්. සී. විභාගයෙන්වත් සමත් වී නැහැ. ඒ වගේම ලිපිකාර වෘත්තියට අයත් විභාගවලට පෙනී හිටලත් නැහැ. දක්ෂ කර්මාන්ත කාරයකු හැටියට හෝ විභාගයකින් සමත් වෙලත් නැහැ. මේ කෙසේ වෙතත් අද ඔහුට එක සුදුසුකමක් තිබෙනවා. මාත් සමග අකුරැස්ස කොට්ඨාශය තරග කළ සෙන්පති ධර්ම පාලගේ නැයකු විම ඒ සුදුසුකමයි. දැන් මේ පුද්ගලයා Technical Assistant නමැති තනතුරකට පත් කරනු ලැබ සිටිනවා; දක්ෂ කර්මාන්තාකාරයකු හැටියට මාතර කච්චේරියට පත් කරනු ලැබ සිටිනවා. උන්නැහේ මේ තනතුර දැරීමට සමත් වී ඇති විභාග මොනවාද? උන්නැහේගේ සුදුසුකම් මොනවාද? දැන් පේෂකර්ම සමිතියේ සභාපති වශයෙන් සිටින්නේ උන්නැහේයි. උන්නැහේ

කල් තැබීම

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]
සභාපති වුණායින් පසුව සෙත්පති සී. ඒ.
බර්මපාල, උත්තෘහේට යවා තිබෙන
ලියමනක් දැන් මා කියවනවා :

“C. A. DHARMAPALA,
“Seedevi”
Matara,
14.8.1965.

My dear Henry,

I hear from very good authority that the choice of personnel for your textile centre has had weightage given to left candidates and some who have been recruited recently are all “Communists”. I should like you to look into this seriously as you know “Daha” will not like it too much.

Yours,

Sgd. C. A. Dharmapala.”

බම්පාල මහත්මයාගේ නායකත්වය මේ විධියට කවිවේරියේ අමුතු තනතුරකට—“ටෙක් නිකල් ඇසිස්ටන්ට්” තනතුරකට—පත් කර තිබෙනවා. මහ පුදුම කටයුතු කෙරෙන්නේ. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, පේෂකර්ම සමිති සංගමයේ සභාපති වෙන්න මුත්තා හෙට තිබෙන සුදුසුකම් පලපුරුද්ද කුමක්ද කියා මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. උත්තෘහේ කවිවේරියේ කරන රාජකාරියක් නැහැ. මාතර කවුරුත් එය දැන සිටිනවා. කවිවේරියේ රාජකාරිය කරන්න උත්තෘහේට උගත්කමක් හෝ සුදුසුකමක් නැහැ.

මාතර එක්තරා පෞද්ගලික පෙට්රල් ගබඩාවක් තිබෙනවා. තමන්ගේ බලය යොදමින් ඒකේ ජාවාරම් කරන්නේ උත්තෘහේ තමයි. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, තවත් “ෆිපිනැන්ස්” සමගමක් හෙවත් ණය දෙන සමාගමක් තිබෙනවා. ඒකේ ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරියා හැටියට කටයුතු කරන්නේ උත්තෘහේයි. ණයට ගත් මෝටර් රථවල මුදල් නොදුන් විට බලහත්කාරයෙන් ඒ මෝටර් රථ අල්ලා ගන්න නම් මුත්තාහේ හොඳම දක්ෂයි. මොකක්ද කරන්නේ? ආණ්ඩුවේ නිලධාරියකු හැටියට පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් යොදා, භය නැතිව නගරයේ වණ්ඩිත් යොදා, මැරවරයින් යොදා, නීති විරෝධීව බලහත්කාරයෙන් මෝටර් රථ අල්ලා ගන්න නම් මුත්තාහේට පුළුවන්. අධික පොලියට ණයට දී මුදල් උපයන්න දක්ෂයෙක්. දැන් පේෂකර්ම සමිති සංගමයේ සභාපති වී සිටිනවා. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලේ මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්

කල් තැබීම

කයෙ යන්ත්‍රවලින් වැඩ කරන පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථාන 4ක් පිහිටුවන්න තීරණය කරගෙන තිබුණා. දැන් එයින් එකක් තනවන්න කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. එය තනවන්න අදහස් කරන්නේ මාතර ඉසදින් නගරයෙයි. මේ පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ගොඩනැගිල්ල තැනීමට කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව දී තිබෙන්නේ කාටද? තේදියස් මුදලාලි කියන මුදල ලී කෙනකුටයි. කිසිම විභාගයක් සම්මත වෙන්න බැරිවූ “කල්ටි වේෂන් ඔපිසර්” කෙනෙකු හැටියට පත් කළ හෙත්තරි ගුණසේකර මහත්මයා මාතර විශාල ගෙයක් ගොඩනංවනවා. ඒ ගෙයි කොන්ත්‍රාත්කාරයන් මේ තේදියස් අප්පු හාමියි. තේදියස් අප්පුහාමි නිකම් රුකඩයක්. පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කරන්නේ හෙත්තරි ගුණසේකර මහත්මයාත් කවිවේරියේ ඉන්න තවත් ‘ප්ලැන්’ අදින්න පුළුවන්, ඒ කටයුතු කරන්න පුළුවන්, ටික දෙනෙකුත් විසිනුයි. තේදියස් මුදලාලි නිකම් රුකඩයක්. ඔහුගේ නමට කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව අරගෙන අර “ෆිපිනැන්ස්” සමාගමේ මුදල්වලින් ජාවාරම් කරනවා. මේව කිරීම දැන් තවත් පහසු වී තිබෙනවා. මා කලින් සඳහන් කළ ආකාරයට මේ පේෂකම් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරී තැන වෙනත් ප්‍රදේශයකට මාරු කරල ඒ වෙනුවට වෙන කෙනෙකු පත් කරන්නේ නැතිව හෙත්තරි ගුණසේකර ඒ පේෂකම් සමිතියේ සභාපතිකමට පත් කර තිබෙනවා. දැන් මේ විධියේ දූෂණ කටයුතු කරන්න මේ පුද්ගලයාට ඉඩ දී තිබෙනවා, බර්මපාල මහත්මයාගේ පවුලේ නැ කෙනෙකු හැටියට.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, එපමණක් නොවෙයි. තවත් හොරෙක් ඉන්නවා. ඔහුගේ නම දිලිමුනි. ඔහු කොළඹ කාර්යාලයේ කටයුතු කරන ආණ්ඩුවේ සේවකයෙක්. මොහු පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලයේදී යම් යම් බලපෑම් කර හක්මන පේෂකර්ම සමිතියේ සභාපති හෝ කළ මනාකරු තනතුරට පත්වී ප්‍රදේශයේ යාන්ත්‍රික පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ප්‍රධානියා වුණා. ඊටපසු සුදුසු නැති පොඩි ඉඩම් කැබලිලක් අරගෙන, නියම විධියට අඩිතාලම් දමන්න බැරි ඉඩම් කැබලිලක් අරගෙන, මහජන මුදල් රුපියල් ලක්ෂ

ගණනක් වියදම් කර ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් තනන්න තැන් කළා. ඒ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ කොටසක අඩිතාලම සෝදා ගෙන යන තත්ත්වයක් තිබෙනවා. සමුපකාර කොමසාරිස් තැන මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ අයෝග්‍ය නිසා එය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම හෙළා දැක ඒ වගකීමෙන් මේ පුද්ගලයා අස් කළා. දූෂණ කටයුතු ගැන කැගහන මේ හත් හවුල් ආණ්ඩුව ඒ වංචනික නිලධාරියා දූෂණ කටයුතු කර වරක් පන්නපු ඒ නිලධාරියා, නැවතත් හක්මන පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ප්‍රධානියා හැටියට පත් කර තිබෙනවා.

තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය දවස්වල මේ යන්නුවලින් වැඩ කරන පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථානවලට දක්ෂ කම් කරුවන් තෝරා ගැනීමට ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර කැඳවුව. ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර 300 ක් පමණ ලැබුණි. එයින් 5 දෙනෙක් තෝරුව. මේ තෝරා 5 දෙනා විශේෂඥයාගේ අදහස් අනුව, උපදෙස් අනුව තෝරපු අය නොවෙයි. ධර්මපාල මහත්මයාගේ ඥාතිවරයාට—හෙන්රි ගුණසේකරට—කිසිම සුදුසු කමක් නැතිව එම මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ප්‍රධානියා හැටියට පත් කර තිබෙන මේ පුද්ගලයාට—වුවමනා හැටියට මේ කම්කරුවන් තෝරන්න ඉඩ දී තිබෙනවා.

රැකියා නැති අය අතරින් කෙනකු තෝරා ගන්නා ලෙස කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් රෙකමදාරු කළාට පස්සේ ධර්මපාල මහත්මයාගේ තෙල් කොමිෂාරි වල කටයුතු කරන ලොරි ඩ්රයිවර් කෙනකු—රක්ෂාවක් නැති කම්කරුවකුට රක්ෂාව දෙනවා වෙනුවට—පත් කර සිටින නිසයි, එවැනි දූෂණ කටයුතු කෙරෙන නිසයි, මා මෙය ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්නේ. මා මෙතන අලුතින් ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්න ආදියක් ගැන තර්ක කරන්න දැන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. මේ අන්දමට පවුල් බලය යොදා කටයුතු කිරීම ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බලා මේ විධියේ දූෂණ කටයුතු නොසිදු වන ලෙස නියම අන්දමට මතුවටවත් කටයුතු කරනවාදැයි මා විශේෂයෙන් දැන ගන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

අ. භා. 2.12

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීනායක

(කෙළරාච වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

කඹුරුපිටියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ප්‍රශ්න යක් ඇසුවා, ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයට ගෙන්වීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන වාහන පිළිබඳව. මහජනයාගේ අවශ්‍යතා අනුවත් රටට පහරක් නොවදින අන්දමටත් ඒ මණ්ඩලයේ අවශ්‍යතාවත් සපයන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන බවයි පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් කියන්න තිබෙන්නේ.

ගරු ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(කෙළරාච කලාත්‍රිති ත්‍රකනායක)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අකුරැස්සේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා එතුමාගේ ප්‍රශ්න ගැන මට මුලින්ම දැන්වීම ගැන මා එතුමාට ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා. මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ප්‍රාදේශීය නිලධාරී තැන මාතර නගරයෙන් මාරු කිරීමෙන් ඇති වූ පුරප්පාඩුව තවත් සති කිහිපයකින් පිරවීමට භාණ්ඩාගාරය පොරොන්දු වී තිබෙනවා. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩිපුර නිලධාරීන් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මේ අතරතුර කාලයේදී හම්බන්තොට ප්‍රාදේශීය නිලධාරියා වැඩ බලනවා ඇති. එය සති කිහිපයක් තුළ—ලබන සති කීපයේදී—පමණක් කෙරෙන්නක් විය හැකියි. ඒ නිලධාරී තැන මාරු කිරීම අනුව සමුපකාර පේෂකර්ම සමිතියේ හෙවත් යුනියන් එකේ සභාපතිකමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් දැන් හෙන්රි ගුණසේකර මහත්මයා පත් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ මහත්මයා ටෙක්නිකල් ඇසිස්ටන්ට් කෙනකු හැටියට මාතර කවිචේරියේ සිටින කෙනෙක් මිස ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරියෙක් නොවෙයි. සමුපකාර පේෂකර්ම සමිතියට බලය තිබෙනවා, ඕනෑම කෙනකු එහි සභාපති හැටියට පත් කරන්න.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(ඩොක්ටර් எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

කරුණාකර ඔහුගේ සුදුසුකම් කියන්න.

කල් නැඹීම

ගරු ආවායඝී දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

ඒ මහත්මයාගේ සුදුසුකම් මොනවාදැ යි අහනවා නම් මට ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට කල් වුවමනා කරනවා. ඒ සඳහා කරුණු දැන ගන්න ඕනෑ කරනවා. කොසි හැටි වෙතත්, ඒ මහත්මයා සභාපති හැටියට පත් කර තිබෙනවා. රක්ෂාවල් දෙන්න කම්කරුවන් බඳවා ගන්නේ මණ්ඩලයක් විසිනුයි. මණ්ඩලයට සමිති යෙහුත් කිහිප දෙනෙක් පත්කර ඉන්නවා. තෝරන මණ්ඩලය සමිතියේ කිහිප දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුත් එකක් නිසා සාධාරණ ලෙස වැඩ කෙරේය කියා විශ්වාස කරන්න පුළුවන් නමුත්, මණ්ඩලයෙන් යම්කිසි විධියක අකටයුත්තක් සිදු වුණා නම් කරුණා කර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මට ඒ ගැන විස්තර දෙතොත් ඒ ගැන තව දුරටත් සොයා බලා පිළිතුරු දෙන්න පුළුවනි.

දිල්ලිමුති මහත්මයා හක්මන පේසකම් සමිතියේ සභාපති හැටියට පත් කිරීම ගැන අසා තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන පෙත්සමක් ලැබුණා. රෙදි වියන්නන් සිය ගණනක් ඒ මහත්මයා සභාපති වශයෙන් සිටින්න වුවමනාය කියා තිබෙනවා. ඒ පෙත්සම අනුව දිල්ලිමුති මහත්මයා පත් කර තිබෙනවා.

තවත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් ඇහුවා. තිලකවර්ධන මහත්මයා අකුරුස්සේ සිට වැලිගමට පේසකර්ම පරීක්ෂක හැටියට පත් කර යැවීම ගැනයි ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය. ඔහු අවුරුදු අටක් පමණ එහි සිටියා. එහෙත් මාරු කිරීම ගැන විරුද්ධ නිසා දැන් ඒ මාරු කිරීම අවලංගු කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ කියන්නේ ඒ මහත්මයාට දැන් ඒ මහත්මයා ඉන්න තැනම ඉන්න ඉඩ දෙන්න බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනවය කියන එකයි.

කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගැන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සඳහන් කළා. එහෙත් ඒ ගැන මට කල් තබා දැනුම් දී නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මා එය අලුත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් හැටියට ලකුණු කර ගත්තා. කොන්ත්‍රාත් දෙන්නේ සමිති විසින් බව මා දන්නවා. ඒවා දෙන්නේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් නොවෙයි. එහෙත් කරුණක් වශයෙන් උපාලි සේනානායක

කල් නැඹීම

කොන්ත්‍රාත් දීම දූෂණ ක්‍රියාවක් අනුව කෙරී ඇතැයි ලියවිල්ලකින් මට පැමිණිලි කළොත් මම ඒ ගැන සෝදිසි කරන්නම්. දූෂණ ක්‍රියාවක් අනුව කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක් දන්නාය කියන කාරණය ලියා එවා නැති වුවත්, ඒ ගැන සම්පූර්ණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා අකුරුස්සේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට (වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ) ලිපියක් එවීමට මා පොරොන්දු වෙනවා.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டெசக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

හෙත් ඒ ගුණසේකර මහත්මයාගේ අධ්‍යාපන සුදුසුකම්?

ගරු ආවායඝී දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

ඒ ගැන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී යමක් කියන්න මා දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැනත් සොයා බලා පිළිතුරක් එවන්නම්.

ත්‍රිකුණාමලේ දිසාපතිතුමා මාරු කිරීම පිළිබඳව දඬදෙනියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.) ප්‍රශ්නයක් අසා තිබෙනවා. ත්‍රිකුණාමලේ දිසාපතිතුමා මාරු කළේ ජාතිභේදය අනුව නොවෙයි. දිසාපතිවරුන් සඳහා අදාළ ශ්‍රේණියේ අය ඒ ඒ පළාත්වල දිසාපතිවරුන් හැටියට පත් කිරීමේ ක්‍රමය නිසා දිසාපතිවරුන් 15 දෙනෙක් පමණ මාරු කිරීමට සිදු වුණා. ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ දිසාපතිතුමාත් එයින් එක් කෙනෙක්. ඒ ක්‍රමය අනුව ත්‍රිකුණාමලේ දිසාපතිතුමාටත් නොවැම්බර් 1 වැනි දා සිට මාරුවීමක් නියමව තිබුණා. ඒ අනුව මිස, ත්‍රිකුණාමලේ දිසාපතිතුමා මාරු කළේ කිසිම ජාතිභේදයක් උඩ නොවෙය කියා කියන්න ඕනෑ.

ඒ සමගම, ත්‍රිකුණාමලේ දිසාපතිවරයාට විරුද්ධව පැමිණිලි රාශියක් ලැබී තිබෙන බවත් කිය යුතුයි. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් හා ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් පැමිණිලි ලැබුණා යයි නම් වශයෙන් සඳහන් නොකර කියන්න මට පුළුවන්. ඇමතිවරුන් ඔහුට විරුද්ධව පැමිණිලි කර තිබෙනවා යයි කියන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ අතරම, විශේෂ වැදගත් වන්නේ උපාලි සේනානායක

කල් තැබීම

මැතිතුමාගේ පැමිණිල්ල ගැන සඳහන් කරන්න මට පුළුවන්. සී. උපාලි සේනානායක මැතිතුමාගේ පැමිණිල්ල මා ලකුණු කරගෙන ආවා. මෙන්ම මෙහෙමයි එතුමා කියා තිබෙන්නේ :

"I went to 14 kachcheries." මා කච්චේරි 14 කට ගියා "I received the fullest co-operation from 13 kachcheries." කච්චේරි 13 කින් මට සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගය ලැබුණා. "But in the case of Trincomalee I received no co-operation." නමුත් ත්‍රිකුණාමලේ කච්චේරියෙන් මට සහයෝගයක් ලැබුණේ නැහැ. "The Government Agent lacked initiative." ඒ දිසාපතිතුමාට ක්‍රියාසූරත්වය නැත. "He lacked leadership." නායකත්වය නැත. "And he was cynical." මේ "සිනිකල්" කියන්නේ නිකම් මිනෑ වට එපාවට, නොකෙරෙන තාලයට, පිළිතුරු දුන්නාය කියන එකයි. එම නිසා මුලින් සඳහන් කළ තීරණය අනුව ක්‍රියා කරන්නට අපට සිදු වුණා. අපි මුලින් කළ තීරණය නම් ශ්‍රේණි අනුව මාරු කිරීමයි. එහෙම මිසක් ජාතිභේදයක් අනුව කටයුතු කළේ නැහැ. ඇතැම් දේ ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවල සඳහන් වන්නේ අලංකාර ලෙසටයි. දැන් මා විසින් තමුන් තාන්සේට ඉදිරිපත් කළේ සැබෑ කරුණුයි. ඒ අනුව මිස, ඒ මහත්මයා මාරු කළේ කිසිම ජාතිභේදයක් අනුව නොවන බව කියන්න කැමතියි.

කල් තැබීම

This is what Mr. Upali Senanayake—the brother of Mr. R. G. Senanayake—says.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What is his status ?

ගරු ආවායම් දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

I am prepared to give an answer to that also by and by. You can ask a hundred questions and I will give you a hundred and one answers.

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. සා. 7.30 වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය කල් තබන ලදී.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව, 1965 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා අ. සා. 2 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

அப்போது பி. ப. 7.30 மணியாகிவிட்டவே பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் வினா விடுக்காமலேயே சபையை ஒத்தி வைத்தார்.

அதன்படி சபை 1965, நவம்பர் மாதம் 3 ஆம் திகதி புதன்கிழமை பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

And it being 7.30 P.M., MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly until 2 P.M. on Wednesday, 3rd November 1965.

APPENDIX

[List tabled with Answer to Question No. 9]

COLOMBO CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICITY WITH ARREARS OF OVER Rs. 100 AS AT 1st SEPTEMBER, 1965

Name	Amount Rs. c.	Name	Amount Rs. c.
Superintending Engineer, Port Cargo Corporation ..	2,566 40	Gordon, Frazer, Co., Ltd. ..	108 44
Caltex Ceylon Ltd. ..	116 40	De Silva and Mendis ..	112 88
Shell Co. of Ceylon Ltd. ..	510 52	Swadesi Industrial, Ltd. ..	112 0
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation ..	527 48	Secretary, P. S. M. P. A. ..	3,086 64
Superintending Engineer, Port Cargo Corporation ..	1,032 0	Commonwealth Gem Jewellery Co. ..	140 72
Chief Accountant, Port Cargo Corporation ..	704 35	Esso Standard Baillie St. ..	34,324 58
Rajan Kadingamar, Z. A. ..	173 32	Mudalige, N. K. V. ..	124 80
Rynd, P. Z. T. ..	206 94	Examiner Press ..	271 60
Gaffoor Abdul, N. D. H. ..	289 32	Hamer Brothers ..	112 28
Skanska, W. P., Ltd. ..	356 96	Sheriff, A. R. A. ..	122 0
Ismail, Mrs. F. H. ..	347 84	Mudalige, N. K. V. ..	118 76
Silva, H. D. D. ..	231 04	Archbishop of Colombo ..	255 60
Manager, Avery Ltd. ..	121 40	Indian Bank, Ltd. ..	154 40
Cargo Boat Despatch Ltd. ..	323 60	Liaison Officer, Life Insurance Corp. of India ..	209 92
Creasy & Co. ..	256 57	De Saram, F. J. & G ..	110 0
Hotel Metropole ..	492 48	Brodie & Co., Ltd. ..	162 92
Overseas School Ltd. ..	186 28	Milk Board, Chatham St. ..	161 0
The Great Eastern Lite Co. ..	1,150 11	Dominion Hotel ..	412 64
John, Keel, Thompson, White, Messrs. ..	219 05	Air Ceylon Ltd. ..	725 08
Carson Cumberbatch ..	348 65	Lalchand & Co. ..	308 56
Bartleet & Co. ..	188 60	Far Eastern Trading ..	119 60
O. I. C., Barracks, Cey. Army ..	135 66	Marika Bawa ..	283 24
Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. ..	476 12	Kao Kim Bin, 100, Chatham St. ..	101 24
Barracks O. I. C., Cey. Army ..	128 99	Colombo Optical Co. ..	107 16
Carson Cumberbatch, Ltd. ..	388 38	Kao Kim Bin, Chatham St. ..	313 12
Multi Packs Ceylon Ltd. ..	148 40	Nanking Hotel ..	185 10
Turquand, Young & Co. ..	126 92	Caffor, M. D. H. A. ..	116 80
Peoples Bank, Queen St. ..	176 42	Lanka Weaving Mills, Ltd. ..	158 84
Bata Shoe Co. of Ceylon Ltd. ..	795 84	Chairman, Milk Board, Chatham St. ..	259 20
Multi Packs Ceylon Ltd. ..	104 24	Alex Perera & Sons ..	151 60
V. Ramanathan ..	196 48	Fernando, F. A. ..	143 60
Peoples Bank, Queen St. ..	134 12	Eastern Silk Stores ..	118 16
Ratnayake, J. ..	161 0	Colombo Agencies Ltd. ..	198 40
Sangaran, B. ..	132 40	Brown & Co., Ltd. ..	204 40
Photo Cinex Ltd. ..	130 20	Somerville & Co., Ltd. ..	143 12
Kanapathymuthu, Mrs. S. A. ..	119 40	Chands Sports, Ltd. ..	117 80
Victoria, J. Q. ..	102 08	Elephant Lite Corp., Ltd. ..	192 04
Siriwardene, H. G. D. K. ..	107 20	Fernando, F. A. ..	311 80
Equipment Construction Co., Ltd. ..	124 40	Mohamed, M. L. M. ..	218 56
Mudliyar Ratnasekar, N. ..	120 80	Pagoda Tea Rooms ..	418 64
Hong-Kong & Shanghai Co. ..	123 79	Shong Moo Pong, Chatham St. ..	136 80
Messageries Maritime, Ltd. ..	154 28	Tilokchand Z. I. ..	131 96
Forbes & Walker Ltd. ..	787 51	Swiss Legation ..	329 92
Frudenberg Co. (Cey.), Ltd. ..	127 40	Alitalia Luice Aeree, A. ..	155 12
Ceylon Trading Co., Ltd. ..	212 56	Fernando, A. J. ..	151 52
Ceylon Trading Co., Ltd. ..	731 92	Fernando, Mrs. J. ..	184 89
Ceylon Trading Co., Ltd. ..	154 99	Carter & De Costa ..	196 80
United Ceylon Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	300 80	Marcen Marikkar ..	220 31
Volanka Ltd. ..	317 32	National & Grindlays Bank ..	383 71
Aitken spence & Co. ..	825 66	Mudalige, N. K. V. ..	104 24
U. K. Trade Commissioner ..	245 79	Chandram & Sons, C. ..	101 12
Julius & Creasy ..	422 72	Sarathas, Messrs., York St. ..	152 0
De Silva Abeywardene, L. A. ..	171 28	Yu Hsi Wen, York St. ..	184 40
Mclaren & Co., J. D... ..	414 28	Leissers, Ltd. ..	252 52
Mclaren & Co., J. D... ..	186 29	Arulpiragasam, A. ..	177 64
Perera, A. Q. J. ..	279 45	Jabir, A. M. ..	159 20
Wijeyaratna, C. Q. S. ..	225 88	Macan Markar Buildings, Ltd. ..	239 20
Anthony Fernando, A. P. ..	112 0	Esufally Trust ..	325 20
Buhary, A. L. Y. ..	251 56	Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd. ..	222 76
Hameed, M. M. A. ..	120 56	Esufally Trust ..	275 04
Sreedharan, K. V. ..	339 87	Chandiram & Sons ..	161 84
		National Cash Register ..	340 20
		Mohamed Ali, K. M. ..	150 80

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Name	Amount	Name	Amount
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. ..	113 20	Haniffa, B. H. ..	100 0
Mackinnon Mackenzie, Ltd. ..	210 80	Island Gold House ..	547 66
Delmege Forsyth & Co. ..	538 64	Manikkam Chettiar, E. E. ..	159 20
Mudalige, N. K. V. ..	383 01	Suppiah Reddiar ..	149 04
Wimalaratna, S. D. E. Z. S. ..	233 68	De Soysa & Co. ..	192 40
Abdul Gaffoor Trust ..	240 40	International Advertising Services ..	279 72
Rajasingham, Mrs. Z. C. ..	246 28	General Printing Works ..	134 73
Goonasekara, D. ..	102 20	Perera & Sons, Y. C. ..	213 30
Manager, People's Bank, Main St. ..	191 61	C. W. E., Union Place ..	390 08
Ceylon Ocean Lines Ltd. ..	145 60	People's Bank, Union Place ..	535 19
Wickramasinghe & Co. ..	290 0	Opatha, K. X. ..	175 72
Ceylon Shipline Service ..	100 40	Gunasekera, H. Y. ..	350 76
Hony. Treasurer, Y.M.B.A. ..	111 97	Insurance Corporation of Ceylon ..	120 40
Insurance Corporation of Ceylon ..	312 85	Wettasinghe, L. ..	131 60
Lanka Trecotting I.N.D.H.L. ..	207 71	Secretary, Y. W. C.A. ..	368 72
York Building Ltd. ..	136 52	Thangarajah, W. C. ..	105 08
Ranatunga, M. Z. J. ..	265 35	Automobile & General Engineers ..	281 30
Hasmeem, A. K. ..	108 0	Alliance Finance Co., Ltd. ..	173 20
Ramakrishna Reddiar, K. ..	204 42	Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd. ..	977 28
Hamid & Co., A. A. ..	137 20	Thevor, S. Sudalaimuthu, R. ..	181 26
Ramasamy, V. B. ..	100 28	George, Steuart & Co. Ltd. ..	242 22
Cassim Thaha, A. M. ..	270 88	Gordon Frazer & Co., Ltd. ..	144 0
Manager, People's Bank, Bristol St. ..	167 72	Narayanan, T. K. ..	162 60
Bank of Ceylon, Bristol St. ..	699 68	Raman, L. ..	113 28
B. S. S. Institute ..	324 0	Ramasamy, C. ..	116 38
C. W. E., Duke St. ..	103 08	Sugathajotho Thero, P. ..	136 80
C. T. B. Secretary, Bus Stand, Lotus Rd. ..	158 40	Port Cargo Corporation ..	247 76
Secy. Ceylon Savings Bank ..	209 74	Colombo Ice & Areated Water Co. ..	317 20
Negris, R. C. ..	226 0	Mudalige, Mudliyar N. K. V. ..	126 32
Middle Class Housing, Co. ..	131 60	Mudalige, N. K. T. ..	100 76
Ceylon Tours Ltd. ..	130 76	Cader, M. A. ..	242 56
Hony. Secretary, Colombo Rowing Club ..	150 32	Colombo Traders Ltd. ..	102 44
Government Service Sports Society ..	329 16	Tuckers Autodrome ..	208 84
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation ..	115 20	Fentons, Ltd. ..	180 62
Associated Newspapers Ceylon Ltd. ..	299 20	Rangaswamy, C. ..	109 40
Lady Lochore Loan Fund ..	211 20	Yusoof, A. R. Y. ..	125 0
Trade Commissioner for France ..	244 12	Silva, K. G. ..	100 76
Lady Lochore Loan Fund ..	200 15	Fonseka, Dr. A. D. ..	252 86
Jansz, J. M. ..	156 76	C. E. S. Joint Co., W. S. Ltd. ..	112 76
Ceylon Theatres Ltd. ..	154 28	English & Scottish Joint Corporation ..	365 60
Kandasamy, A. M. ..	219 40	Alahakoon, D. J. ..	219 76
Chandradasa, H. E. ..	1,855 0	Rodrigo, N. G. ..	236 08
Manickasundaram, Mrs. L. ..	157 20	Hewamatikka, D. J. K. ..	186 40
Arnolis, L. K. X. ..	405 34	Brooke Bond (Ceylon) Ltd. ..	403 59
Abraham, A. J. ..	132 0	Cargills, Ltd. ..	109 52
Peter, X. D. ..	184 33	United Electrical Ltd. ..	251 50
Mahadavan, K. K. ..	351 68	Peiris, J. N. L. ..	250 08
Philip, B. ..	151 16	Wickremasinghe, T. S. ..	161 08
Karunaratne, W. A. D. L. ..	1,029 69	Ceylon Theatres Ltd. ..	585 52
Marshall, L. W. L. C. ..	147 64	Imperial Talkies ..	105 20
Amoo, A. B. ..	102 20	Hogg, A. ..	236 46
Colombo Co-op. Printers Society ..	2,195 92	General Secretary, Moor Sports Club ..	155 40
Perumal, L. ..	116 40	Hall, A. K. ..	115 74
Nava Cinemas ..	897 08	Cornelis Fernando, S. L. O. ..	200 80
Nicholas, H. ..	201 0	Fernando, H. C. ..	166 0
Bubbarayal, P. ..	105 56	Wickramasinghe, V. ..	186 88
Chu C Konning, Rifle St. ..	158 80	Associated Motorways, Ltd. ..	156 80
Milk Board, Rifle St. ..	313 20	Mohideen & Sons, L. D. A. M. ..	147 80
Perumal, L. ..	126 0	Millers Ltd., Dawson St. ..	212 60
Perumal, L. ..	146 01	Ranabahu Garages Ltd. ..	130 50
Sulaiman, A. E. Y. ..	195 40	Carson Cumberbatch & Co. ..	420 74
C. W. E., General's Lake Rd. ..	193 60	Carson Cumberbatch & Co. ..	152 0
Gunasekera, Mrs. H. Y. ..	131 24	Carson Cumberbatch & Co. ..	244 0
Small Industries Corporation ..	734 26	Freudenberg & Co., Ltd. ..	174 40
Wijeyekoon, Mrs. H. W. G. ..	172 0	Heath & Co. ..	340 80
National Salt Corporation ..	2,043 12	U. S. S. R. Embassy, Park St. ..	503 16
Kumaran, J. W. ..	569 58	U. S. S. R. Embassy, Park St. ..	144 44
Director, Harmonics Ltd. ..	156 64		

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Name	Amount	Name	Amount
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Perera, Y. H. ..	102 21	Ceylon Cold Stores ..	1,054 92
Hsu Kwei Ting, A. ..	213 59	Ratnam Private Hospital ..	859 15
Wijetunga, G. ..	130 60	Colonial Motor Works ..	540 40
United Motors Ltd. ..	208 56	Ceylon Redifusion Service ..	1,440 31
Firestone Ceylon Ltd. ..	140 00	Ceylon Foreign Trades ..	280 32
United Motors Ltd. ..	484 00	Pure Beverages Co. Ltd. ..	1,091 76
Arason Printers ..	331 90	Taos Limited ..	951 10
Themis Fernando & Son. ..	102 56	Port Cargo Corporation ..	243 00
Motor & General Engineering Corporation ..	159 12	Bonars (Ceylon) Ltd. ..	1,141 36
Wickramasinghe, A. ..	170 24	Harrison Lister Engineering Ltd. ..	262 52
C. W. E., Vauxhall St. ..	1,328 15	Brown & Co., Lanka Works ..	6,151 99
Chairman, C. W. E., Vauxhall St. ..	3,061 56	Insurance Corporation of Ceylon ..	1,941 14
C. W. E., Vauxhall St. ..	834 68	Brook Bond (Ceylon) Ltd. ..	720 14
C. W. E., Vauxhall St. ..	9,302 14	Cart Mart Ltd. ..	1,310 82
Int. Pharmaceutical Co. ..	231 40	Brook Bond (Ceylon) Ltd. ..	2,099 63
Aitken Spence & Co. ..	1,987 29	Associated Engineering ..	365 50
Artisans Ltd. ..	865 80	Jones & Co., Ltd, A. F. ..	1,132 44
Abemkickma, J. C. F. ..	426 49	Moosajees Co., Ltd. ..	795 68
United Tractor & Equipment ..	161 24	British Car Co., Ltd. ..	667 29
Vavasseur Trading Co. ..	1,021 72	Aluminium Co., Ltd., A. C. M.E. ..	4,875 10
Mercantile Bank of India ..	6,402 53	Walker & Greig ..	415 35
Chartered Bank of India ..	1,628 59	Whittall & Co., Ltd. ..	1,609 50
Ceylon Insurance Corporation ..	73,913 92	James Finlay & Co. ..	836 75
George Steuart & Co. ..	1,589 17	Tyre Craft ..	1,564 47
James Finlay & Co. ..	1,372 41	Heath & Co. Ltd. ..	1,985 50
Shell Company of Ceylon Ltd., Fort ..	788 61	Richard Peiris Ltd. ..	52,483 78
Anglo-Asian Co. Ltd. ..	1,759 23	Perera & Sons Ltd. ..	2,406 58
New Central Bank ..	37,898 45	Jinasena, T. S. ..	1,516 08
Colombo Apothecaries ..	1,327 70	Wickremasinghe, A. ..	816 52
State Bank of India ..	1,190 28	Galle Face Land & Building ..	2,021 91
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..	1,128 80	Galle Face Land Building ..	636 84
Ceylon Shipping Lines ..	306 06	Planters Association ..	1,330 54
Harrisons & Crosfield ..	31,311 36	Burtols ..	344 15
Millers Ltd., Baillie St. ..	638 61	Walkers Garage ..	971 57
Frewin & Co. ..	332 80	Colpetty Mills ..	279 95
Air Ceylon ..	192 54	Lee Hedges & Co., Ltd. ..	832 36
National Mutual Life Association, Ltd. ..	748 11	Steuart Engineers Ltd. ..	538 87
Eastern Silk Stores ..	497 20	Nadarajah ..	640 67
Hirdramani Ltd. ..	1,017 94	Secretary, Galle Face Hotel ..	11,248 39
Hirdramani Ltd. ..	287 94	Colombo Swimming Club ..	916 43
Singer Sewing Machine Co. ..	1,280 56	Administrative Office, American ..	7,125 50
Baur & Co. ..	1,748 00	Embassy ..	764 69
Millers Ltd. ..	2,102 72	Saunders, P. H. ..	617 97
National Bank ..	1,256 94	Ceylon Hospitals Ltd. ..	216 57
Cargills (Ceylon) Ltd. ..	3,412 63	The Director, S. P. C. ..	3,017 14
Bank of Ceylon ..	17,862 15	Ceylon Theatres Ltd. ..	451 27
Hemas Drugs Ltd. ..	884 54	Greenlands Hotel ..	18,212 60
Mackinon Mackenzie ..	2,052 04	Wellawatte Spinning & Weaving Mills ..	605 91
Walker Sons & Co. Ltd. ..	7,479 53	The Supt., Boy's Industrial Home ..	2,806 18
Cave & Co. Ltd. ..	593 27	Assistant Director of Education ..	660 66
Eastern Bank Ltd. ..	714 92	Joseph Fraser Nursing Home ..	3,925 66
Ceylon Insurance Corporation ..	270 70	De Silva Wimalaratne, A. ..	3,727 81
Times of Ceylon Ltd. ..	13,015 84	De Silva Esq., S. V. ..	1,004 68
The Secretary, Y.M.B.A. ..	669 54	Zellers Confectionery ..	2,064 60
Y.M.C.A. ..	770 79	Ceylon Silks Ltd. ..	2,827 80
Ceylon Chamber of Commerce ..	1,501 20	Vice Chairman, Lionel Wendt Theatre ..	4,495 91
Victoria, J. A. D. ..	477 80	The Director, Industrial Exhibition ..	8,064 20
Regal Theatre ..	3,145 27	The Director, Industrial Exhibition ..	8,064 20
Ceylon Printers Ltd. ..	697 48	The Director, Industrial Exhibition ..	668 06
Colombo Apothecaries ..	1,075 54	The Secretary, Queens Club ..	691 24
John Keel Thompson Ltd. ..	788 00	The Secretary, Galoya Development ..	566 64
Ceylon Cold Stores ..	23,060 28	Board ..	910 97
Associated Cinemas Ltd. ..	8,506 10	The Secretary, Galoya Development ..	391 50
Colombo Commercial Co. ..	5,424 60	Board ..	1,157 54
Don Carolis Sons Ltd. ..	180 00	Hony. Secretary, S. S. C. ..	860 88
Brown & Co., Ltd. ..	1,509 73	Rev. Mother Superior, S. B. C. ..	842 00
Liptons Ltd. ..	2,465 59	High Commissioner for Canada ..	564 92
Associated Motorways ..	150 25	Central Hospital Ltd. ..	290 65
Tuckers Ltd. ..	1,976 08	Embassy, Federal Republic of Germany ..	
Manager, Colombo Commercial Co. ..	847 85	Manager, Catholic Press ..	
		Manager, Aquinas University, Colombo ..	

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Name	Amount	Name	Amount
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Collets Ltd. ..	757 40	Burma Teak Trading Co., Ltd. ..	240 00
Chairman, Milk Board, Manager's B'low	913 38	New Fertilisers Co. ..	186 00
Chairman, Milk Board, Govt., Dairy, Narahenpita ..	1,089 62	Perera & Silva, Ltd. ..	845 94
State Engineering Corporation ..	3,384 10	Gnanakkan, D. J. ..	794 98
Kahatagaha Mines Ltd. ..	328 25	Moosajee & Sons ..	2,234 50
Ceylon Bulbs & Electricals Ltd. ..	1,228 40	Ceylon Tobacco Co., Ltd. ..	139 50
Liberty Cinema ..	4,660 30	Belings, Ltd. ..	284 57
Rowlands Garage ..	2,619 42	Palaniappa Chettiar, R. M. ..	135 50
Ceylon Studios Ltd. ..	1,135 12	Perera, K. D. S. ..	198 67
Sri Lanka Private Hospital ..	519 34	Perera, V. J. A. ..	1,171 07
Mohamed Ali, K. A. ..	4,100 87	Manager Ceylon Petroleum Corpor- ation ..	440 89
Lanka Tobacco Industries ..	227 70	Fernando, A. G. ..	1,094 08
Director, M. R. I. ..	27,456 43	Stephen Perera, V. ..	343 00
Tyre Mart (Ceylon Ltd.) ..	869 42	Wickramapala, M. D. ..	409 15
Ceylon Synthetic Textiles ..	1,092 00	Edirisinghe Bros. ..	855 82
Shell Company of Ceylon Ltd., Kolonnawa	388 41	Sirisena, A. D. ..	548 70
Operations Manager, Petroleum ..	1,007 25	Samuel & Sons, Ltd. ..	291 62
Operations Manager, Petroleum ..	908 36	Rovim Concrete Works ..	381 24
Esso Standard Eastern, Inc. ..	171 00	Proprietor, Daniel Garage ..	136 75
Shell Company of Ceylon Ltd., Kolonnawa	813 88	Sedawatte Oil Mills ..	7,688 82
Shell Company of Ceylon Ltd., Kolonnawa	654 50	Jafferjee Bros. ..	4,625 06
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation ..	2,692 33	Perera, M. A. B. ..	501 10
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation ..	537 75	Wilfred & Co., Ltd. ..	340 02
Manager, Petroleum Corporation ..	824 23	Baur & Co., Ltd. ..	1,249 60
Manager, Petroleum Corporation ..	252 00	Don Somapala, Ltd. ..	321 50
Robert Forage Works ..	238 50	Baur & Co., Ltd. ..	440 91
Wijesena, M. A. ..	254 25	Ceylon Trye Rebuilding Co. ..	729 02
Gunaratnam, K. ..	692 65	Diesal & Motor Engineering Ltd. ..	366 07
Abdul Rahuman & Co. ..	444 98	Uvais, L. M. M. ..	799 74
Nagendram, K. ..	632 81	Meiyappa Cheddiyar ..	574 93
Kumaraswami, I. ..	557 98	Sulaiman, Dr. A. M. ..	1,904 47
Premadasa, A. B. D. ..	141 30	Adamjee Luckmanjee & Sons ..	4,886 50
Augustine, K. A. D. ..	356 02	Lever Bros. (Ceylon), Ltd. ..	22,698 20
Abdul Ally, M. ..	372 28	Ceylon Trading Co., Ltd. ..	599 10
Sittampalam, E. ..	623 11	Rustomjee & Co. ..	929 20
Wijeratne, W. A. ..	725 28	Volanka, Ltd. ..	4,792 66
Mackwoods, Ltd. ..	1,190 40	Virakesari Press ..	1,009 02
Principal, Wesley College ..	116 00	Drally (Ceylon), Ltd. ..	296 25
Principal, Wesley College ..	164 48	Narayana Nadar, V. ..	312 20
Donald & Co. ..	1,206 62	Swastika Mills ..	315 00
Ismail, A. M. ..	478 50	Ocean Foods (Stores) Trades ..	17,437 50
Piyatissa, J. W. ..	3,360 21	Chairman, D. I. Leather Products ..	2,827 60
Sidles Cine Radios ..	605 59	Manager, General Development Cor- poration ..	333 24
Hunter & Co. Ltd. ..	1,467 53	Moosajees, Ltd. ..	2,829 00
Gunasena & Co., M. D. ..	1,510 62	Grinding Mills (LDS) ..	1,680 00
Don Carolis & Sons, H. ..	458 13	Meera Sahib, K. M. ..	220 98
Samuel & Sons Ltd. ..	363 19	Ceylon Oxygen Acetylene ..	5,890 00
Abdul Ali, M. ..	424 52	British Fertilisers ..	1,184 49
Abeyeppe Chettiar, R. M. N. A. ..	318 75	United Irob Industries ..	174 50
Shahbhar Majiee ..	491 75	Thanalakshmi & Co. ..	491 71
Abdul Aly ..	152 50	Morrison Jones, Ltd., J. L. ..	1,397 36
Jaaneela Umma, M. R. S. ..	311 59	Ceylon Theatres, Ltd. ..	523 83
Rajaratnam, Mrs. C. M. S. ..	294 36	Brown & Co., Ltd. ..	480 92
Lanka Parippu Stores ..	579 50	Haleys, Ltd. ..	6,177 80
Ghouse, A. M. M. ..	191 75	Ceylon Mineral Water ..	1,963 46
Kumaraswami, I. ..	1,687 50	Ranasinghe, D. F. ..	433 19
Relaxo Industries ..	699 16	Silva, K. D. A. D. ..	543 75
Ibrahim Jafferjee ..	181 00	Chairman, C. W. E., McCallum Rd. ..	8,257 50
B. C. C., Ltd. ..	58,982 07	Associated Newspapers of Ceylon ..	10,085 50
Gunasena & Co., M. D. ..	1,387 00	Chairman, C. W. E., McCallum Rd. ..	4,507 30
Lucmy Industries ..	320 04	Mackwoods, Ltd. ..	1,067 07
Abraham Industries ..	237 65	Pure Beverages, Ltd. ..	1,908 34
Mascons, Ltd. ..	261 76	Lewis Brown & Co., Ltd. ..	900 49
Parish Priest, St. Lucia's Church, Kotahena	303 20	Indian Hume Pipe Co. ..	297 80
Rev. Fr. A. N. I. Perera ..	132 20	Mackie & Co. ..	717 25
Manager, Ceylon Petroleum Corpora- tion ..	3,137 80	Chairman, C. W. E., Printing Dept. ..	617 92
Disel Motor Engineering Co. ..	361 73	Manager, New Olympia, Theatre ..	2,665 93
Vaithilingam & Co., Ltd., N. ..	403 90	United Tractor Equipment Ltd. ..	526 86
Shanmugalingam, V. ..	1,701 37	Dunlop (Ceylon), Ltd. ..	439 56
Burma Teak Trading Co., Ltd. ..	174 25	Chemical Industries (Colombo), Ltd. ..	280 00
Mody & Sons, Ltd. ..	530 57		

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Name

Amount

Name

Amount

	Rs.	c.
Walker & Greig ..	1,981	31
Colombo Gas & Water Co. ..	782	00
Kundanmalls, Ltd. ..	711	84
Peiris, H. C. ..	1,253	12
Buhari & Sons ..	1,495	61
Moosajee & Sons ..	653	21
Caxton Printing Works ..	542	47
Asirwathan, Mrs. R. ..	350	51
Gunaseena & Co., M. D. ..	3,824	47
Hoares (Ceylon), Ltd. ..	1,093	24
Kandiah, K. ..	280	31
Bell Industries ..	625	28
Superintending Engineer, Port Cargo Corp. ..	1,854	92
Maliban Biscuits Manu. ..	18,775	80
Muthukumar Chettiar ..	358	45
Sri Shanmuga Grinding Mill ..	349	63
Ceylon Tobacco Co., Ltd. ..	11,222	60
Walker Sons & Co., Ltd. ..	6,542	90
Walker & Sons ..	1,321	60
Kulanthaivelu, A. W. ..	274	60
Nagappa Naidu, Z. B. ..	226	48
Shahul Hameed, H. ..	108	08
Abdul Cader, Mrs. M. M. ..	100	20
Jafferjee, A. S. ..	762	80
Deevi, Mrs. A. E. ..	120	92
Milk Board, Armour St. ..	346	70
Jayasekera, P. D. L. ..	161	60
Reddiar, W. E. ..	100	40
Premachandra, V. V. ..	123	92
Ceylon News Paper Ltd. ..	141	20
Relakso Industries ..	255	42
Rasiah, L. ..	118	76
Ummu Nafeesa, Mrs. L. ..	168	80
Hussain, S. M. Y. ..	175	28
Peiris, U. H. ..	399	68
Perera, P. E. ..	139	88
Albert, K. A. ..	350	40
Fernando, B. C. ..	1,141	10
Mudalidewa, L. P. ..	177	38
Silva, P. M. I. F. ..	224	80
Ahamed Mansoor, M. H. L. ..	192	50
Mamujee, A. A. ..	109	93
De Silva, A. A. ..	225	20
Sinnadurai, S. T. ..	195	90
Hameed, B. L. ..	136	00
Madasamy, A. C. ..	124	24
Santa Crooe, L. ..	124	04
Mariammal, Mrs. A. J. ..	146	24
Corera Bros., A. M. ..	357	60
Mohamed, K. K. ..	122	80
Co-op. Central Market, Saunders Place ..	675	36
Unikammu, V. Y. ..	180	64
Arnold, A. N. ..	138	42
Subramaniam, V. ..	109	62
Chairman, Milk Board, Pickering's Road ..	518	00
Ceylon Sugar Co. ..	353	76
Majis, L. A. ..	121	40
Pathwille, H. W. J. ..	1,135	36
William Singho, X. ..	121	80
Bank of Ceylon ..	3,347	78
General Manager, Ceylon Pet. Corp. ..	811	96
Petroleum Corporation, Skinner's Rd. ..	1,654	48
Peoples Co-op. Hospital ..	163	96
Senaratne, M. D. E. ..	135	08
Ramakrishnan, Y. C. ..	131	40
Silvera, S. ..	108	30
Good Shepard Convent, Kotahena ..	153	08
Eagle Printing Works ..	117	00
Chairman, Milk Board, Jampettah St. ..	318	00
Janadhanam Vaidiya, J. K. ..	158	40
Cooray, B. G. ..	169	12
Perera, Y. A. ..	250	62

	Rs.	c.
Rodrigo, T. Z. G. ..	113	12
Dharmawathie, Mrs. L. ..	1,303	92
Principal, Central COXV. ..	2,990	74
Gunawardana, S. Z. ..	206	88
Mohamed, C. K. ..	480	0
Achary Suriyan, C. ..	1,344	38
Jeilabdeen, Mrs. E. H. ..	174	89
Gintupitiya Talkies ..	348	36
Ideal Printers ..	106	50
Viswasam, A. ..	1,015	00
Savarimuttu, J. ..	134	40
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, Wolfendhal St. ..	3,447	52
Hameed, A. E. ..	208	80
Peermohamed, Y. M. ..	231	40
Mohideen Peer, A. ..	197	66
Fareed, A. M. ..	224	12
Gaffoor, T. I. A. ..	230	04
Mahendran, A. K. ..	403	38
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, off Stace Rd. ..	965	80
Gunalath, D. S. Q. ..	190	35
Richard, D. H. ..	134	64
Marceline, A. D. ..	129	80
Soysa Alfred, T. ..	198	63
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation ..	3,054	08
Ibrahim Mohamed, I. ..	792	70
Amarasekera, D. B. M. ..	189	52
William, H. W. D. ..	176	04
De Silva Amarasinghe, E. D. ..	242	72
Madhavan, E. M. ..	256	80
Silva, H. G. ..	100	00
Appuhamy, A. K. P. ..	103	60
Silva, M. ..	101	00
Fernando, K. A. ..	125	82
Marshall S. Denny ..	546	80
Richard, I. X. M. ..	113	61
Arnel St. Coles, E. P. ..	118	03
Perera, Y. K. ..	330	88
Ramnathen, A. V. E. ..	165	56
Perera, P. C. ..	122	96
Adicappa Chettiar, A. V. E. ..	148	70
Sangaranarayana, F. ..	201	34
Navaratnam, S. T. K. ..	330	33
Ramakrishna, M. ..	153	68
Venkatesan, K. ..	143	00
Thanblechumi, & Co. ..	110	72
Somasundarm Pillai, C. M. ..	105	32
Kandasamy, C. ..	164	00
Narappa Pillai, K. ..	118	16
Sundaram, V. ..	112	28
Kandasamy, M. L. ..	107	36
Meenatchinathan, M. L. ..	115	88
Money, L. G. ..	151	20
Arulsamypillai, Y. ..	238	10
Jayant, Co., Sea St. ..	166	48
Ismail, S. R. S. ..	198	88
Swarnamahall Jewellery ..	113	24
Ramiah, M. ..	169	12
Ratnasabapathy, M. ..	279	10
Vijayaratnam & Sons ..	129	60
Krishnanan, J. W. ..	289	24
Periyaraja Thevar, T. J. ..	130	80
Thevar Periyaiah, T. J. ..	131	60
Sankaran Pillai ..	234	80
The City Trading Co. ..	167	90
Haniffa Mohamed ..	148	50
Antonymuthu, X. ..	152	70
Far East Trading Co., M. L. ..	271	50
Karuppan Chettiar, A. L. M. F. ..	109	16
Ramasamy, M. ..	125	72
Ahamed & Co. ..	141	80
Yousuf, M. ..	128	80

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Name	Amount Rs. c.	Name	Amount Rs. c.
Kandasany, K. L. ..	157 40	Maliban Hotels, Ltd., ..	243 27
The Kalaimagal, Co. ..	174 08	Ampalavanar, M. E. ..	128 36
Sri Renganathan, Y. ..	181 04	Victoria, J 2. ..	148 28
Reddiar, M. ..	209 44	Rotax, Ltd., ..	115 28
Umbichy, P. B. ..	106 88	St. Philip Neri's Church ..	158 17
Muththai Pillai, Y. ..	120 00	C. T. B. Bus Stand, Norris Rd. ..	502 12
Mohamed Farook, T. C. I. ..	136 40	Rev. Father Superior, Mission House, Norris Rd. ..	184 98
Adutharaikattar, J. A. M. ..	111 20	Simeon, K. ..	266 79
Perera, M. X. A. ..	116 00	Gunasena & Co., M. D. ..	121 52
Hendrick & Sons, K. H. ..	152 00	Gen. Secy. B. T. S. Ltd. ..	134 80
Kannu, M. C. C. ..	103 60	James Mudalige, N. K. ..	534 56
Sitharaiyalan, G. I. ..	186 80	Mahmoodu, I. L. M. ..	203 56
C. W. E., Bankshall St. ..	123 00	General Manager, Cey. Pet. Corp. ..	1,096 11
Rajendrams, Ltd. ..	114 20	C. T. B. Norris Rd... ..	1,633 20
Mahadevans, Ltd. ..	209 60	Chemical Industries Colombo Ltd. ..	719 80
Ranjana Stores ..	142 52	Mohamed, R. ..	188 08
Maurice Roche, Ltd. ..	394 77	Roche & Co., Ltd., V. I. ..	181 24
Maurice Roche, Ltd. ..	124 16	Roche & Co., V. R. ..	223 95
Pillai, V. S. ..	150 68	Thassim, A. Y. M. ..	202 48
Golden Cafe ..	328 80	De Silva, H. M. ..	100 20
Wahid, W. Y. A. ..	193 96	Edmond, H. K. ..	175 10
Universal Traders ..	222 20	Marikkar Bawa, M. S. ..	105 20
C. W. E., 190, Bankshall St. ..	191 30	Fernando, T. ..	183 70
Fareed, S. D. M. ..	116 00	Abeyesinghe, T. C. J. ..	101 42
Abeygunawardena, A. ..	154 20	A. L. R. Trading Co. ..	173 44
C. W. E., 198, Bankshall St. ..	684 24	Sivasubramaniam, R. ..	409 40
Maldivian National Trading Corpora- tion ..	101 12	Vythilingam, Mrs. Y. ..	100 40
Maldivian Trading Corporation ..	242 00	Santhosanadar, L. T. D. ..	100 16
Piyatissa, V. R. ..	368 17	Jafferjee Bros. ..	250 48
Davith Singho, L. A. ..	223 11	Selladurai, T. ..	282 90
Freelanka Dry Fish, S. T. R. ..	113 04	Rodrigo & Fernando ..	162 80
Mohamed, C. K. ..	277 85	Star Co., Printers ..	166 48
Silva, G. I. ..	498 58	Imperial Hardware Stores ..	119 12
Chairman, Milk Board, Khan Clock Tower ..	720 57	Hussain, S. M. Y. ..	176 20
Ratnavadivel, N. X. C. ..	223 36	Ismail Seyed, M. M. ..	102 68
Sundrapandi, X. ..	223 92	Naveena Chandra ..	170 80
Thomas, A. B. ..	254 12	Manager Air Line Radio ..	202 60
Jayasinghe, D. C. ..	169 04	Nimalasiri Martin, P. G. ..	140 00
Simon, K. ..	576 84	Gunasekera, J. M. Y. ..	184 72
United Society Christian Literature ..	136 80	Don Carolis & Sons, H. ..	131 84
Wimaladharma Brothers ..	480 76	Simeon, K. ..	314 24
Hemadasa, K. H. J. ..	121 04	Sarath Hemachandara ..	107 36
The Pettah Bakery ..	142 58	The Nissi Trading Co. ..	110 97
General Manager, Cey. Pet. Corp., Keyzer St. ..	234 80	Abdul Rahim & Bros. ..	110 72
Perera, W. N. F. ..	139 16	Sydney Stores ..	193 20
Ravilux Company ..	102 40	Zavahir, S. P. M. ..	111 20
Muthuappa, M. Y. ..	135 20	Fernando, N. Porolis ..	382 28
Muthuappa, M. Y. ..	481 68	Hidramani, Ltd. ..	119 20
Suna Kana Muna Panaxin ..	120 00	Ahamed, M. L. M. ..	107 00
Ismail, O. ..	107 12	Muthuwalli of Monon ..	121 84
Mahamood, S. M. B. L. ..	117 80	Mohamed Nizar, M. ..	142 28
Habib Bank, Ltd. ..	110 00	Marlyn Agencies ..	227 92
Darmasena, J. D. ..	113 96	Muaahir, M. ..	227 08
Chettianard Corptin., Ltd. ..	103 28	Fernando, B. F. E. ..	176 80
Ceylon Favourite Stores ..	157 04	Sirrul Kadhee & Co. ..	111 92
Sathalakshmi, Mrs. K. ..	133 56	Reddiar Nammalvar, C. ..	123 20
Grand Mosque ..	169 04	Pettah Drapery Stores ..	100 00
Dayalal, L. ..	102 40	Marzook Co., Ltd. ..	105 20
Mukthar, E. N. ..	127 76	Jawad., M. C. M. ..	602 48
Zarook & Co. ..	104 12	Nadez, M. M. P. C. ..	109 60
Arunasalam Pillai, X. ..	113 96	Sellamuttu Sivanathan ..	256 60
Lanka Mahila Samithi ..	165 72	Osman, M. M. ..	632 00
Ceylon Co-op. Fish Sales ..	206 44	Ismail, M. H. ..	106 40
Victoria, J. D. ..	161 36	Moulana (Ceylon), Ltd. ..	290 80
Saibohassan, M. ..	218 92	Mowlana, Ltd. ..	138 40
Selvadurai, T. ..	124 64	Mohamed Seyed, S. M. ..	115 20
Rudra, Mrs. P. ..	159 44	Saraswathie Bawa, N. ..	114 00
Fernando, F. ..	228 90	Dada & Co. ..	134 00
Fernando, E. ..	152 40	Saleem, K. M. A. M. ..	104 80

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Name

Amount

Name

Amount

Rs. c.

Rs. c.

Punchi Banda & Co., W.	..	204 60	Chairman, Milk Board, Main St.	..	215 61
Gomez, G. O.	..	105 32	Eksath Bodi Litiya	..	108 00
Solaman, P. D.	..	192 12	Bodi Nagoda, A. R.	..	438 87
Pillai, K. L. S. S.	..	146 80	Mohideen, E. K. I.	..	199 38
Adamally & Co., E. J.	..	109 28	Hameedia Bakery	..	188 46
Shanmugam, E.	..	100 40	Arachchi, C. V.	..	497 48
Buhary, Y.	..	265 84	Theobald, Ekanayake	..	156 72
Richmond Restuarant	..	106 40	Selveanad, W. D.	..	152 96
Casie Chetty, C.	..	118 16	Madavan, K. K.	..	195 88
Pedris & Co., W. M.	..	163 72	Fernando, F. H.	..	187 96
Co-op. Wholesale Establishment			Fernando, F. A.	..	146 24
Butcher's St.	..	242 30	Ponniah, V. M.	..	165 20
Kandiah, K.	..	277 32	Girigoris, K. D.	..	143 20
Wijeratna Bros.	..	249 16	Appuhamy, K. D. P.	..	104 80
Abdul, S. M. M.	..	103 64	Yepeeyem Mills Ltd.	..	100 00
Perera, T. V. C.	..	190 40	The Chairman, Milk Bd., Gas Works St.	..	780 28
Central Medical Stores	..	144 56	B. B. de Silva	..	272 45
Vijitha Textiles	..	107 60	Jayasekera, L.	..	1,394 52
C. W. E., Groceries, Main St.	..	105 56	Fernando & Sons, L.	..	104 40
Sterling Products, Ltd.	..	103 52	Shahul Hameed, G. M.	..	397 07
Lalvani Bros.	..	131 24	Sumithadas, H. P.	..	291 52
Sydaez Stores	..	134 00	Bank of Ceylon, Gas Works St.	..	416 84
Jainudeen, H. M.	..	117 08	Lowe & Co.	..	117 50
Fernando, J. A.	..	105 60	Muthalif, C.	..	101 60
De Mel, J. C. A.	..	181 95	Munisamy, R.	..	301 48
Noordeen, Y. P.	..	170 12	Subramaniam, R.	..	105 21
Motoomul & Co., K.	..	125 24	Lantra, M. J.	..	347 91
Motoomul Melvani, A. I.	..	109 52	Administrative Secretary, C. C. F. S.		
Eastern Silk Stores	..	440 24	Union	..	170 08
Nagindas & Co., U. K.	..	328 24	Cader, M. L. A.	..	193 20
Indian Overseas Bank	..	458 80	Lady Wijekoon	..	133 80
Pesumal & Co., M.	..	357 25	Marcen Marcar, A. J.	..	148 84
Mohandas & Sons	..	192 36	Commercial Counsellor, U.S.S.R.	..	115 31
Issadeen, S. S.	..	135 80	Edirisinghe, A.	..	149 20
Dharmadasa & Co., M.	..	202 12	Victoria, V. S.	..	128 84
Fernando, E. L.	..	520 91	Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	..	3,972 00
Wimalasundara, P. D. E. Z. S.	..	108 56	Hony. Secretary Capri. Club	..	193 43
Chairman, C. W. E., Main St.	..	176 14	Thorne, M.	..	124 78
Wellawatta Spinning and Weaving Mills	..	107 36	Satyendra, Mrs. J.	..	110 65
Chettiar, L. L.	..	100 04	David, A. J.	..	181 36
Othman, M. P.	..	193 43	James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	..	182 85
M. S. Hyder Co.	..	180 34	The American Embassy	..	172 17
Hassim, K. M.	..	119 96	Orient Club	..	433 28
Uvais, L. Y. Y.	..	357 20	Wells, N. M.	..	167 92
Mohamed, D. L. M.	..	162 16	Jayawardena, B. H.	..	166 87
Palandy, Y. K.	..	130 52	Bakelmun, E. B.	..	211 72
Titus Stores	..	102 44	Ratnavale, W. D.	..	114 20
Manager, Mercantile Bank	..	166 64	Consulate General of the G.D.R.	..	123 57
Bank of Ceylon, Main St.	..	150 32	The American Embassy	..	673 63
Ceylon Favorite Stores	..	161 12	General Manager, Cey. Pet. Corp.,		
Shewakrams & Sons	..	116 36	Albert Crescent	..	1,580 32
Fazzy, M. M.	..	116 40	Deraniyagala, A. C.	..	126 52
Manghamal, J.	..	249 43	Walls, V. K.	..	176 92
Makeen, M. L.	..	159 68	Hill, A. G.	..	143 74
Mohinadeen, M. C. H.	..	182 68	Rutnam, V. T.	..	165 49
Jazzeema Drapary Store	..	109 28	Women's International Club	..	118 04
Pesons, Ltd.	..	137 84	Arne Kinch, A.	..	249 52
Carwalio, J. E.	..	134 00	American Embassy	..	316 16
Ms. Brittos	..	163 28	High Commissioner for Pakistan in		
Maujood, M. B. M.	..	113 20	Ceylon	..	134 09
Singer Machine Co., Main St.	..	113 60	High Commissioner for U. K. in		
Vasuani Bros.	..	114 68	Ceylon	..	144 68
Shaikalis Bros. Hadjia	..	126 00	Obeysekera, G. C.	..	328 76
Shahul Hameed & Co., S. E.	..	117 20	Ce Somsa, C. L. F.	..	103 32
Dharmadasa & Bros., J. A.	..	121 60	Gunasekara, H. N.	..	112 68
Kareem, A. E.	..	197 32	The American Embassy	..	122 71
Sarathas, Main St.	..	112 52	Secretary, Lanka Dharmaduta	..	683 84
Paulus & Co.	..	270 88	Rajapatirana, Q. H.	..	135 18
Hassim, W. M. A.	..	147 32	Warden, University	..	106 40
Fernando & Co., D. C.	..	117 08	Permanent Secretary, Ministry L.E. & H	..	130 67
			Jayawardene, H. M.	..	133 37

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Name	Amount	Name	Amount
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Secretary, Ceylon Plywood Corpora- tion ..	131 60	Fernando, Dr. J. ..	104 95
Secretary, Hewavitharana S. A. O. H.	243 97	Manager, State Mortgage Bank ..	157 04
Delmege Forsyth & Co., Ltd. ..	169 94	Haniffa, A. M. M. ..	141 91
Banks, E. ..	100 98	Tepley, Q. E. ..	244 14
Hulugalle, De Silva, C. U. ..	114 69	Thaha, M. ..	346 60
The American Embassy ..	627 89	National Textile Corporation, Horton Pl.	105 80
Jayawardene, M. ..	310 26	The American Embassy ..	662 29
The Public Trustee ..	134 12	Mendis, R. H. L. ..	128 34
Grigson, J. O. W. ..	243 30	Cader Jabir ..	135 71
Choksy, E. B. ..	228 54	Motley, C. J. K. ..	116 30
Wickramasinghe, Dr. K. ..	122 46	Council of Legal Education ..	144 58
Perera, Dr., V. F. ..	102 36	De Soysa, Sir. K. ..	150 06
St. Bridget's Convent ..	132 04	Secretary, National Textile Corpora- tion, Banks Pl. ..	171 28
De Soysa, L. D. ..	106 25	Fernando, Mrs. D. N. B. ..	100 44
Mercantile Bank of India ..	250 44	Manager, Musaeus College ..	188 44
Mercantile Bank of India ..	191 08	Candappa, Mrs. R. L. E. ..	112 40
Mercantile Bank of India ..	162 63	Liyanage, M. S. ..	104 47
Hony. Secretary, So. Club ..	180 41	Volanka Ltd. ..	121 21
Treasurer, Colombo Cricket Club ..	289 00	Newton, V. J. ..	114 85
Neale, Q. A. ..	140 99	The American Embassy ..	509 30
Horsfall, M. O. ..	109 50	Legation of Israel ..	339 50
The American Embassy ..	738 15	Lever Bros. (Ceylon), Ltd. ..	100 48
Hony. Treasurer, N. C. I. ..	208 00	Christie David, J. E. ..	132 25
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..	272 47	Peries, B. C. ..	108 56
Rev. Mother Superior, St. Bridget's Convent ..	125 22	American Embassy ..	524 45
Charawanamuttu, A. M. ..	282 28	Ceylon Steel Corporation ..	147 24
De Jayasinghe, L. L. ..	156 12	De Silva, Dr. J. C. ..	676 96
Ceylon Trans. Board, Alexandra Place	124 60	Manager, Musaeus College ..	120 00
[General Manager,] Cey. Pet. Corp.,	178 12	Ceylon Tobacco Co. Ltd. ..	182 82
[General Manager,] Alexandra Place	121 20	Ceylon Tobacco Co., Ltd. ..	113 59
Stad. Vac. Oil Co., Ltd. ..	271 60	Fernando, Dr. C. B. ..	120 91
J. N. Arumugam, A. ..	115 77	High Comissioner for Canada ..	288 85
Fernando, K. D. ..	128 52	Flindall, R. K. L. ..	175 67
Cey. Petroleum Corp., Alexandra Place	828 48	Embassy of U. S. S. R. ..	312 91
Chairman, Milk Board Alexandra Place	194 24	Jayasekera, Dr. K. J. ..	135 36
Perera, V. E. ..	1,125 01	Kamalasana, A. C. ..	171 50
Perera, Dr. A. T. L. ..	115 92	Davatagaha Mosque ..	383 99
Senanayake, R. J. ..	244 74	Procurator General, Kynsey Road ..	382 66
Ratnavale, E. ..	112 34	Senanayake, R. C. ..	210 56
Khazragui, A. E. M. ..	154 23	Sirisena, W. D. ..	107 70
High Comm. for Canada ..	133 83	Carey Baptist College ..	241 96
Lipton Ltd. ..	198 76	Metro Printers ..	149 31
British High Commr. ..	182 72	Attanayaka, A. T. ..	220 80
Parathalingam, C. ..	103 10	Perera, G. Z. B. ..	209 00
High Com. for UK. in Cey. ..	222 20	Suppiah, X. ..	194 44
Nandarajah, Esq., W. C. ..	115 25	Fernando, J. A. L. ..	151 60
U. A. R. Embassy ..	329 32	Maliban Hotels Ltd. ..	130 04
De Silva, Mrs. Wimala ..	150 16	Maliban Hotels Ltd. ..	164 36
Chief Acct. Cement Corp. ..	480 68	Gunasekera, Dr. X. ..	154 40
U. K. High Commissioner ..	197 55	Waththuhewa, L. ..	142 80
University of Ceylon, Anatomy Block	1,601 88	Saulhamid, M. S. M. ..	897 99
Volanka Limited ..	156 28	Bogala Graphite Co. ..	154 00
Sarrazin, S. L. ..	169 80	Silva, S. ..	162 00
Navaratnam, Mrs., T. B. ..	107 51	Gunawardene, V. ..	189 86
Mutukrisna, Mrs. E. R. ..	487 48	Ganny, M. M. L. ..	161 08
Muthiapillai, Esq., S. R. ..	384 88	Secretary, Y.M.B.A. ..	132 70
Wijesekera, Esq., B. D. S. ..	288 88	Secretary, Y.M.B.A. ..	157 28
Silva, D. M. ..	180 76	Principal, Govt. Girls' School, Model Farm Road ..	849 28
Embassy of Japan in Ceylon ..	283 18	Gunasekera, S. R. ..	230 32
Kotalawela, Mrs. G. ..	118 14	Hayhurst, F. B. ..	103 83
Edmund, H. K. ..	114 47	Wijesinghe, Y. ..	140 02
Perera, X. M. ..	107 00	High Commissioner for Canada ..	230 54
Eardley, Mrs. D. ..	115 80	Alahakone, D. H. H. ..	110 58
Billimoria, Dr. A. ..	196 34	Piyatissa, Y. ..	102 02
Jayasuriya, Miss L. ..	205 20	Cosme, E. D. ..	113 91
Devasagayam, A. M. ..	143 40	Chairman, Milk Board, Cotta Road ..	197 40
Ceylon Trading Co., Ltd. ..	124 94	C. T. B., Borella Bus Stand ..	688 68
Ahamed, M. L. M. ..	139 55	Kumarasamy, P. ..	101 60
		Manager, Lanka Press ..	469 88

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Name	Amount	Name	Amount
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Goonawardane, Mrs. G.	250 40	Wijeyaratne, P. G.	198 12
C. T. B., Cotta Road	2,228 92	Edisons Ltd.	145 40
C. T. B., Cotta Road	3,437 89	Meemaduma, Panchikawatta	132 56
Ediriweera, C. A.	238 80	De Silva, H. B.	286 96
Sirisena, W. I.	112 40	Wijesingha	212 21
Kariyawasam, J. C.	269 52	Alahakoon, D. L.	197 28
Appu, H. J. X.	252 32	Gunaratne & Co.	617 70
Peris, X. H.	144 00	Augustine, K. A. O.	207 60
Wijeratne, W.T.D.R.S.	540 96	Kamalawathie, Mrs. K. A.	146 30
Secretary, Tamil Union, C. A. I.	157 64	Premadasa, A. B. D.	187 08
American Embassy	492 86	Premadasa, A. N. D.	104 72
Jayasekera, B. L. C.	495 00	Thomas Singho, B.	259 65
Mohamed, S. J. S.	340 88	Siripala, H.	123 60
Raaiik, A. R. A.	124 88	Ummn Anima, Mrs. L.	130 40
Aucus, M. V.	121 74	De Silva, G. B. E.	279 90
Singho, L. S.	101 60	Secretary, Vidyodaya Pirivena	232 91
De Soysa, C. L.	102 33	Cassim, Mrs. L. T.	115 80
Sugathan Singho, T.	188 50	Wickramaratne, C. Q.	173 12
Rafphael, T. C.	379 16	Piyadasa, Mrs. R.	110 49
Paulis Apphuamy	343 09	Reyel, L. U. M.	121 22
Senaratne, M.	157 36	Rector, St. Josephs College	127 76
Chief Physician, Dispensary, Veluvana Place	101 60	Fernando, Mrs. S. D. A.	132 00
Pallawela, J.	315 20	Samaranayake, Mrs. M.	132 30
Tite, T. K.	203 30	De Silva, C. L.	187 25
Wijesiri, Mrs. N.	160 94	The Parish Priest	102 40
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	15,349 73	Bastian, K. E.	555 82
Perera, G. J.	217 86	Ponniiah, A.	198 40
Principal, St. Mathews	1,351 72	Velautham, P. K.	167 36
Sangadasa, A.	145 04	Edward, D. J.	219 16
General Manager, Standard Vaccum Oil Co., Ltd.	2,182 19	Aboobucker, M. A. K.	109 76
Caltex (Ceylon), Ltd.	177 89	Thambipillai, P.	238 60
De Silva, W. C. D.	333 88	Rajaratnam, A.	123 20
Hettiarachchi, D. M.	367 41	Mohamed, M. I.	248 52
Sangadasa, A.	208 00	Wilson, P. P. G.	176 91
Chairman, Milk Board, Baseline Road	202 32	De Silva, M. L.	101 96
Frenando, G. A. D.	150 69	Associated Food & Drugs Ltd.	236 68
Ramakrishnan, X. K.	273 51	Maruzook, A. M. A.	179 99
Charles & Sons Ltd., M. L.	108 00	Peiris, U. C.	1,369 58
Premasiri, Y.U.	240 80	Batuwita, K. D. H. F. H.	119 36
Danapala, K. H.	101 36	De Mel, Bakery	116 12
Premadasa, W.	101 96	Muthwappa, M. Y.	431 03
Cooray, B. I.	131 90	Dinge Appuhami, J. H.	122 24
Suriyarachchi, S. X.	107 92	Mohideen, M. M.	140 60
Gopalan, I.	355 02	Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	7,526 84
Fernando, A. L.	197 80	Kaleel, Dr. M. C. M...	314 46
Assoo, M. K.	238 24	Royal Vinns Studio..	301 44
David, E. C.	499 30	Ganegoda, G.	184 44
Liyanage, A.	162 20	Singhanatha, K. R.	227 24
Nair, V. K.	100 00	Chandrasena, E. A.	1,252 70
Terrazo Tile Works Ltd.	104 20	Perumal, V. E.	165 16
Mathim, C. J.	267 23	Avery Ltd.	180 66
Abdul, T. C. E.	3,343 00	Jayasinghe, D. L.	118 20
Perera, W. A.	527 08	Secretary, Youth Council	116 12
Buddhadasa, L. X.	252 24	Wijesinghe, K. D. R.	627 56
Gnanapragasam, P.	161 24	Saranelis, K.	193 12
Perera & Decker Ltd.	169 60	De Silva, A. C.	130 40
Fernando, U. B. H...	273 84	Perumal, L.	261 12
Alahakoone, J. L.	106 76	Abeysinghe, T. P. R.	190 00
Latiff, L. A.	138 92	Chaihunni, A. E.	373 07
Nawaz, A. Y. M.	113 96	Appuhamy, H. J. X.	390 68
The Colombo Traders Ltd.	240 44	Dhammajothi, Rev. J.	103 60
Muthuwappa, M. Y.	195 64	Jabbir, G. L. M.	181 91
Manager, Hotel De Buhari	436 28	Ahamed, B.	163 20
Piyadasa, T. D.	125 36	Mohideen, C. S.	278 21
Premadasa, Y.	194 92	The Manager, Vavasseur Trading Co.	1,289 72
Wijeyaratne, P. G.	113 30	Manager, Hospital Lotteries Board	146 96
Wijeyaratna, P. G.	112 40	Ceylon Co-operative Fish Sales Union	188 56
Wijeyaratne, P. G.	316 14	Sellahewa, L.	120 40
		Silva, M. S. D.	112 00
		De Silva Dioappu, A. C.	339 38

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Name

Amount

Rs. c.

Name

Amount

Rs. c.

Samarasinghe, D. D.	..	274 36	Chandrasekara, A. A.	..	234 52
Jayasena, H. D.	..	260 24	Rodrigo, A.	..	336 44
Jayaratna, K. J. A.	..	120 56	Co-operative Federation of Ceylon	..	223 20
Allen, M. A.	..	145 80	Co-operative Federation of Ceylon	..	191 56
Wijesiriwardena, H. V. D.	..	576 56	Thirassiam, Z. M.	..	108 80
Wipulasena, Rev. S. W. W. S.	..	129 92	Wellawatta Shinning & Weaving Mills	..	264 40
Dabrera, C. C.	..	151 82	Weeratunge, Z. L.	..	112 80
Salgado & Sons	..	102 08	Shu, T. L.	..	147 32
Perera, J. Q. A.	..	104 76	Tolarams, A.	..	297 88
Vicar, St, Pauls Church	..	1,480 81	Lion House	..	198 25
Wijesinghe, D. E. V.	..	112 27	Wahab, Y. A.	..	160 88
Pragasam, F. R.	..	105 34	Grant Advertising Ltd.	..	251 20
Freudenberg & Co., Ltd.,	..	118 40	Wijedasa, K. Z. I.	..	322 86
Registrar, University	..	1,907 28	Cargills, Ltd.	..	101 48
Head Master, D. M. School	..	221 64	George Steuart & Co. Ltd.	..	131 36
C. W. E. } Stores, McCallum Road	[	297 24	George Steuart & Co., Ltd.	..	187 74
C. W. E. }		117 80	Keble, K. C.	..	150 32
Town Planners Office	..	543 20	Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	..	247 00
Syadoris, P. S. D.	..	485 08	Filling Stn.	..	156 00
Appuhamy, H. P. Paulis	..	136 88	Chinniah, Dr. E. F.	..	317 56
Suby Ltd., T.	..	116 80	Administrative Assistant, British	..	657 28
Blue Star Garages	..	227 08	Council	..	402 24
Cinemas Ltd.	..	549 63	High Commissioner for U. K.	..	118 25
Rector, St. Joseph's College	..	1,381 92	Nadarajah Press	..	3,605 79
Rector, St. Joseph's College	..	421 20	Treasurer, Methodist Church	..	138 80
St. Josephs College	..	382 13	The Commissioner, C. M. C.	..	283 72
Harrison & Crossfield	..	111 56	Hidramani Ltd.	..	3,712 28
Continental Motors Ltd.,	..	438 76	Indian Club	..	199 76
Rotary Printing Service	..	155 29	Vincent Perera	..	131 60
Chairman, Milk Board, Hyde Park	..	289 37	Chairman, Ceylon Tyre Corpn.	..	128 96
Corner	..	180 92	Ceylon Dia Shirts Co.	..	148 52
Perera, W. B.	..	191 32	Bank of Ceylon, Galle Road	..	100 68
Appuhamy, D. L. X.	..	204 28	Abdulla, A. J.	..	109 81
Hayleys Ltd.,	..	183 30	Idroos Sheriff	..	658 64
United Tractor & Equipment	..	117 80	Kundanmalls, Galle Road	..	122 96
Victoria Masonie Temps	..	155 70	Maliban Hotel, Ltd.	..	251 44
Mooseem, S. A. I.	..	151 82	All Ceylon Photographic Assn.	..	162 76
Markar, A. J. H.	..	296 20	Wickramapala, A. V. O.	..	281 20
Automobile Association	..	498 16	Manager, Ceylon Leather Corpn.	..	610 80
American Embassy	..	130 00	Perera, K. X. D.	..	1,510 72
Secretary, A. A. C.	..	426 55	Colombo Private Hospital	..	186 40
American Embassy	..	190 00	Sulaiman Somar	..	198 20
Electro Medicals Co., Ltd.,	..	1,981 53	Treasurer, U. P. N.	..	223 92
Corea, Mrs. T. R.	..	574 88	De Silva, Mrs. C. L.	..	183 52
Tallmam Constructing	..	131 24	Abdul Hassan, M. M.	..	190 12
Rajasooriya, Dr. G. R. D.	..	474 40	Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board	..	—
Galle Face Land and Buildings	..	173 60	Italian Embassy	..	313 56
Thompson & Co., Walter J.	..	110 28	General Manager	..	154 93
Illangakoon, Miss F. G. A.	..	160 72	Caltex, Ceylon Ltd...	..	410 48
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	..	173 70	Melody House	..	210 04
Australian High Commissioner	..	966 61	Nadarajah, M.	..	241 72
American Embassy	..	110 84	Nadarajah, M.	..	143 94
General Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Col-	..	148 67	Nadarajah, M.	..	295 36
ombo	..	156 22	Percy Perera	..	861 44
Macinture, R. A. K.	..	102 96	Tarachand	..	155 04
Wood, W. A. K.	..	354 87	Indian High Commissioner	..	228 76
George Steuary & Co.,	..	197 77	Perera, Ananda	..	123 12
Grosvenor Caterers	..	116 00	Messrs. Kalaniketan	..	225 20
Purusoththan, P...	..	175 80	Ceylon Petroleum Corpn., Galle Rd...	..	255 60
Chellappah, C.	..	119 12	Ceylon Petroleum Corpn., Galle Rd...	..	106 00
Kanapathi Pillai, L.	..	223 00	Paiva, L.	..	103 86
Marikkar Bros.	..	212 32	Primtandas, Mrs. T.	..	338 48
Hemachandra, B.	..	368 73	Mrs. A. R. D. Umma	..	152 80
Wijesiriwardana, D. I.	..	261 40	Messrs. Gilbert & Richard	..	448 88
Ceylon Cement Corporation	..	334 40	Jinadasa, R.	..	663 20
Goonatilaka, H. I.	..	483 64	Messrs. Joys	..	103 52
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	..	240 50	Buhari, M. N.	..	114 68
Saunders Court	..	901 97	Daniel, Dr. B. E. F.	..	137 60
George Steuart & Co., Ltd.	..	153 10	Chairman, Methodist Church	..	—
Shaw Wallace & Hedges	..	—	Mohideen, A. G.	..	—
Mudalige Mudlr., N. W. A. V.	..	—	—	..	—

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Name	Amount	Name	Amount
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Perera, Somapala, M.	104 00	Kelaart Ruth, Mrs., A. A.	129 46
De Soysa, L. L. A.	123 04	Brooke Bond Ceylon, Ltd.	167 20
Peries, P. E.	104 03	Brooke Bond Ceylon, Ltd.	100 75
Mukthar, A. E. Y.	131 94	Legation of Switzerland	126 43
Ceylon Carriers Ltd.	127 88	High Commissioner for India in Ceylon	1,454 60
Bishop's College	365 52	Assistant Registrar, University Col...	3,574 51
Edirisinghe, H. H. L.	100 56	Registrar, University, Colombo	1,957 12
A. B. Gomez Trust	749 90	Lukmanjee & Sons	123 54
M. M. A. Sultan	107 40	The Registrar, Ceylon University	
Sister Superior, S. T. M. R.	109 76	Press	155 28
P. Rajendram, Esq.	116 80	University of Ceylon	2,375 37
The American Embassy	440 35	National Bank of India Ltd.	158 80
Ansar, M. L. Y.	161 27	National Bank of India Ltd.	375 33
De Silva, Dr., C. E...	144 80	Jayasundera, L.	132 74
Soviet Embassy	144 21	Legation of Japan in Ceylon	331 88
Soviet Embassy	165 22	Chartered Bank of India	290 55
Thaha, M.	289 55	The Manager, Eastern Bank	158 83
Captain, C.	350 95	Heath & Co. Ceylon, Ltd.	107 46
Navaratnam, Dr., F.	104 15	Cumaraswamy, Mrs. K. Y.	201 18
The American Embassy	358 28	Ceylon Tobacco Co., Ltd.	328 93
Embassy of the U. S. S. R.	147 13	Chartered Bank of India	115 86
Maruzoof, A. M. A.	158 02	Chartered Bank of India	100 86
Perera, Mrs., I. V. J.	101 39	Colombo Pharmacy Co., Ltd.	107 00
Ratnavale, Dr., W. D.	122 06	Selvadurai, C.	107 05
Gent, G. B.	124 98	Anjuman Saifi, A. R.	201 90
Hasheem, M. H.	1,212 65	Bakar, A. A.	108 69
Hasheen, M. B.	1,511 48	Secretary, Sindhy Merchants Asson.	102 44
Sideek, A. M. M.	1,019 36	Meegama, Mrs. A. L.	1,069 64
De Saram, Y. R. S.	119 88	Babapulle, M. E.	104 64
De Saram, B. A.	152 44	Pereira, V. M.	124 06
Mackenzie, E. K.	103 03	Perera, V. M.	113 04
Lever Bros., Ceylon, Ltd.	215 59	Lassen, P. E. E.	114 12
Wickremasinghe, Mrs., N.	103 15	Gunasekera, Dr. S. P.	114 14
Lever Bros., Ceylon, Ltd.	110 52	Jousong, A. I.	320 20
British High Commissioner	114 61	Martin, C. L.	105 66
Oliver, M. K. J.	101 52	De Mel, D. M.	135 48
Bata Shoe Co., Ceylon, Ltd.	118 77	Rasanayagam, Dr. L.	152 69
High Commissioner for U. K.	236 95	Heap, C. K.	160 00
Walloopillai, Dr., N. J.	148 24	Thangavel, K. P. A.	105 33
Fernando, Dr., L. T.	135 52	Ceylon Steel Corpn...	193 22
Hosny, T.	208 70	Abeyewardene, L. H.	156 08
Ghana High Commissioner	157 76	Ladies College	272 60
Nagalingam, J.	137 61	De Silva, D. L. C.	158 48
Kurin, V.	154 52	Embassy of Brazil	364 59
French Ambassador	206 24	Ceylon Tyre Corpn.	226 75
French Legation	355 43	Embassy of The U. S. S. R.	991 07
John Vanens, Rev.	113 08	Peiris, U. C.	163 07
De Zoysa, F. R.	155 12	Finn, C. D.	297 17
Francaise De Ceylon	123 87	De Silva, A. A.	152 42
Herold, T. J. F.	243 76	Harwood, J. L.	116 67
Chattoor, Esq., L.	177 33	Perera, Mrs. Y. E.	125 99
Legation of Israel	305 92	United Motor Finance Co.	185 20
Legation of Israel	241 47	Wijekoone, R.	117 92
Kinch	296 32	Ramanathan, Sri F.	127 24
Jafferjee, Esq.	123 65	Embassy of U. S. S. R.	169 35
Jayendram, Esq.	115 55	Embassy of U. S. S. R.	141 21
Brady, E. W.	108 33	U. S. S. R. Embassy	293 13
Wraight, T.	279 98	Amarasinghe, Mrs.	114 98
Black, Esq., J. L.	119 80	Salarasingh, D. H.	285 16
De Soysa, Esq., C. J. H.	118 81	Weerasinghe, Q. L.	106 04
Ceylon Trading Co.	188 80	Swamy, S. W.	108 00
St. Michael's Hospital	610 74	Marshall, L. N. L. C.	113 84
Union 7th Day Adventists	143 84	Yoosuf, M. A.	216 88
Union 7th Day Adventists	132 20	Cyril, P. J.	289 00
Ghana High Commissioner	9,213 64	Rangasamy, L.	105 20
Peiris, Harold	162 26	Sitlani, Mrs., O.	107 36
Tennekoon, Mrs., K.	108 51	Ferdinandusz, D. C.	168 64
Fernando, Esq., V. D. L.	103 69	Balakrishnan, L.	126 92
Chitty, Esq., J. R.	362 43	E-ufally, A. H.	1,202 00
Daniel, Dr., B. E. F.	112 75	Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, Galle Rd.	514 72
Balakrishnam, Dr.	176 59	Shell Co. (Ceylon), Ltd., Galle Road	535 60

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Name	Amount	Name	Amount
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Govt. Surveyors' Association ..	136 64	Chairman, Milk Board, Bambalapitiya	740 07
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation ..	656 00	Secy., C. W. E. Shop, Bambalapitiya	226 24
Seyed Mohamed, S. R. M. ..	139 20	Maldivian Govt. Representative ..	182 02
Dharmadasa, A. A. ..	165 08	Wickramasooriya, N. I. ..	103 18
De S. Wimalaratne, A. ..	208 89	Manzmul Ladies College ..	204 40
Wimalaratne, A. P. E. S. ..	457 56	Ratnayake, G. N. A. ..	185 33
Velupillai, C. ..	153 00	Philippine Legation. .	198 33
The Rector, St. Peter's College ..	423 62	Chairman, Ceylon Steel Corporation	174 17
Fernando, Rev. Arthur, B. ..	280 80	Kunchie, J. Y. ..	136 64
Chairman, Milk Board, Galle Road ..	384 04	Perera, D R. P. B. ..	108 72
Gulam Hussain, N. ..	130 78	Raman, W. K. ..	349 25
Govindram, M. ..	157 40	Sri Pathmanabhan, X. ..	177 48
Silva, Mrs., R. M. ..	121 08	Prisident, B. R. C. Pavilian ..	162 12
Jeolmal, A. C. ..	214 36	Warden, U. C. Catholic Hostel ..	188 56
Abayawickrama A. K. ..	134 88	Trade Representative of Hungary ..	389 64
Bin Ahamed & Co. M. I. ..	105 80	Labrooy, Mrs. K. ..	109 20
Jayatillaka, J. A. K. D. ..	156 60	Wickramaratne, ..	103 04
Jayatillaka, C. J. J. ..	151 20	Ceylon Petroleum Corporation ..	108 40
Gangaram, J. ..	158 28	Ariyadasa, F. ..	107 48
The Mother Superior, Holy Family		Malvana, Rev., J. ..	108 80
Convent ..	22 20	Chemical Industries Co.lombo ..	147 98
Suan, S. P. ..	321 47	Secy., Ceylon State Hardware ..	194 56
Colombo Hatcherries ..	181 53	De Fonseka, I. F. F. ..	125 85
Managing Director, Caltex, Galle Road	152 80	Abhayanayake, L. K. ..	605 36
Ratnapala, A. V. D. ..	227 80	Satyapalan, L. ..	441 00
Jinadasa, H. ..	484 65	Adam, M. L. ..	106 18
Edirisinghe, A. ..	287 76	Coorer, K. S. ..	114 74
Velambalam, Z. M. ..	287 00	Hongcong Shanghai Banking Corpora-	
Three Acre Farms, Ltd. ..	129 40	tion ..	178 98
Indian High Commission ..	118 27	Masuda, Mrs., H. ..	160 26
Indian High Commission ..	173 40	Asia Foundation ..	109 95
Piyadasa, A. ..	278 40	Roselyn Koch, Mrs. ..	133 71
Motha, Mrs. M. S. ..	132 39	Consul General of The D.G.R. ..	414 84
Peiris, Dr. R. V. D. ..	104 99	Munas, M.H.X. ..	155 48
Colombo Plan Bureau ..	110 00	Amaratunga, J. E. ..	101 28
De Silva, L. H. ..	144 52	Hayleys, L. F. D. ..	173 06
Krishnan, A. Q. ..	110 21	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..	158 68
Tyeaball. Y. A. Z. ..	227 35	British Trade Commissioner ..	138 15
Hinniappuhamy, A. G. ..	114 42	Goonatilkake, N. R. ..	236 64
Chairman, Milk Board, Galle Road ..	140 40	Delmege Forsyth & Co. ..	104 27
The Secy., C. T. B., Bus Stand, Bullers		The American Embassy ..	124 91
Road Junction ..	947 09	Mack, A. F. ..	157 76
Gunasekera, S. V. ..	160 37	The Secretary, Vajirarama Temple ..	102 21
D. Affairs for Porland ..	130 80	The Secretary Vajirarama Temple ..	111 75
Resident Representative ..	182 43	Harasgama, S. F. B. ..	164 58
Ibrahim, J. ..	886 56	Philip, A. V. B. ..	195 57
Jafarjee Bros., A. ..	115 24	Amerasekere, A. R. ..	119 20
Samarasinghe H. ..	121 20	Mathupala, L. ..	122 09
Manager, Car Mart ..	104 92	Hunter & Co., Ltd. ..	100 91
Priest, St. Mary's Church ..	116 70	Noordeen Abbasbhoy ..	124 93
Kandappa, Mrs. A. L. ..	126 92	Fernando, S. L. C. ..	106 65
De Silva, C. J. ..	118 38	Nimalasuriya, Dr. ..	199 60
De Silva, Dr., N. J. P. ..	103 74	Karunaratne, A. L... ..	144 93
American Embassy ..	116 46	Gunasekera, C. T. M. ..	119 72
Devanayagam, A. B. ..	101 8	Gomez, M. D. ..	197 91
The Treasurer, Catholic Association,		Caspersa, V. J. E. ..	284 91
Bambalapitiya ..	108 30	Dharmaratne, L. E. ..	124 71
Alif, M. L. ..	168 44	Mitchell, M. S. ..	110 41
Fernando, L. T. Cdr., V.A.H. ..	117 81	Sethukavalar G. F. ..	113 65
Mutukisna, M.Vs., C.W ..	133 88	The American Embassy ..	752 37
Wijeyaratne, W. A. N. ..	159 30	Thiagarajah, T. ..	100 06
National Grindlays, Bank ..	142 94	Hon. Sec., Century Club ..	125 48
British High Commissioner ..	155 85	The American Embassy ..	647 08
Forshaw, A. G. ..	142 60	The American Embassy ..	583 77
Rodrigo, U. S. ..	274 52	Perera, Mrs., Q. C. ..	115 12
Commissioner, Development of Market-		The American Embassy ..	108 99
ing ..	276 40	Maurice Sacco ..	241 21
Wethasinghe, D. D. ..	341 72	De Fonseka, J. B. ..	103 36
Mohamed, M. S. ..	126 40	Norman Scott ..	292 36
Fernando, M. B. ..	306 96	Sivalingam, I. ..	101 54
Dire Cottage Industries ..	100 70	Vealyuthan, L. ..	115 62

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Name

Amount

Name

Amount

Rs. c.

Rs. c.

Nanayakkara, Q. K.	..	104 64
Jayakody, E. K.	..	104 52
Senanayake, D. S. E. I. E.	..	112 61
Dias, H. K. T.	..	173 31
Esufally, B. U.	..	155 82
Shattock, E. I. E.	..	112 58
Harrisons & Crosfield	..	252 98
C. W. E. Stores, Jawatte Road	..	232 84
Weeraratne, W. V. D.	..	198 35
Tham, A. K.	..	222 48
C. W. E., Jawatte Road	..	1244 48
C. W. E., Jawatte Road	..	154 0
Dimo Agencies, Ltd.	..	122 24
Lipton, Ltd.	..	128 46
Lever Bros (Ceylon) Ltd.	..	116 13
Cotton, K. H.	..	184 08
Davies, J. K.	..	192 10
Barttlet, M. A.	..	100 23
Care Program Ceylon	..	188 45
Senanayake, Mrs. I. H.	..	165 55
Leeffe, L. B. J.	..	116 57
Jayawardana, Mrs. K. D. L.	..	102 10
De Zoysa, A. C.	..	155 69
British Overseas	..	151 79
The American Embassy	..	168 72
Ceylon Steel Corporation	..	974 97
Gunasekera, F. N. X.	..	112 81
Hamer, B. E.	..	143 40
Solmons, W. A.	..	132 14
Ceylon Tyre Corp.	..	125 29
Walles, M. R. S. J.	..	183 64
Goonetilleke, K. D. I.	..	147 20
Fonseka, Mrs. M. N.	..	123 51
Selz, H.	..	132 11
Jayasuriya, C. J.	..	106 23
Mahamed, J.	..	119 40
Manager, C. T. B. Head Office	..	2,693 46
William, H. W. D.	..	139 40
Havelock Sports Club	..	173 12
Roche, J. O.	..	204 93
The American Embassy	..	383 56
Karunaratne, E. M.	..	199 36
Gunawardne, Mrs. E. V.	..	127 44
Gunawardena, Mrs. D. X.	..	228 84
Co-operative Central Market, Kirilla-	..	
pone Road	..	105 28
Colombo Colts Cricket	..	101 84
British High Commission	..	529 16
Johnson, K. D.	..	348 64
Ratter, U. F.	..	167 20
E. R. Juriansz, A.	..	116 49
Mephail, J. E.	..	154 64
Skanska, X. W. P.	..	143 17
Loewe Dietrich	..	110 17
Muthiah, A. A.	..	100 26
Wellawatta Weaving Mills	..	126 51
De Fonseka, A. R. B.	..	148 93
Erin De Selfa, A.	..	139 32
Suami George	..	200 47
Dias, D.	..	185 45
Senanayake, Mrs. M.	..	110 13
Jobezyk, A.	..	480 32
Chacko, A. K. C.	..	104 47
Consul General Of The G. D. R.	..	102 79
Consul General Of The G. D. R.	..	186 20
James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	..	169 64
Buildings, E. R.	..	3,096 27

British Ceylon Corporation Ltd.	..	1,041 68
Quickshaws, Ltd.	..	297 38
Mudalige, N. K. V.	..	223 04
Fernando, B. L. K.	..	165 17
Gunatilleke, Y.	..	112 88
Wickramarachchi, M. S.	..	106 0
Fernando, A. L.	..	225 94
Fernando, H. B.	..	317 72
Hinniappuhamy, A. G.	..	117 80
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	..	1,214 12
Ceylon Theatres, Ltd.,	..	588 32
General Manager, Cey. Pet. Corp.	..	338 80
Arunasalam, A.	..	338 36
Banshinmu	..	179 08
Plaza Theatre, Cinemas Ltd.,	..	116 0
Shu, S. O. H.	..	138 32
Wimalaratne, A. D. E. S.	..	215 69
Abdul Rahim & Bros, M. L.	..	121 60
Omer, N. M. L.	..	107 20
Ovis Singho, U.	..	118 40
Chairman, Milk Board, Galle Road	..	298 09
Ratnapandian, L.	..	133 60
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	..	655 48
Mahindapala, H. V.	..	174 64
Rev. Dharmarama	..	574 88
Vishuralingam, S.	..	117 20
Fernando, B. E.	..	171 88
Peiris, T. R. C.	..	124 32
Chairman, Milk Board, Galle Road	..	176 03
Swastikas., Ltd.,	..	200 88
Mohideen, M.	..	1,236 66
Weerasena, H.	..	228 70
Proprietor Wilana Motor Mart	..	150 40
Jayamaha & Co., A. L.	..	102 75
Prematmanarda, X.	..	375 22
Lewis Brown & Co., Ltd.,	..	167 44
Kinross Swimming Club	..	2,807 52
Wijegunawatdene, I.	..	104 92
Arunachalam, Dr. A. W.	..	196 40
Arunachalam, Dr. A. W.	..	131 56
Ghouse, M. M.	..	122 10
Peiris, V. M.	..	138 60
Sangadasa, Mrs. H. I. D.	..	129 36
Piyadasa, U. I.	..	210 16
Maldivian Government Represen-	..	
tatives	..	104 57
Karunatilaka, D. L. L.	..	107 99
Secco Brushes Corporation	..	619 62
Wellawatte Spinning & Weaving Mills	..	129 45
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	..	7,914 88
Perera, P. M.	..	319 56
Amalean, H. J.	..	134 92
Banda, T. C. C.	..	147 54
Principal, Anula Vidyalaya	..	326 12
Abeyratne, C. A. L.	..	105 75
Perera, Mrs. C.	..	153 03
Abeysinghe, Dr. E.	..	364 82
Amirthalingam, B.	..	501 60
Maliban Hotels. Ltd.,	..	166 28
Hinni Appuhamy	..	199 60
Zeller's Confectionery	..	277 0
Waas, Mrs. Doris	..	922 01
De Silva, H. B.	..	150 76
Bastian, N. E.	..	103 29
Mohideen, M. H. M.	..	182 75
Panagoda, D. F. E...	..	180 53
Perera, J. Q. F.	..	233 85
Principal, Arthusa (BZX)	..	114 0

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